ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,673

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, November 18, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (not exceeding six names and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de The Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for first insertion or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BEAUMONT.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Birchlands, Old-avenue, Westbrige, to ESID, wife of Mr. L. C. BEAUMONT—a son.

BUIST.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at The Hollies, ROSAMUND FERRY, the wife of F. D. J. BUIST, of a daughter.

COMPSTON.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Capetown, to VERA (née Yolland), wife of PAUL COMPSTON—a daughter.

EDGECOMBE.—On Nov. 8, 1930, to UNA LYNCH (née Campbell), wife of P. W. L. EDGECOMBE—a son. (Australian papers, please copy.)

GREENACRE.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at "Aldwick," 6 Gale, East Barnet, to IDA (née Tagent), wife of LIEUT.-COL. T. GREENACRE—a son.

HARMER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at The Grange, Hackbeath, Norwich, to DAPHNE, wife of RUSSELL HARMER—a daughter.

HOWARD-MERCER.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 22 Portland-square, Plymouth, to BRIDGET (née Elliot Square), wife of LIEUT. HOWARD-MERCER, R.N.—a daughter.

LLOYD.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Mucklowe House, Strand on the Green, W.4, to MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of W. ANTONY S. LLOYD—a son.

LUPTON.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 35, Palewell-park, East Sheen, S.W.14, to HILDA, wife of GILBERT LUPTON—a son.

MAYS-SMITH.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Kennet, Downs Side, Berkhamsted, Surrey, to BRENDA (née Rickett), wife of ROBERT SHANKLAND (ROBIN) MAYS-SMITH—a son.

MOSS.—On Nov. 14, 1930, in London, to DAGMAR (née Woolley), wife of JOHN A. MOSS, Woodlands, Romfield, Farnham—a son.

RIDDELL.—On Nov. 16, 1930, to DR. and MRS. KENTON RIDDELL (née Shuttleworth, M.B.), of Baldock, Herts—a son (ROGER KENTON).

SCOTT.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Stone Field, Kirkbrooke-grove, Blackheath, to CYNTHIA, wife of LT.-M. SCOTT, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

SOUTHWORTH.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Clayton Croft, Clayton-le-Dale, Lancs, to ROBERT and DORIS (née Chadwick) SOUTHWORTH—a daughter. Both doing well.

STEEVENS.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Singapore, the wife of MAJOR D. J. STEEVENS, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

TINDALL.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Rangoon, Burma, to MARIE EVAN TINDALL (née Spicer), wife of Oswald Tindall of Rangoon—a daughter.

TUKER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Lungeru, Sheet, Hampshire, to CAPTAIN and MRS. F. S. TUKER—a daughter.

UPTON.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Roseneath, Broxbourne, Herts, to ALISON (née Scott), wife of H. V. UPTON—a son.

WRIGHT.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Dehra Dun, U.P., India, to JOAN (née Spurr), wife of H. WESTLAND WRIGHT, Royal Engineers—a son (still-born).

YOUNG.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at The School House, Lincoln, to DOROTHY, wife of C. E. YOUNG, Lincoln School—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CHESTER : FLEMING.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at St. Barnabas Church, Dulwich, S.E.21, by the Rev. Canon Howard Nixon, M.A., assisted by the Rev. E. Hardman, M.A.C., Percy Augustus Chester, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodhouse Chester, of 16, Red Post Hill, S.E.24, to Doreen Elizabeth Loveday Fleming, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming, of 21, Gilkes-crescent, Dulwich, S.E.21.

COODE : DOWN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Calcutta, W. John Coode, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Coode, of Hood, Plymouth, to Dorothea Rhoda, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Down, of Plymouth, and of Mrs. Down, Coulsdon, Whitchurch, Devon.

DE RINZY : BAYNE.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at St. Saviour's Church, New Romney, Sidney de Rinzy, of 2, Hillside-crescent, Bromley, to Enone Bayne.

HARE : HAMILTON.—On Nov. 15, 1930, in London, Charles John Francis, eldest son of the late C. P. Aubone Hare and of Mrs. Hare, Flax Bourton, Somerset, to Marcella Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late H. Victor Hamilton and of Mrs. Hamilton, Upton, Bristol.

HILL : BUNE.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, S.W., by the Rev. Stuart E. Collins, M.A., Vicar of Basildon, Berks, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. D. D'Evelyn Collins, Chaplain, R.N., James Stanley Hill, British North Borneo Civil Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hill, of Streatham, S.W., to Gladys Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bune, of Beckenham, Kent.

POOLE : MAHONY.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at the Cathedral, Singapore, by the Bishop, Dr. H. L. Pollock, of Singapore, to Cynthia, only daughter of the late Captain F. H. Mahony (1st Cheshire Regiment) and of Mrs. F. E. Bliss, of Montecito, California, and niece of Sir William Murison, Chief Justice, S.S., and Lady Murison.

STEEDMAN : WILLIS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Edward Blakeway Steedman, R.A.F., to Grace Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gravelet Willis, of Leighton Buzzard.

SYMONS : ROBERTSON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Christ Church, Cathedral, Grahamstown, Southern, Ronald S. Symons, I.C.S., son of W. J. Symons, Esq., Kymore, C.P., to Joan, daughter of John Robertson, East India Railway.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LEWIS : SMITH.—On Nov. 18, 1880, at Calcutta, Francis Thackwell Lewis to Jessie Smith, daughter of John Francis Smith, of Aubert Park, Highbury.

DEATHS

BAX-IRONSIDE.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Hove, Helen Maud, elder daughter of the late John Henry Bax-Ironside, C.B., Bengal Civil Service. Funeral Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Hove Cemetery.

BAZELEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Bideford, Frederick Parkin Bazeley, aged 61. R.I.P.

BIDDLE.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 28, Benbow-road, W.6, Margaret Elizabeth, widow of Richard Biddle, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. Funeral service at St. St. John's, Glenthorne-road, Hammersmith, to-day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock.

BIRD.—On Nov. 14, 1930, killed by a motor-car, George Coventry Bird, of The Rhodrons, Hook, Surrey, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at Epsom Cemetery, 2 p.m.

BISHOP.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 64, Kensington-mansions, S.W., Henry, dearly loved husband of Ada Bishop, aged 72. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery today (Tuesday), train leaving the Necropolis Station, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, at 11.40 a.m. Service at Brookwood Cemetery 12.30 p.m.

BOBY.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Stansted, Essex, Henry Sadler Boby, in his 84th year. No flowers.

BOND.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Douglas Vale (Tim), beloved husband of Minnie Bond, of The Barn, Bisley Camp, Surrey, aged 66 years. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BOWEN.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N.Y., Jean Gertrude, widow of Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Bowen, D.S.O., of Usk, Monmouthshire, and daughter of Henry Wilton, of Winnipeg, Canada, and of the late Mrs. Jean Barron Wilton.

BRUCE.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at her residence, Brooke House, near Fleet, Hants, Mary Ann Reid Bruce, beloved wife of the late Lt.-Colonel Courtenay Bruce (late Commanding 6th Dragoon Guards) and last surviving daughter of the late Henry Mereorn, J.P. D.L. Funeral at Cove Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers by special request.

CHAPLIN.—On Nov. 13, 1930, at The Bury, Fulbourn, Cambs, Howard Foster Chaplin, aged 74 years.

CHESTON.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 49, Sussex-square, Brighton, Amelia, widow of Christie Cheston, aged 78 years. Funeral, Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock. Cars for friends will leave King's Cross Station 1 o'clock.

CLOVER.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at his residence, Westfield, Biddon-road, Birkenhead, Charles James Clover, youngest son of the late George Robert Clover, of Lingdale, in his 80th year. Service at St. Saviour's Church, Oxton, on Thursday next, at 2 p.m. Interment afterwards at Bidston Parish Church.

CORNER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Annie, wife of Sir C. Corner, of Junipers, Milford, Surrey. Funeral at Milford Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

CROOKSHANK.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at 1, Montpelier-avenue, Ealing, William Hennessy Crookshank, elder surviving son of the late Captain B. C. G. Crookshank, 51st Regt., in his 85th year.

CURTIS.—On Nov. 11, 1930, suddenly, at Burley, Hampshire, Frederick Delmar Curtis, aged 66.

DAVIES.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Trewern Dowlais, Glam, Tupos Davies, J.P., the dearly loved husband of Barbara Mackay Davies. R.I.P.

DIXON.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 18, Castle-road, Sandgate, Kent, Nelly, wife of Prof. A. L. Dixon, F.R.S., Magdalen College, Oxford.

DREW.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Highsields Lodge, Ashtead, Surrey, William Drew, aged 78. Funeral private.

DURHAM.—On Nov. 16, 1930, fell asleep, at Pilsmore, Reading, Isabella Mary, widow of the Rev. T. C. Durham, Hon. Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, and mother of the Rev. C. R. Durham, formerly Rector of Cumrew, in her 95th year.

EDMONDO.—On Nov. 16, 1930, in a hospital at Udine, Italy, Jack, beloved only son of Baron and Baroness Dimitri Edmondo, of Trieste, and grandson of Sir Leon and Lady Raili, of 2, Park-street, W., in his 25th year.

EGERTON.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Sir Reginald Arthur Egerton, C.B., in his 81st year. Requiem at Brompton Oratory, at 10 a.m. on Thursday. R.I.P.

FARRELL.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Brookside, Newland Park, Hull, Thomas Frederic Farrell, late District Registrar of the High Court, in his 81st year. R.I.P.

FRAZER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Ewan Richards Frazer, M.B., B.Ch.Oxon, of 37, Lennox-gardens, London, and late of Frampost, East Grinstead, beloved husband of Jessie Seymour Frazer and son of the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., of Sydney, Australia. Burial at sea. No mourning, by his request. No flowers.

GAITSKELL.—On Nov. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Cannes, John Henry Gaitskell, of Dalegarth, Great Crosby, Liverpool, in his 73rd year. Service and interment at Sefton Church, Liverpool, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends please accept this the only intimation.

GATTIE.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 76, Crystal Palace Park-road, Sydenham, Charlotta, widow of Alfred Warwick Gattie. Cremation at West Norwood Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

GREENLAND.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Annie Cullerne Greenland, dearly loved wife of Charles Francis Greenland, of Fernhurst, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.26. Service at St. Bartholomew's, West Hill, at 12.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

HAGGETT.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at Beaumont, Lansdown, Bath, Lilly Adelaide Haggett. Funeral service, Thursday, 12.15, at St. Stephen's Church, Bath.

HALE-HILTON.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Brighton, Sophia Letitia, wife of William Hale-Hilton and daughter of the late James Hilton, F.S.A., Funeral, Kensal Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 o'clock.

HAWTREY.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 37, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Katherine Elsie, widow of Sir Charles Hawtrey, aged 74. Requiem Mass at Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Golden-square, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by interment at Brompton Cemetery, S.W.

HEARN.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Church Stretton, Shropshire, Laura J. Hearn, for over 46 years the beloved wife of H. J. Hearn, and mother of Dr. Reginald Hearn.

HORNBY.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Ivorheath, Guildford, Jessie Hornby Hornby, in her 68th year. Funeral 12.30 p.m. on Thursday at Guildford Cemetery. Service at noon at Christ Church, Guildford.

JEFFERY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Cuthbert John Jeffery, of 1, Lindum-terrace, Manningham, Bradford, eldest son of the late John Rust Jeffery, in his 64th year.

LEWIS.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at 92, Manor-way, Beckenham, Leonard Wallace Lewis, dearly beloved husband of Florence Frances Lewis, aged 62. Funeral service and interment, Norwood Cemetery, at 1.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

LITTLE.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at 14, Kempsford-gardens, Earl's Court, Mary Evelyn Little. R.I.P.

LOCKET.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1930, at Newholme, Bratton, Wilts, Eveline Hilda, beloved wife of Dr. Thomas Wood Locket. No flowers or mourning, by request.

LUCAS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Hillcote, Hemsby, Norfolk, Eliza Susannah (Dickie), the dearly loved and devoted wife of John Petherbridge Lucas, Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., at Hemsby Parish Church.

LYONS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 60, Kensington-mansions, Earl's Court, London, Evelyn Maud, widow of John Charles Lyons, of Ledeston, Co. Westmeath, and daughter of the late Frederick Pilkington, of Newberry Hall, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

McCLINTOCK.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Temple Grafton, Arthur G. P. McClintock, of Rathvinden, Co. Carlow, and Carrickcastle of Argyll, Argyll, only son of the late Col. George McClintock, of Fellows Hall, Tynan. Funeral private.

MARGETSON.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Stewart Margetson, of 12, Hyde Park-place, and Allen, Solly and Co., Ltd., 14, Moor-lane, E.C., dearly loved husband of Jessie Mary Margetson, aged 56. Funeral (private), 3 o'clock to-day (Tuesday), at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, Finchley-road. No mourning.

MARTIN.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Hill View, 34, Radnor Park-road, Folkestone, Robert Martin, late of Queen Bury, aged 87. Funeral at St. Mary's, Colchester, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 12.30.

MAUDE.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at "Montrose," Barnet, Herts, Mary Ann, wife of James Francis Maude. Funeral Barnet Parish Church, 2.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

MONCKTON.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at his residence, 1, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1, Henry Percival Monckton, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., also of 32, Walbrook, E.C.4, son of the late Walter Monckton, J.P., of Ightham Park, Kent, in his 74th year. Cremation at Golders Green, at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday). Details of Memorial service in the City will be announced later.

NICOLE.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 167, Selborne-road, Southgate, Henry Thomas, the beloved husband of Annie Nicole, in his 75th year. Funeral 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 19, at Christ Church, Southgate.

NORMAN.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Buenos Aires, Emily Jane, widow of John Frederick Norman, Esq., late of Buenos Aires, and of Staplegrove, Taunton, Somerset.

PEEK.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Fraser Heath, Roxhill-avenue, Worthing, Sydney Marcus, the beloved wife of Sydney Britton Peek and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stephens, of Guernsey. Funeral at St. Saviour's, Guernsey, on Thursday, Nov. 20. Flowers to Messrs. Northover and Sons, Funeral Directors, Bellstreet, Reigate, before noon to-morrow (Wednesday).

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Richard W. Phillips, late Rector of Pendine, son of the late Rev. Prebendary Phillips, of Crunwere Rectory, Pem., aged 78.

PIGOTT.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at The Old House, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk, Blanche Anne Frances Pigott, aged 83. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 20, 2.30, Upper Sheringham Church.

PLIMMER.—On Nov. 17, 1930, in London, Bertha Helena, widow of Henry George Plimmer, F.R.S., aged 81 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 a.m.

PRIOR.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Harrow, Muriel Rosa Sybil, the beloved wife of Arthur Venn Prior, of Green End Dell, Boxmoor, Herts, daughter of the late Captain S. S. Kirkpatrick, of The Gables, Harrow, aged 54. Funeral at Potten End Churchyard on Thursday at 3.30. Train to Boxmoor Station, leaving Euston at 2.5.

SASSE.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Alfred William Sasse, of Kempdene, Littlehampton, late of Oak-avenue, Enfield, and for many years with Lotz, Abbott and Co., Ltd., Kempsater-street, E.C., dearly loved husband of Jeannie C. Sasse, aged 59. Funeral at Littlehampton Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

STOTT.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Woodseat, Bromborough, Cheshire, Constance Lilian, beloved wife of Thomas Buckley Stott, youngest daughter of the late Colin Campbell M.P., of Chorlton, Manchester, in her 62nd year. Interment at Eastham Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

SWATRIDGE.—On Nov. 8, 1930, in a London hospital, Sonia (née Suprunenko), wife of Charles John Swatridge, aged 34 years.

SYMONDS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Meadow Brow, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, William North Symonds, aged 58. Service at St. Philip's Church, Alderley Edge, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30, and afterwards at the cemetery.

TREFUSIS.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at The Hillies, Torquay, Alice Morwenna Trefusis, daughter of the 19th Baron Clinton, aged 81.

VANDERSPAR.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Fairfield, Beckford-road, Bath, Louisa S. C. Vanderspar, aged 86.

VINEY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Avanti, Normandy-avenue, High Barnet, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John Viney, Stoke Newington. Funeral service at Congregational Church, High Barnet, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 20, preceding cremation at Golders Green. At request, donations towards London Missionary Society in place of flowers.

WAGHORN.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 7, Southfield-road, Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Waghorn, aged 77.

WALTERS.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Los Angeles, California, the Reverend Edmond Walters, formerly Rector of March, Baldon, Oxfordshire, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Dolly Walters, of Bathbeaston.

WARING.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Munich, Major Valtee Waring, J.P., D.L., of Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire, aged 54 years.

WARREN.—On Nov. 17, 1930, Arthur John Warren, of Stonefield, Epsom, Surrey, late of Java, in his 84th year. Funeral service at St. Martin's Church, Epsom, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2.30 p.m. (Dutch papers, please copy.)

WILLSON.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Kettlethorpe, after a week's illness, Laura Willson, aged 78 Funeral at Ranceby to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

WOLFE-MURRAY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Montone, Captain James Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., Royal Navy (retired), younger son of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, of Cringletie, Peebles, aged 50.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HENDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of Captain Charles Edward Piercy Henderson, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, M.C., R.F.A., killed in action on Nov. 17, 1917. Every man in his Battery loved him.

MAUDE.—In beloved memory of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stanley Maude, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who died of cholera in Baghdad on Nov. 18, 1917, while in command of the Army in Mesopotamia.

Ave Atque Vale.

Hail and farewell! the laurels with the dust
Are levelled, but thou hast thy sure crown.
Peace and immortal calm, the victory won.
Somewhere serene thy watchful power inspires.
Thou art a living purpose, being dead,
Fruitful of noblesse in lesser lives;
A guardian and a guide. Hail and farewell!
[God rest his soul.]
He fought a good fight.
He kept the faith.

TYNDALL.—In thankful remembrance of Arthur George Tyndall, 2nd Lieut., The Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Passchendaele, Nov. 18, 1917.

WILDER.—Reginald Connor Phillips, Lieut, Suffolk Regt., killed at Wulverghem, Never forgotten.

BONE.—In precious memory of Mattie, the dear wife of Percy Bone, Rector of Singleton. At rest Nov. 17, 1929.

CAVELL.—In dearest memory of my ever-precious darling old Mammie (May). At Rest, 1923.
"God made thee mine."

HUTCHINSON.—To Anthony's dear memory. Died Nov. 18, 1918. Also his dearest, always remembered Mother, Frances Joyce. Died March 14, 1922.
"The rose must fade, the lily decay,
And all things see their final day."

O'CONNOR.—Remembering the day, Nov. 18, 1925, when the Right Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., "Tay Pay," Father of the House, Father of Fleet-street, fell asleep. His genius for friendship kindles still in the hearts of friends.

THOMPSON.—In affectionate remembrance of Major B. Thompson, who passed over Nov. 18, 1927.
Ignan dolori sono mali.

DEATHS (continued)

EGERTON.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Sir Reginald Arthur Egerton, C.B., in his 81st year. Requiem at Brompton Oratory, at 10 a.m. on Thursday. R.I.P.

FARRELL.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Brookside, Newland Park, Hull, Thomas Frederic Farrell, late District Registrar of the High Court, in his 81st year. R.I.P.

FRAZER.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Ewan Richards Frazer, M.B., B.Ch.Oxon, of 37, Lennox-gardens, London, and late of Frampost, East Grinstead, beloved husband of Jessie Seymour Frazer and son of the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., of Sydney, Australia. Burial at sea. No mourning, by his request. No flowers.

GAITSKELL.—On Nov. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Cannes, John Henry Gaitskell, of Dalegarth, Great Crosby, Liverpool, in his 73rd year. Service and interment at Sefton Church, Liverpool, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends please accept this the only intimation.

GATTIE.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 76, Crystal Palace Park-road, Sydenham, Charlotta, widow of Alfred Warwick Gattie. Cremation at West Norwood Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

GREENLAND.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Annie Cullerne Greenland, dearly loved wife of Charles Francis Greenland, of Fernhurst, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.26. Service at St. Bartholomew's, West Hill, at 12.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

HAGGETT.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at Beaumont, Lansdown, Bath, Lilly Adelaide Haggett. Funeral service, Thursday, 12.15, at St. Stephen's Church, Bath.

HALE-HILTON.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Brighton, Sophia Letitia, wife of William Hale-Hilton and daughter of the late James Hilton, F.S.A., Funeral, Kensal Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 o'clock.

HAWTREY.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 37, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Katherine Elsie, widow of Sir Charles Hawtrey, aged 74. Requiem Mass at Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Golden-square, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by interment at Brompton Cemetery, S.W.

HEARN.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Church Stretton, Shropshire, Laura J. Hearn, for over 46 years the beloved wife of H. J. Hearn, and mother of Dr. Reginald Hearn.

HORNBY.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Ivorheath, Guildford, Jessie Hornby Hornby, in her 68th year. Funeral 12.30 p.m. on Thursday at Guildford Cemetery. Service at noon at Christ Church, Guildford.

JEFFERY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Cuthbert John Jeffery, of 1, Lindum-terrace, Manningham, Bradford, eldest son of the late John Rust Jeffery, in his 64th year.

LEWIS.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at 92, Manor-way, Beckenham, Leonard Wallace Lewis, dearly beloved husband of Florence Frances Lewis, aged 62. Funeral service and interment, Norwood Cemetery, at 1.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

LITTLE.—On Nov. 10, 1930, at 14, Kempsford-gardens, Earl's Court, Mary Evelyn Little. R.I.P.

LOCKET.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, 1930, at Newholme, Bratton, Wilts, Eveline Hilda, beloved wife of Dr. Thomas Wood Locket. No flowers or mourning, by request.

LUCAS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Hillcote, Hemsby, Norfolk, Eliza Susannah (Dickie), the dearly loved and devoted wife of John Petherbridge Lucas, Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., at Hemsby Parish Church.

LYONS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 60, Kensington-mansions, Earl's Court, London, Evelyn Maud, widow of John Charles Lyons, of Ledeston, Co. Westmeath, and daughter of the late Frederick Pilkington, of Newberry Hall, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

McCLINTOCK.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Temple Grafton, Arthur G. P. McClintock, of Rathvinden, Co. Carlow, and Carrickcastle of Argyll, Argyll, only son of the late Col. George McClintock, of Fellows Hall, Tynan. Funeral private.

MARGETSON.—On Nov. 15, 1930, Stewart Margetson, of 12, Hyde Park-place, and Allen, Solly and Co., Ltd., 14, Moor-lane, E.C., dearly loved husband of Jessie Mary Margetson, aged 56. Funeral (private), 3 o'clock to-day (Tuesday), at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, Finchley-road. No mourning.

MARTIN.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Hill View, 34, Radnor Park-road, Folkestone, Robert Martin, late of Queen Bury, aged 87. Funeral at St. Mary's, Colchester, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 12.30.

MAUDE.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at "Montrose," Barnet, Herts, Mary Ann, wife of James Francis Maude. Funeral Barnet Parish Church, 2.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

MONCKTON.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at his residence, 1, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1, Henry Percival Monckton, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., also of 32, Walbrook, E.C.4, son of the late Walter Monckton, J.P., of Ightham Park, Kent, in his 74th year. Cremation at Golders Green, at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday). Details of Memorial service in the City will be announced later.

NICOLE.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at 167, Selborne-road, Southgate, Henry Thomas, the beloved husband of Annie Nicole, in his 75th year. Funeral 2.30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 19, at Christ Church, Southgate.

NORMAN.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Buenos Aires, Emily Jane, widow of John Frederick Norman, Esq., late of Buenos Aires, and of Staplegrove, Taunton, Somerset.

PEEK.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Fraser Heath, Roxhill-avenue, Worthing, Sydney Marcus, the beloved wife of Sydney Britton Peek and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stephens, of Guernsey. Funeral at St. Saviour's, Guernsey, on Thursday, Nov. 20. Flowers to Messrs. Northover and Sons, Funeral Directors, Bellstreet, Reigate, before noon to-morrow (Wednesday).

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Richard W. Phillips, late Rector of Pendine, son of the late Rev. Prebendary Phillips, of Crunwere Rectory, Pem., aged 78.

PIGOTT.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at The Old House, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk, Blanche Anne Frances Pigott, aged 83. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 20, 2.30, Upper Sheringham Church.

PLIMMER.—On Nov. 17, 1930, in London, Bertha Helena, widow of Henry George Plimmer, F.R.S., aged 81 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 a.m.

PRIOR.—On Nov. 17, 1930, at Harrow, Muriel Rosa Sybil, the beloved wife of Arthur Venn Prior, of Green End Dell, Boxmoor, Herts, daughter of the late Captain S. S. Kirkpatrick, of The Gables, Harrow, aged 54. Funeral at Potten End Churchyard on Thursday at 3.30. Train to Boxmoor Station, leaving Euston at 2.5.

SASSE.—On Nov. 16, 1930, Alfred William Sasse, of Kempdene, Littlehampton, late of Oak-avenue, Enfield, and for many years with Lotz, Abbott and Co., Ltd., Kempsater-street, E.C., dearly loved husband of Jeannie C. Sasse, aged 59. Funeral at Littlehampton Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

STOTT.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Woodseat, Bromborough, Cheshire, Constance Lilian, beloved wife of Thomas Buckley Stott, youngest daughter of the late Colin Campbell M.P., of Chorlton, Manchester, in her 62nd year. Interment at Eastham Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

SWATRIDGE.—On Nov. 8, 1930, in a London hospital, Sonia (née Suprunenko), wife of Charles John Swatridge, aged 34 years.

SYMONDS.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Meadow Brow, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, William North Symonds, aged 58. Service at St. Philip's Church, Alderley Edge, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30, and afterwards at the cemetery.

TREFUSIS.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at The Hillies, Torquay, Alice Morwenna Trefusis, daughter of the 19th Baron Clinton, aged 81.

VANDERSPAR.—On Nov. 15, 1930, at Fairfield, Beckford-road, Bath, Louisa S. C. Vanderspar, aged 86.

VINEY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Avanti, Normandy-avenue, High Barnet, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John Viney, Stoke Newington. Funeral service at Congregational Church, High Barnet, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 20, preceding cremation at Golders Green. At request, donations towards London Missionary Society in place of flowers.

WAGHORN.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 7, Southfield-road, Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Waghorn, aged 77.

WALTERS.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Los Angeles, California, the Reverend Edmond Walters, formerly Rector of March, Baldon, Oxfordshire, second son of the late Rev. Thomas Dolly Walters, of Bathbeaston.

WARING.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Munich, Major Valtee Waring, J.P., D.L., of Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire, aged 54 years.

WARREN.—On Nov. 17, 1930, Arthur John Warren, of Stonefield, Epsom, Surrey, late of Java, in his 84th year. Funeral service at St. Martin's Church, Epsom, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2.30 p.m. (Dutch papers, please copy.)

WILLSON.—On Nov. 16, 1930, at Kettlethorpe, after a week's illness, Laura Willson, aged 78 Funeral at Ranceby to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

WOLFE-MURRAY.—On Nov. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Montone, Captain James Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., Royal Navy (retired), younger son of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, of Cringletie, Peebles, aged 50.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HENDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of Captain Charles Edward Piercy Henderson, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, M.C., R.F.A., killed in action on Nov. 17, 1917. Every man in his Battery loved him.

MAUDE.—In beloved memory of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stanley Maude, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who died of cholera in Baghdad on Nov. 18, 1917, while in command of the Army in Mesopotamia.

Ave Atque Vale.

Hail and farewell! the laurels with the dust
Are levelled, but thou hast thy sure crown.
Peace and immortal calm, the victory won.
Somewhere serene thy watchful power inspires.
Thou art a living purpose, being dead,
Fruitful of noblesse in lesser lives;
A guardian and a guide. Hail and farewell!
[God rest his soul.]
He fought a good fight.
He kept the faith.

TYNDALL.—In thankful remembrance of Arthur George Tyndall, 2nd Lieut., The Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Passchendaele, Nov. 18, 1917.

WILDER.—Reginald Connor Phillips, Lieut, Suffolk Regt., killed at Wulverghem, Never forgotten.

BONE.—In precious memory of Mattie, the dear wife of Percy Bone, Rector of Singleton. At rest Nov. 17, 1929.

CAVELL.—In d

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Malwa	21,000	Browning	—	Nov. 21
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,000	Heelan	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
*Chitral	17,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Dodd	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Nellore	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Nevasa	17,000	Sprent	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	21,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	29,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,000	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Malola	21,000	Browning	—	Nov. 21
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Nevasa	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 5	Dec. 11
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Canada	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13

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Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 1	—
*Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Jan. 16	—

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Conconia	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
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*Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

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Ship.	Tons	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**MUNDRA	7,375	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
†*WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18
DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
† Calls Cutch Mandvie.

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Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANELA	8,303	—	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MODASA	9,070	—	—	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,081	Dec. 24	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21

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BALLARAT	13,000			Feb. 21

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ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
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City of Sparta	5,415	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta
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Ile de Chambrier	Nov. 27	
Ile de Cheverny	Dec. 18	

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

Ile de Chambrier	Nov. 29 and Dec. 12	DIEGO-SUAREZ, TAMATAVE, MAJUNGA, NOSSI-BE, DIRE-DAWA, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID.
PIERRE LOTI	Dec. 4 and Dec. 18	

EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.

ANDRE LEBON	Nov. 25 and Dec. 2	CHAMPOLLION

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Chesterfield	12,000	—	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Derbyshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
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TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
19	Homeric	Southampton	White Star
20	Ile de France	Cherbourg	Cunard
22	Adriatic	Liverpool	White Star
22	Minnewaska	London	A.T.L.
22	Caledonia	Glasgow	Anchor
22	Westernland	Southampton	Red Star
23	Lancastria	Southampton	Cunard
26	Olympic	Southampton	White Star
26	Transylvania	Glasgow	Anchor
26	Ascania	Southampton	Cunard
26	Samaria	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
3	Majestic	Southampton	White Star
3	Berengaria	Southampton	Cunard
3	Aurania	Southampton	Cunard
4	Baltic	Liverpool	White Star
6	New Zealand	London	A.T.L.
9	Mauretania	Southampton	Cunard
12	Antonia	Southampton	Cunard
13	Britannia	Liverpool	White Star
13	Carinthia	Liverpool	Cunard
13	California	Glasgow	Anchor
13	Pennland	Southampton	Red Star
16	Olympic	Southampton	White Star

† Also calls BOSTON. § Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown.
f Via Moville. A Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
22	Adriatic	Liverpool	White Star
22	Westernland	Southampton	Red Star
22	Lancastria	Southampton	Cunard
22	Ascania	Southampton	Cunard
Dec.			
3	Aurania	Southampton	Cunard
12	Antonia	Southampton	Cunard
13	Carinthia	Liverpool	Cunard
13	Pennland	Southampton	Red Star

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
20	Duchess of York	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	Duch. of Richmond	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	Montclare	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec.			
4	Duchess of Atholl	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	Montcalm	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

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"PARIS" (c)	Nov. 26	Dec. 3
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (c)	Dec. 18	Dec. 23
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" 28	" GIBRALTAR		BIANCAMANO"
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Nov. 27	from NAPLES		"VULCANIA"
" 30	" LISBON		COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
Other Sailings: Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29.			
Nov. 29	from GENOA		"ROMA"
" 30	" NAPLES		
Dec. 2	" GIBRALTAR		N.G.I. LINE.
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†YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

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West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CIRCASSIA	Nov. 26	*CASTALIA	Jan. 14
†‡BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	**TUSCANIA	Feb. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels re-engaged by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	Nov. 21
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Nov. 27	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE	—	Nov. 28
†MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Dec. 4	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall-mall, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS CRUISES.

	Tons.	Days.	From
Dec. 19 "Arandora Star"	15,000	19	38 guineas
Dec. 19 "Atlantis"	16,000	19	38 guineas
Dec. 20 "Laurentic"	18,724	17	£36 0 0

Full particulars from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1; 87, GRACECHURCH-ST., E.C.3, and 50 Branches.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Head Office, Billiter-street, E.C.3 or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ORANIA"	20 NOV.
BAHIA	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	8 JAN.
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	22 JAN.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents.	
BUENOS AIRES		

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINSWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 23, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 28, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESSA	11,427	—	Dec. 6
†ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,447	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via Panama Canal. PERU
BERMUDA
HAVANA Spain. PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,880	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,289	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19, 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. {Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL.—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From London	From Liverpool
"ALMEDA STAR"	28 NOV.	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	19 DEC.	
"AVELONA STAR"	2 JAN.	
"ARANDA STAR"	16 JAN.	

Tourist Class Steamers—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO MONTHLY SERVICE DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19th for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA
BY THE EMPIRE SHORT ROUTE.
One service all the way—Canadian Pacific steamers across the Atlantic, Canadian Pacific (rail) across Canada (connecting with all sailings), Canadian Pacific Empress ships across the Pacific. The route of beauty, speed and variety.
SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.
Largest and fastest ships on the Pacific Ocean.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (via Honolulu)	Dec. 6
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Nov. 21
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)	Dec. 20
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Dec. 4

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
(Fastest route to New Zealand).
To and across Canada by Canadian Pacific—and from Vancouver by Canadian Australasian R.M. Service.
To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Dec. 10	AORANGI	Jan. 7

CANADIAN PACIFIC,
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.
62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.
103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
and Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Belfast, Cobh, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Rotterdam, &c. Or Local Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,534 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,920 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

* Cargo liner. † Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool		6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	ANCHISES	14 Feb.
ANTENOR	3 Jan.	AENEAS	28 Feb.
HECTOR	31 Jan.	SARPEDON	28 Mar.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MAIDEN SAILING of the LUXURIOUS NEW
M/V "COLOMBIA"
will take place from Dover on Nov. 29th, to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pt. Cabello, Curaçao, Pt. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, and Pt. Limon.

DUE BARBADOS	DECEMBER 10th
DUE TRINIDAD	DECEMBER 11th

Giving immediate connexion to Demerara via Trinidad.
For full particulars apply:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19, Pall Mall, S.W.1, or 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

SOUTH AMERICA
VIA VIGO and LISBON.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA ... from Boulogne Nov. 28
Boat train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

CRUISES IN SUNLIT WATERS
MEDITERRANEAN,
WEST INDIES,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Full particulars of the arrangements made by all Steamship Companies are contained in an attractive booklet issued post free by
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
59-54, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

SOUTH AFRICA & CEYLON.
REDUCED TOURIST FARES BY ALL LINES.
Full details in programme, free on application.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd.,
25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2084-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,190 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 3, Australia House, Strand, W.C.;

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, JUDD-STREET, W.C.1.
MATRON REQUIRED. Candidates must possess a certificate of training as a recognised General Hospital and hold a Housekeeper's certificate. Experience in midwifery included. Aged between 30 and 40 years. Commencing salary £160 per annum. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be received by me not later than December 8.
H. R. S. DRUCE, Secretary.

STEYNING (SUSSEX) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
HOLLAND FOUNDATION.
The HEADMASTERSHIP of the above school (Founded and Endowed in 1614) will become VACANT in January, 1932.
The Headmaster, who must be a Graduate in Honours of a University in the United Kingdom, will receive a commencing salary of £600 per annum, rising by yearly increments of £50 to £700 per annum, subject to the 5 per cent. deduction for superannuation purposes.
The Headmaster will have the occupation and use of a very good residence and garden attached to the school at a rental of £50 per annum, including rates and taxes, and will also have the use of another residence adjoining the School premises at a rental of £60 per annum, including rates and taxes, as an additional Boarding House. The boarding fees are 48 guineas per annum exclusive of the tuition fees. There is accommodation for 55 boarders.
An allowance of £200 per annum will be made to the Headmaster towards the cost of fuel, light, and carriage.
The appointment will be made, and the office will be held, in all respects subject to the provisions of the scheme made by the Board of Education, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Applicants must be over 45 years of age, and must have had Secondary School teaching experience.
Canvassing of Governors will be a disqualification.
Forms and further particulars can be obtained from me on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.
Applications must be returned to me not later than Monday, 1st December, 1930, together with copies of three recent testimonials.
LESLIE V. DONNE, Solicitor, Steyning, Clerk to the Governors.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the SERVICES of SANITARY INSPECTORS for the SUDAN MEDICAL SERVICE. Age 25-30 single. Candidates should hold quality certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Joint Board or Sanitary Inspectors of Scotland. Some experience as sanitary inspector in this country is essential. Commencing salary £E.360 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d.). If services are satisfactory and he is retained in the service the post may be progressive and pensionable, the salary rising by annual increments to £E.780 per annum. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of training, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials, to The Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Sudan House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HULL.
AN ASSISTANT LECTURER in GEOGRAPHY will be appointed at a salary of £300, together with the usual superannuation benefits.
Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, to whom applications should be sent by the 30th November.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience ensues.

ADVERTISEMENT Canvassers required immediately for special features in old-established weekly technical journal that is the leader in its field; very high salary and a high rate of commission. Candidates for the appointment must be over 25 and must have the requisite experience of a narrow but important line of work to be undertaken. Letters must state age, give full particulars of past record, which will be treated with strict confidence. (Only applications which will be followed by personal interview will be considered.)—Write Box R.1818, The Times, E.C.4.

AGENTS with connexions amongst motorists required to enrol members of a sound practical and proved service; very good terms for commission and renewals.—Write Box J.1397, The Times, E.C.4.

A position on the London sales force of a large manufacturing firm is open to smart, capable, well-educated man aged 25-35. Previous experience not essential as selected applicants will be trained. Excellent prospects for rapid advancement to the men with grit and organisation. Apply in confidence to Sales Manager, Dept. 257, Southampton-row, this morning (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. sharp. No later, please.

APPLICATIONS are invited from smart, capable, well-educated men for a responsible position as Salesmen as District Managers with a large speciality-manufacturing organisation; vacuum cleaner experience essential. Only men of good address, used to handling records, able to obtain, train and control staff, need apply. Remuneration is by salary and commission, with all expenses.—Write, giving full particulars of yourself for the last five years, to Box W.336, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Reinforced Concrete Designer required for specialist firm in the Midlands; all-round knowledge necessary; salary £5 to £6 per week, according to qualifications.—Write, giving full particulars of training, and experience, to Box J.1340, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN'S son, not over 21, wanted in London office to learn the good prospect for successful applicant to obtain a responsible position in the business.—ZZ802, The Times, E.C.4.

LEADING London Firm Architectural Decorators and Manufacturers require whole-time Representatives for Midlands, and Southern Counties. Men with personality, business ability, sound knowledge Period Architecture, Builders' and Joiners' trade, capable of negotiating business with Architects, Builders, and Decorating firms.—Applicants must state full particulars business experience, age, whether married, when at liberty.—Replies, which will be treated in confidence, Box 341, care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

ONE of the oldest established and best known Continental manufacturers of cream separators invite applications from first-class Engineering Representatives having thorough knowledge of this trade. These particulars should be sent, stating territories for which applicant is actively engaged in this trade. These particulars also absolutely essential.—Write Box J.1345, The Times, E.C.4.

PERSONALITY.—Experienced men of outstanding personality are required in a position offering unlimited opportunities. Only real ambition and intelligence above the average is called for, and the remuneration is equally high. No selling is involved, but applicants must have the ability to explain matters to chief executives with a view to arranging appointments. The right men in the right positions is assured, operate immediately, and if required will be given the necessary qualifications, call or write Mr. Taylor, First Floor, Dyorama House, Gordon-square, W.C.1 (opposite Euston Station). Mondays 5/30.

REPRESENTATIVE required to carry exclusive line of French perfumery on commission basis in Union of South Africa.—Write Box R.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for secretary's office, large engineering firm, practical experience accounting, finance, banking.—Write, stating full particulars, Box 798, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SALESMEN with initiative and proved ability required for London and Provincial territories. Apply Sales Manager, Record Register Co., Ltd., 12, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.1.

TRAVELLERS wanted, connections with schools and private families, for the sale of watches, clocks, and jewellery; the finest payment system; only those need apply who can give good references.—Apply by letter, giving full particulars to J. W. Benson, Ltd., 62 & 64, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4.

WE want five Salesmen who believe enough in their Salesmanship to pit their time and energy against one of the highest type selling jobs in Britain. Owing to increased production we have a vacancy in the following areas: Midlands, Scotland, South Coast, Lancashire, and Northern Counties. The job is convincing managing directors that they need a new machine, with progressive ideas, as proved from an industrial service used by thousands of firms in Great Britain and abroad for lighting. Salesmen with only £5 a week ability will not be considered. Men between 30-40 years of age who are willing to give three years' ability to sell—then are sales executive positions. We now have men who are making an income running into four figures. Prove to us that you have the ambition to overcome real selling resistance—there's a bigger position awaiting you, earning money and know what salesmen must do to earn it, by writing to us.—Ring Gerrard 5258-9, and we will give you first letter to Mather (London), dated 24, Warwick-street, W.1.

WANTED, Secretary for the Secunderabad Club; starting salary Rs.500 monthly; free quarters and passage; qualifications; vacancy occurs March, 1931; applications should reach the undersigned by the 15th January, 1931.—Secretary, Secunderabad Club, Deccan, India.

WANTED for Calcutta, an Electrical Engineer with experience in plant and general electrical equipment; must have had office experience; unmarried; age 25 years; five-year agreement; salary to commence at Rs.600 a month; writing, with copies of testimonials, to Box Z.W.799, care Deanly's Advertisement Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

WANTED, Steward to manage County Club in Northern Ireland; live on premises; £125.—Write, sending references, experience, terms, &c., to Box J.1382, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 19/20, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

AMBITIOUS men should note the following list of a few of the hundreds of posts secured by Russell-trained men:—Sales Manager £1,000 per annum. Staff Trainer £1,000 per annum. Staff Training Manager £900 per annum. Foreign Branch Manager £650 per annum. Foreign Branch Manager £650 per annum. Sales Manager £600 per annum. Assistant Sales Manager £600 per annum. Representatives £600-£450 per annum. Sales Manager £450 per annum. Advertising and Sales Manager £450 per annum. Liaison Officer £400 per annum. Works Manager £350 per annum. Representatives £350-£260 per annum. Representatives £250-£200 per annum. You, too, can achieve success by studying in your spare time the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship, Sales Management, and Advertising; salaried vacancies offered to qualified students. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it Secure," free and post free and no obligation.—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you Missing These Opportunities?—In August, 1928, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 18s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chibnall was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he secured a salaried position. The first week he earned £3 10s., and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to a position. Positions await all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write, or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7c, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0604, 0605.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 235, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business hrs. 10-6.

CIVIL Service.—All who intend to train for a Civil Service career should write to-day for a copy of the up-to-date Civil Service Guide, offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/1, St. Albans.

LEARN Bookkeeping, Shorthand, or Secretaryship and earn £2 to £5 weekly; rapid postal tuition 10s. month; appointments assured; booklet free.—London School of Commerce (D. 7), 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

MOST firms at this period are fixing up their really good staff jobs for 1931. Cut direct through the many barriers to a sound appointment by using the experience and the personal help of a recognised specialist. Write without obligation for his booklet, "The Direct Way to a Good Job."—W. Leslie Dyer, Advertisements Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from services.—Write for details of "The New Sales-manship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youth of good education required to train as Wireless Officers; training fees may be paid on qualifying, if desired.—Write to Brighton Wireless School, Chester-place, Brighton.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialised Courses for Grade positions. All students refunded to appointments. Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. A.2, The Wireless Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 26, Farringdon-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. 'Phone, Flaxman 8721.

YOUNG gentlewoman, 18-25, seeking a career, offered thorough training followed by remunerative employment by the Secretarial Association of Booklovers, 33M/Booklovers, London, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ARTICLED PUPILS

APPLICATIONS invited from well-educated youths to fill vacancy for Apprentice with firm of optical engineers; must speak and correspond in German; premium offered for special training.—Apply by letter, stating full particulars of education and present occupation, to Box L.1418, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANTS (West End) have vacancy for Articled Clerk (Chartered or Incorporated).—BM/MRLF, W.C.1.

A UTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course of work with experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Prospectus post free.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants with extensive practice have vacancy for Articled Clerk (English).—Write Box G2688, The Times, E.C.4.

CONSULTING Electrical Engineer, Piccadilly, prepared to engage second pupil, age 17, to 19, present successful pupil; premium; three years.—Write Box W.338, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY occurs for promising writer to become pupil to Fleet-street office.—Write Box W.335, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN Clerk and Solicitor of large metropolitan district has vacancy for Articled Clerk; personal supervision and instruction in local government; two years' premium; premium required.—Write Box J.1273, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary required, well up in all business and routine work, including bookkeeping; private employment. Apply in own handwriting Box 06895, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADIES required, refined and well educated, for outdoor interviewing. Must reside in N., S.E., and W.C. districts; must be capable, alert, and ambitious; salary and commission.—Call to-day to Mrs. Wells, Room 16, 2nd floor, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10-12 and 2-4 p.m.

SECRETARY required for Hospital post, gentlewoman 25 to 40; good experience and knowledge of housekeeping required; salary £100 per annum residential.—Call Postfinder (Bureau), 273, Regent-street.

AMBITIOUS Shorthand-Typists should qualify as Private Secretaries through the Institute's Postal Course; qualified students are introduced to secretarial vacancies.—Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

EQUIP yourself, in leisure time at home, for a well-paid post as Private Secretary. Practical postal training by expert tutors. Send to-day for a free copy of "Private Secretaryship" to Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course. 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A BROAD or country.—Scotswoman requires post as Manageress, Companion-Housekeeper to lady; secretarial position of trust; good organizer; shorthand-typing, accounts, catering; used to large staff; excellent references.—Write Box W.332, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCURATE Assistant to Sales Manager (29), single, Public School, 13 years' experience correspondence, market research, accountancy, organising, and outside representative.—Write Box C.2926, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER, bachelor, excellent organizer and administrator, conversant with transport, agriculture, salesmanship, economy, and efficiency, seeks post; above qualifications but no capital available.—Write Box J.1384, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER is a keen business man, age 36, member Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, with 10 years' successful record in big business and small undertakings with full administrative and financial responsibility; his services are offered in particular to an established concern in prospect of expansion or reorganization. Proofs of genuineness will be furnished and strict confidence observed in negotiations.—Write Box C.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Man, age 34, ex-officer, Public School, holding excellent personal and business references, desires employment; experienced organizing and administrative ability, capable of wide general control; will tackle any work with prospects, where ability, initiative, and loyalty will be appreciated; appointment anywhere.—Please write Box J.1423, The Times, E.C.4.

A Sales Manager, 33, Public School education 11 years' successful experience in administration, organisation, and marketing of proprietary articles, requires similar position with scope to use enthusiasm, initiative, and driving power; highest credentials.—Write Box W.305, The Times, E.C.4.

BURSARSHIP.—Private tuition, preparation for Commercial and Departmental exams.—Write Box W.236, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE Graduate returned from abroad desires position of trust where energy and power required.—Write Box 06916, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Young Man, 26; experience Assistant Sales Manager, large concern, secretarial duties (stenographic accounts, correspondence; organising; clerical, administrative work; wide general experience.—Write Box 05894, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DISPENSER. Hall certificate, experienced in shorthand-typing, seeks appointment, temporary or permanent.—Box 48, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2.

EX-SERVICE Man, single (small Pension) seeks situation; any capacity.—Write Box C.2416, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT Stenographer-Typist (male), with knowledge of accountancy; nine years' experience; commercial references.—Write Box R.1814, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-POLICE Officer, 25 years ex-Serviceman, age 48, seeks position of trust; smart appearance; exemplary references.—C. B., 227, Broadway, Chickenwood, N.W.

EX-Trader, thoroughly experienced Malayan trade, 18 years Malaya; travelled Java, Japan, South Africa; would represent manufacturers, inspect, open branches, report agencies.—Write Box C.1177, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (27), Public School education, qualified bookkeeper, two years' training in accountancy, excellent experience, desires progressive position in London or abroad.—Write Box J.1422, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 46, trained as navigator, seaman, pilot, and technical officer, in Air Service during War, experienced in most branches of life, seeks reasonable employment at reasonable remuneration.—Write Box 09155, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN desires position as Secretary-Companion; Italian.—Write Box R.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

GLASGOW gentleman (24), Public School, tall, climate; accept suitable to any profession, conditions, and undertaking.—Write Box B.1612, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD opening wanted, England or abroad, for young lady, 22; highest testimonials; could hard working; excellent mechanical experience knowledge of aviation, 12 months Vickers works; cultured; private; good all sports; and horsemanship. Write Box J.1434, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Public School boy, 19 years of age, seeks appointment with well established firm view position of trust; immediate salary secondary consideration to prospects.—Write Box 09153, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School Man seeks post, small school; salary no object.—Edwards, Maldon Hall, Essex.

SALES Manager, 35, alert, ambitious, with first-class record for increasing sales, 10 years' experience in all branches sales control, management, organization and reorganisation, when present connection changes, either home or Colonies, with progressive firm.—Write Box C.206, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, private or otherwise. Gentleman of independent means and position, 26, world travelled, who has held various responsible official positions, is fluent speaker, desires appointment; highest integrity and indisputable record.—Please write Box J.1391, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH America.—At the present time, when Great Latin America, a gentleman, member of very well known South American family, now established in England, with the best diplomatic and bankers' references, ex-Member of Parliament, ex-editor of important newspapers, young, energetic, and full of initiative, offers his services to any advertising firm or commercial concern, the Press, or to any authorized adviser, official correspondent, or representative in any important activity in London or other large city; willing to travel abroad if necessary.—Write Box 02690, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, legal secretarial position; British subject (lady); 10 years' experience; last position over four years in United States; temporary or permanent.—Write Box 06872, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man (24), well educated, matriculation exemption, six years' business experience, seeks position in town or abroad; highest references.—Write Box J.1374, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Girl, who has studied fashions and fashion drawing in Paris, seeks post; speaks French fluently and would travel.—Write Box 8881, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EXPERIENCED Verbatim Reporter (free-lance), also Shorthand Typist.—Miss Wilkinson, 23, Baldry-gardens, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

GRAMOPHONE Records.—Reviewer desires additional openings for well-written, competent criticisms.—Write Box C.2, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Editor of The Newspaper World, 14, Cross-street, Finsbury, E.C.2, is in touch with several reputable Journalists of various qualifications, now disengaged, and will gladly arrange interviews with proprietors looking for good men.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AS Professional or Social Secretary; shorthand-typing, accounts; matriculated.—Box Z, 22, Temple Fortune-parade, N.W.11.

EDUCATED Girl, 19, with good speeds, seeks West End post requiring shorthand-typing and bookkeeping; salary 40s.—Miss M., 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

EDUCATED Girl seeks Secretarial Post: first-class of French, good German acquired in Germany, some Spanish, shorthand speed 120, typing 65/70; knowledge bookkeeping.—Box 85, Whiteley's Queen's-road, W.2.

FRENCH-ENGLISH Lady Secretary-Shorthand Typist, bookkeeping, extensive experience composing correspondence on own initiative both languages, requires progressive responsible post.—Write Box 02685, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY seeks position as Clerk in solicitor's office; estate duty accounts, income-tax; outskirts London preferred.—Write Box W.322, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. Hurcomb, of Piccadilly, can strongly recommend a young lady (22) for Secretarial post; shorthand-typist and French.—1, Dover-street, W.1. (Phone, Gerrard 5971.)

PRIVATE Secretary (lady), fully qualified, five years' experience entire administration important house, requires re-engagement; another post desired where close attention to employers' interests and high order of service expected.—Write Box B.1613, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY, lady, requires position with professional man, doctor, or dentist; experienced shorthand, typewriting (own Corona portable), filing, accounts, organising, &c.; in London.—Write Box J.1436, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (24), household or business; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; good experience; salary 70s.—Y. B., 52, The Circle, N.W.2.

YOUNG lady requires evening work, clerical.—Write Box 09004, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BETTER-CLASS Applicants (M.A.'s, B.A.'s, Secretaries, Linguists, and Juniors) are at the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd. (Temple Bar 0058), 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DAILY Dressmaking, plain and children's, at ladies' 10 to 5.30 p.m., 6s. 6d. per day.—12, Chalcot-road, S.E.4.

DAILY Visiting Dressmaker; experienced; day, evening gowns, also children's wear; household linen, renovations.—Box 55, Moray-road, N.4.

DRESSMAKING.—Visiting daily, Cut, price, fitting; Knightsbridge experience.—124, Warwick-road, W.14.

EXCELLENT French daily Dressmaker; 3s. day; well known to and good references held Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady personally recommend a Nursery Governess aged 25-30, for a girl of 7? She goes to school each morning.—Write Box J. 1388, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN any lady recommend Companion-Nursery Governess who loves and understands children and can interest and keep them happy? Girl 7, morning school; 20-30. Possession, musical.—Davenport, Elmhurst, Marlborough, Dec. 17; for girl of 12 at Hampstead; previous private experience, fluent French and needlework essential.—Write, Box 4163, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOVERNESS, aged 30, required for January for two girls aged 9½ and 13; English fluent, French and P.N.E.U. method preferred; very good piano and usual subjects; able to swim; fond of tennis and country life; interview arranged in London.—Mrs. Barber, Château de Varennes, Sauveniéres, Maine et Loire, France.

NURSERY Governess required for Eastbourne; little girl 5½; personality essential; age 30-35.—Write Box No. 21923, Smith's, Eastbourne.

NURSERY Governess required after Christmas, French and Swiss; must have good experience in teaching and care of children 6 and 7 years; fond of country; home for holidays.—Write Box J.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess required; two girls, 9½ and 7; boy of 10 in holidays; age 25-30.—Mrs. Swift, Barton Lodge, Windsor Forest.

SOFIA.—Governess required by English family; two girls 6 and 7; salary £100.—Write Box 4402, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman as Nursery Governess wanted for early December, children, 7 and 9, near York.—Apply, enclosing photograph (if possible), which will be returned, Box G.23, Williamsons' Advertising Agency, York.

A Pair.—German, Swedish or French lady, young, as Companion to boy of 10 Christmas holidays, perhaps longer.—Call Polesnick, Truro.

NURSE-COMPANION required; kind, and with some nursing experience.—Skeif, Chez Nous, Ramsey, Huntingdon.

NEAR Sunningdale.—Comfortable home offered to young lady (age 25 to 35) willing to take charge of two girls (aged 11 and 16) out of school hours; Church of England; an pair or small salary; before or immediately after Christmas; needlework and experience in motor-driving essential; interview.—Write Box C.203, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentlewoman required, December 15, an pair or small salary, as holiday Companion two boys, 11 and 9; needlewoman, games; country; three maids.—Mrs. Waddy, Standon House, near Stafford.

LADY Nurse required to take charge of girl of three years and supervise boy of 10; must be genuinely fond of children and sympathetic; excellent reference from previous experience essential; age 25-35.—Wallis, Court Lodge, Westerham. (London 20 miles.)

NORLAND Nurse, free; 6½ years' experience; permanent or temporary one or two children; baby from month preferred.—Write Box J.1422, The Times, E.C.4.

NORLAND, Princess Christian, or other College Nurse, gentlewoman, experienced children 2 to 10, Miss Moir, Gaines, Oxted, Surrey.

NURSE required, Surrey Governess (gentlewoman), aged P.N.E.U. method preferred; 3; must be experienced; France; English governess for two elder children arranged in London in December; personal references exchanged.—Mrs. Barber, Château de Varennes, Sauveniéres, Maine et Loire, France.

OUTFITTERS (Officer (gentlewoman), experienced in handicrafts.—Apply Matron, the Cassel Hospital for Functional Nervous Disorders, Penshurst, Tunbridge Wells.

GOVERNESS (29), experienced, required for January for private apartments, Brussels; previous private experience essential; French and needlework essential.—Write, stating salary, Box J.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

GOVERNESS, aged 30, required for January for two girls aged 9½ and 13; English fluent, French and good music; must have good experience in teaching subjects; able to swim; fond of tennis and country life; interview arranged in London.—Mrs. Barber, Château de Varennes, Sauveniéres, Maine et Loire, France.

NURSERY Governess required for Eastbourne; little girl 5½; personality essential; age 30-35.—Write Box No. 21923, Smith's, Eastbourne.

NURSERY Governess required after Christmas, French or Swiss; must have good experience in teaching and care of children 6 and 7 years; fond of country; home for holidays.—Write Box J.1394, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess required; two girls, 9½ and 7; boy of 10 in holidays; age 25-30.—Mrs. Swift, Barton Lodge, Windsor Forest.

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NURSE-COMPANION required; kind, and with some nursing experience.—Skeif, Chez Nous, Ramsey, Huntingdon.

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GOVERNESS (29), experienced, required for January for private apartments, Brussels; previous private experience essential; French and needlework essential.—Write, stating salary, Box J.1425, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Help (gentlewoman) as one of two for general help of small house; not cooking; help weekly; family three ladies; servants kept; can be arranged at Plymouth, Kingsbridge, and Exeter.—Miss Foster, Little Firs, Salcombe, Devon.

WANTED, daily (minimum two days weekly), somedelicate garments; Knightsbridge district; references.—Write Box C.207, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON, £52; French or Swiss Mother's Help, 25-40; girl 6; washing, clean two rooms; lunch family.—Anglo-Italian Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

CAN lady recommend experienced Nursery Maid, 18 to 20? Three small children; must prefer country.—Mrs. Chance, Claspidge, near Bromsgrove, Worcs.

CAN lady recommend good Nurse for baby girl 18 months; supervise two girls 10 and 12 in holidays? Must be really fond of small children; good needlewoman essential; Scotch preferred; required middle December or after Christmas.—Apply Mrs. Edmond, 24, Crescent, Shrewsbury.

CAN lady recommend reliable Nanny, not over 40, to take charge of boy 9 months, girl 3½ years, boy 4½ years; must have had previous experience with family of two or more children; good under nurse kept.—Campbell Bros., 2, Ward-street, Leatherhead.

WANTED, November 24, reliable experienced Nannie, age 25-30, for boy 9 months; do not wish to engage unless thoroughly capable.—Apply any time, 21, Wetherby-mansions, Earl's Court.

WANTED for country in Yorkshire, experienced Nurse or Nursery Governess for girl 3 years; must be fond of children; age a bright disposition; good needlewoman; willing to help with housework during holidays.—Write Box W.289, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNY required.—Town, Surrey, Berks, Italy, Wilts, Kent, Bucks, Devon, £60.—Mrs. Bonchier, Ltd. 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. No booking fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

EXPERIENCED Children's Maid required for three boys aged 6, 4, and 2, two at daily school; nursery and cook kept, also help.—Mrs. Bryceson, 40, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

LADY Maid wanted, under 35; must be excellent dressmaker and good needlewoman; country, London in season; wages £60.—Miss More-Molyneux, Loseby Park, Guildford.

MAID-HOUSEMAID, age about 40, wanted by family living in country; a competent daily housemaid kept; one who has been housemaid-housepurloormaid preferred; needlewoman; no dressmaking.—Apply, stating wages required, Mrs. Draper, 4, Whitehall-court, S.W.1.

USEFUL Maid wanted, over 30, for country house and abroad winter; some experience in nursing preferred; comfortable home, and three other maids kept.—Write full particulars to Box J.1393, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Swiss, German or Dutch Protestant Maid to have charge of girl of 6 years (studies mornings); must speak German and French and be good needlewoman; knowledge of dressmaking and manicuring or willingness to learn same very desirable; permanent situation.—Write, stating salary desired and experience, references required, Box J.1421, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Lady's Maid; £60-£80; English if French speaking; hair dressing essential; English if all duties.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

HOUSEKEEPER-SECRETARY wanted, girls' preparatory school; able to drive car or help music a recommendation.—Write Box J.1427, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAPABLE and experienced Cook-Housekeeper required. The post will interest a suitable responsible person. Send copies of references and full particulars to Mrs. Fiske, "Harwood," Bookham, Surrey.

CAPABLE Working Housekeeper, age 35-40; three in family; good cook given; must be good cook; 25s.—Apply 62, Rotherwick-road, Golders Green. Telephone, 2547 Speedwell.

COOK-GENERAL-HOUSEKEEPER; experienced; other servant help; Guildford.—Write Box 4724, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN, as Cook-Housekeeper; 35-40, two maids and gardener; light, airy apartment; nursing experience desirable.—Miss Debenham, The Christophers, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth-W.

LADY Housekeeper (college trained preferred), accustomed to keeping stores, required at the Cassel Hospital, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent; salary £100-£120 with full maintenance.—Apply Matron.

REQUIRED, capable working Housekeeper, about 40, to take charge of small country house for lady and husband, with two young maids; good salary; comfortable home.—Write, with fullest particulars, Box J.1398, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTSWOMAN and two Daughters required for two-storeyed house, Chelsea, London, as Cook-Housekeeper, Parlourmaid, and Housemaid, to work together; light, airy apartment containing bath room, &c.; only superior and good workers need apply; hours after or before 4.45 and 6; wages according to capabilities of each; excellent references; the highest personal references essential.—49, Hans-road, S.W.3.

TEMPORARY Working Housekeeper required November 22 for one fortnight (at first); family two; wages weekly; age under 40; good cooking required.—Write Mrs. Wall, 15, De Vere-gardens, Kensington-gate.

WORKING Housekeeper to take charge of house; letter to Mrs. Laurance, 18, Eglinton-road, Putney, S.W.15.

WORKING Housekeeper or good General servant required, middle December; small family.—Write Box B.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper; experienced; 30-40; all duties semi-bungalow; small family; business people; good wages.—T., Homestead, 67, Forty-lane, Wembley.

WANTED, middle-aged Cook-Housekeeper, also House-Parlourmaid, for Wales; house just outside town; two in family; between maid kept.—Write Box C.199, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 4 in kitchen, for near Cheltenham. Cook, £110; one lady's servants; last one 1½ year.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No charge to permanent cooks.

COOK (good plain, wanted, early January, for boys' school near Ascot; 60; reference; experience preferred; kitchenmaid and scullerymaid kept; part uniform; six weeks holiday with £1 board wages; age under 40.—Mrs. Whitehorn, Collinson House, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

GOOD plain Cook (single-handed); country situation between Farnham and Aldershot; country situation between Farnham and Aldershot; two in family; three maids; good wages; Austrian or Scandinavian considered; good references essential.—Mrs. Terry, Middle Old Park, Farnham, Surrey.

GOOD Cook, single-handed, for Wimbledon in modern house; two other maids kept; own bed room; wages £65.—R., care of Frost's, High-street, Wimbledon.

GOOD Cook for house in the country in Dorsetshire.—Apply Mrs. Labouchere, Davies Hotel, Brompton-square, London, S.W.3.

IMMEDIATELY, capable General Maid, daily 8-6, or sleep in; good plain cook; references essential; might suit mother's help.—Mrs. Walker, 80, Westbourne-terrace, Flat 3, W.2.

MRS. Victor Goodman requires young single-handed Cook for November 1, preferably kitchenmaid taking first place; good references essential.—Write 59, Draycott place, S.W.3.

TEMPORARY Cook wanted until Dec. 22; house-parlourmaid kept; three in family.—Write Web ster, 8, Devonshire-avenue, Sutton, Surrey.

WANTED now for country (borders of Devon), good cook, experienced Parlourmaid, experienced Housemaid (single-handed), and capable Kitchen Help; either temporary till end of January or permanent.—Write Mrs. Trevane, Trelans, Bude, N. Cornwall.

WANTED, for country near Dorking, as Cook and House Parlourmaid (2 friends or sisters), to suit.—Write stating full particulars, to Mrs. Theobald, Woodlands Brockham, Bet

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

GARDENERS

GARDENER (head working), life experience all branches; highly recommended; near London (inside).—F. Hoare, Orchard House-gardens, Wargrave, Berks.

GARDENER, head working, where two or more are kept; life experience; married, age 45; well recommended; 12 years last situation.—Write Box O2887, The Times, 70, Regent-street, W.1.

J. C. Stainsby, head gardener, Weston Birt, thoroughly recommends P. C. Smith (has been foreman for several years) to gentleman needing first-class Head Gardener; age 31; fully experienced.—P. C. Smith, The Gardens, Weston Birt, Tetbury, Glos.

L. T.-COL. Hill-Dillon very highly recommends his Head Working Gardener, F. Tweed, thoroughly understands his work; leaving solely owing to sale of property; married, one child; disengaged when suited.—7, Redesham, Andover, Hants.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple as Cook, Butler, where staff kept; no housework; good wages and outings; free early January.—Write Box J.1299, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, private service; right of hotel service. What offers?—Carter, Golf Cottage, Woodhall Spa, Lincs.

MARRIED Couple require post, wife's services, good Cook; Housekeeper and husband's own employment (Civil Service); no children.—Write Box C.1817, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON.—Young Couple would gladly Caretake during absence of owners; couple weeks, months; highly qualified and conscientious; references.—Box 1.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

FOOTMEN.—Married Couples and all classes of servants seeking posts will be undertaken promptly by ex-butler (who understands position).—Ellis's Training School, 60, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Museum 8822.

MARRIED Couple, Cook-General and Parlourmaid.—Address: 33, 3rd floor, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MARRIED Couple, age 40; experienced Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; mistress writes of them; Are superior, and the type of servant it is difficult to get now, respectable and efficient, will person only recommended; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Victoria, S.W.1. Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, 28, 35; £100; exemplary three years' personal reference; wife good cook, all duties; husband experienced Chauffeur, repairs, wait table, garden; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Butler), aged 37; wages £120; five years' reference; free now.—Apply Commander Perrett's Agency, 70, Edgware-road, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 6183.

MARRIED Couple, excellent five years' personal and references with excellent, dainty cook, clean; man good Parlourman, driver (clean licence), handyman; highly recommended; £110.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MARRIED Couple, 42, 37; share entire duties; very good cooking; man good driver; used to country; free now; no booking fees.—Beauford's Agency, 19a, Devereux-place, Strand, W.C.2.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend trustworthy Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Menservants, Housemen, single-handed 1st, 2nd Footmen, Hallboys, Pantryboys, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable Helpers, Oddmen.—Telephone 3141 and 3142 Derby.

TO Employers.—Please note we specialise in Married Couples. Several free now, Town or country.—'Phone or write, Fulham 0222, or write National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No booking fees.

BUTLER, with footman or single-handed; life experience; age 37, height 6ft.; married, go or single; excellent personal references.—Messenger, Peterfield, St. Helens, Aldwick-road, Bognor Regis.

CHEF.—Supervising and all-round Chef; at present disengaged; Continental experience.—K. Haubner, 17, Geoffrey-gardens, East Ham, E.6.

RELIABLE, clean Male Cook-General; excellent manager; waiters; good cook, cakes (plain and iced), soufflés, omelettes; methodical, economical; excellent references two last employers.—Mr. T., care of 25, Charlotte Villas, Woburn-hill, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey.

SINGLE-HANDED Manservant for bachelor flat or small house (not country); age 28; fully experienced; free 29th; present employer highly recommends.—S. S. Evans, 9, Dornton-road, South Croydon, Surrey.

TWO Friends desire posts to run a house for business gentleman; good valeting and cooking; excellent references; use of bicycle.—Smith's Cookery, Putney.

VALET-ATTENDANT, single, seeks post to elderly or invalid gentleman; excellent references; left through death; town.—Alexandra-road, Chichester.

YOUNG Man seeks post; trained under butler. Footman's duties, valet; drive car if required; smart appearance. 5ft. 10in.; excellent references.—Goode, Barnett Cottage, Shenfield, Essex.

BUTLER with Footman; married, one child; recommended; in London, wants country; £90 and cottage; 30, 35, 10in.; thoroughly butler with boy, wife family, eight servants; previously three years first footman of four, titled family; used scarlets, not leathers; can load; smart; free 1st Dec.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30. Saturdays 1.

BUTLER, age 45, desires situation London or abroad; married; 473 Gerrard; good references; disengaged now.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone Sloane 5564.

BUTLER-VALET desires situation in London; age 29; height 5ft. 9in.; excellent references; five years' experience; any make; teetotaller; clean licence.—L. Lezzett, 37, Hamborough Streatham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (36); 18 years' Town and Continental experience; Rolls, Daimler, Bentley, &c.; tall, smart appearance; accustomed to good service; six years last situation; highest personal references.—"Chauffeur," 12, St. Mary's-square, W.2. (Padd. 0736.)

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married; 33; abstainer; clean licence; knows London; go anywhere; 10 years' personal reference; free any time.—Write Box J.1405, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged, married; excellent references; knows town and country well; any make.—Davies, 33, Yeoman's-row, S.W.3.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 15 years all makes; private or workshop; good references and knowledge of Town.—E. H. G., 5, Linver-road, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, no family, 33; excellent references; Rolls, &c.; Town or country; wife cook-housekeeper if suitable.—Box 174, Pavilion-road, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS; Town, country, or Continental; personal references; Rolls course, &c.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

Chauffeur-Mechanic, age 30, single, smart, seeks situation, temporary or permanent; excellent knowledge London and South England; just disengaged; left for no fault; able to valet; recent cars, 6½-litre Speed Bentley, Rolls, Minerva, Cadillac; last employer's personal recommendation and other excellent references.—S. Manning, Beaurepaire Park, Basingstoke.

AS Chauffeur, willing to be useful; single young man seeks situation; Town or country; five years' experience; good appearance and references.—S., 96, Ingelow-road, Lavender Hill, S.W.

COLONEL L. strongly recommends most excellent Chauffeur-Mechanic; 10 years' faithful service; keeps cars perfect, reliable driver, really desirable servant.—Johnson, 5, Kensington-place, W.8.

DRIVER-MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, requires position of trust; commercial or private; knows Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; highest references and character; interview any time Thursday, November 20.—Write Box 09909, The Times, 72, Rezent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his Chauffeur; long experience Rolls, Daimler, &c.; first-class references.—Write Box W.340, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGHLY recommended Chauffeur-Companion; international driver; experienced; can valet; resident or daily.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

MOTORIST, superior, 18 years' experience, clean licence, safe driver, seeks position.—Write Box R.1612, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTCH Chauffeur; Rolls School; excellent long references; reliable; best families.—64, Rutland-gate, S.W.7.

USEFUL Chauffeur desires post; driven various makes; clean licence; willing to help in any way; needlework, dogs; good reference; £75.—No. 1,982, The Ladies' League Agency, 114, New Bond-street, W.1.

VERY experienced Chauffeur, well recommended; London, Continental; single, age 37; disengaged.—Write Box 6041, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ABBEY COURT, 11-17, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead.
This well-appointed Residential Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and bus routes. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Central heating. Billiards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The accommodation of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
Gloucester-road, S.W.7,
has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
ASHLEY COURT HOTEL,
199, 200, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
The NEW HOTEL de Luxe of Kensington Gardens, facing Park gates and adjoining Albert Hall. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. The moderate inclusive terms are from 12s. 6d. daily, or from 4 guineas weekly. Also private suites.
All rooms fitted hot and cold water, telephone, gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges and electric passenger lift to all floors.
First-class service and cuisine. Lune garage next to premises. Night porters. Telephone, Kensington 6615 (5 lines).

BRAMLEY HILL HOTEL,
CROYDON. First-class accommodation at moderate inclusive terms. Special arrangements for families. Best English food only; gas fires; two acres delightful grounds; billiards, bridge; garage; near golf; 10min. station. Personal attention of Proprietors.

"AT HOME."
A friendly atmosphere, real comfort, individual attention, all that is implied by making you feel "at home" whenever you come and however long or short your stay—all these you will find at the
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.
Very quiet (within one minute of Kensington Gardens), yet within easy reach of Harkers, Harrods, &c. Always freshly decorated. Nearly 100 rooms and suites most comfortably furnished. Every room has hot-spring mattress. H. and C. RUNNING WATER. TELEPHONE. GAS FIRE, &c., in all bed rooms.
Country produce from Hotel's own farm.
Rates from 5 guineas weekly or 16s. 6d. daily.
Brochure sent free on request.
Telephone No.: Western 1661 (three lines).
THE FIRST OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

FACING DUE SOUTH.
Overlooking Kensington Gardens.
The management pays great attention to the catering and thus meals are both varied and appetising. Many of the rooms have been artistically redecorated during the last few months.
COBURG COURT HOTEL,
BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Pleasant suites of private rooms with sitting room, double bed room, bath room, and telephone; the Fully Inclusive Terms are most moderate; bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. daily.
Write to the Hotel for an illustrated tariff.
'Phone, Park 2402. Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

EMBASSY COURT HOTEL,
91, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
Two minutes from Piccadilly-circus.
BED, BREAKFAST, AND PRIVATE BATH ROOM, FROM 12s. 6d. EACH (DOUBLE).
FROM 17s. 6d. SINGLE.
ALSO PRIVATE SUITES FROM 17s. 6d. DOUBLE.
High-class cuisine and service.
'Phone, Gerrard 1025-6-7.

HEART OF THE WEST END.
GROSVENOR COURT HOTEL,
DAVIES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.
Bright, cheerful bed rooms (hot and cold water), charming suite rooms (bath and single), bath suites enclosed; comfortable reception rooms. Unique roof restaurant. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Lift. Moderate inclusive terms.
Telegrams: "Grosvenor, London." Telephones: Mayfair 7172 and 7173. Office, Mayfair 6095.
1st Garage for 150 cars adjoins.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL.
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds; 10 acres; tennis lawn; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; 5min. from Swiss Cottage and 3min. from Belsize Park Tube Stations. Ample and safe garage. Spacious terrace court; large garage; ball room; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314 and 1255.

HAMPSTEAD.
ATTRACTIVE HOTEL, quiet position, 3 minutes Finchley-road Met. Station; beautiful garden; central heating, running water, gas fires all bed rooms; storage visitors' trunks.—Frognal Court. Hamp. 9453.

HENDON HALL HOTEL,
HENDON, N.W.4.
70 bed rooms. Hot and cold water. Gas Fires and Telephones in all bed rooms. Central Heating. Spacious Lounge and Billiards Room. Three hard Tennis Courts. 9-hole Mashie Course. Lock-up Garages.
Bus No. 104 passes Hotel entrance.
DANCE EVERY SATURDAY.
Apply Manager, Phone, Hendon 1456/9.
(Adjoins Hendon Golf Club.)

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above.
'Phone, Kens. 3675 (10 lines).

LOFTUS HOTEL, TEMPLETON-PLACE, EARL'S COURT.
Tele., Frob. 0491. Ideal spot for Overseas Visitors and City Men. En pension terms from 2½gns.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
Within three minutes of Tube.
No noise though Central.
All bed rooms have hot and cold water, gas fires, Exchange telephones, central heating, garage; night porters.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Special terms for winter residence.
Write Manager. Palm court. Louis Saine dancing room and lounge. Tudor smoke and billiard rooms. Special Dinner Dances. Wedding Receptions and At-Homes a speciality. Single rooms from 4 guineas. Double from 7½ guineas. Telephone, Park 9961.

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established 1894. New extension of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Terms from 4gns. Telephone, Paddington 9121.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3 gns. per week. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 60 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., Paddington 9712.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,
23-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished, delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with youth and cheerful society. Tele., Padd. 5022. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the Managing Director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.
WRITE FOR CHRISTMAS BROCHURE.

MONTAGUE HOTEL,
14, 15, 16, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1 (overlooking gardens). A quiet private Hotel Absolutely for all parts. Bed room and breakfast from 7/6
En pension 3gns. Telephone: Museum 4660.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AND ACCESSIBILITY.
MASCOT HOTEL,
YORK-STREET, BAKER-STREET, W.1.
Telephone and running water in bed rooms. Always freshly decorated. Every bed fitted with box spring and hair mattress. Electric lift. Near Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford-street shopping centre, &c. Within easy reach of main line termini.
Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension. Illustrated brochure sent free.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

MOSTYN HOTEL,
PORTMAN-STREET, MARBLE ARCH.
WELBECK 2361 to 8.
Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones, and electric fires in all bed rooms. Fine large reception rooms, billiard rooms, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Close to Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card, and music room, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts; three minutes from station. 'Phone, Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress:—Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

250 ROOMS.
SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES.
Bed room with hot and cold water 12/6 to 15/- daily. Room and breakfast, 8/6 to 9/9.
Illustrated tariffs post free from
NORLAND HOTELS.
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1. Telegrams, "Entraining, London." Tele., Mayfair 5005.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOSPITALITY
is the predominant feature of every NORTH HOTEL; and the aim of each member of the staff is to see that the traditional high standard of courtesy and attention is always maintained.
Every modern amenity that contributes to the comfort of guests or the efficiency of the service is adopted as soon as its value is proved, while such essentials as running hot and cold water and 'phone in all bed rooms, central heating, passenger lifts, and, above all, a superlative cuisine are naturally found at all NORTH HOTELS, of which these are a few:—
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
(140 bed rooms.) Telephone: Kens. 9210.
STANHOPE COURT HOTEL,
STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
(100 bed rooms.) Telephone: Western 0951.
TUDOR COURT HOTEL,
60-66, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
(85 bed rooms.) Telephone: Western 6393.
MILTON COURT HOTEL,
68-72, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
(85 bed rooms.) Telephone: Western 1571.
GRANBY COURT HOTEL,
88-89, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
(50 bed rooms.) Telephone: Kensington 0896.
COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-6, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
(40 bed rooms.) Telephone: Paddington 6824.
If you cannot call, write or 'phone the respective Hotels for illustrated Brochures and full particulars of any vacant rooms.

ONE OF SOUTH KENSINGTON'S MOST MODERN HOTELS.
HAMPSTEAD.
Modernized and reconstructed throughout, the new Stanhope Court Hotel will now probably rival the finest Hotel in residential South Kensington. The Hotel has been enlarged to more than twice its former size, and each of the 100 bed rooms has its own telephone and running hot and cold water, while the new furnishings and decorations have been specially designed to suit the varied tastes of visitors.
There is now a most luxurious suite of spacious and attractive Reception rooms, while no expense has been spared to make the cuisine and service of the highest class.
An inspection only can give an adequate conception of the attractiveness of this beautiful Hotel in all its departments.
Inclusive weekly terms from 4gns.
Write, or 'phone Western 6393 (4 lines), for Brochure. Telegrams, "Stancortel, Southkens."
STANHOPE COURT HOTEL,
STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
ONE OF THE FAMOUS NORTH HOTELS.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL.
(Three minutes from Richmond Park.)
Famous for its unrivalled view, 200ft. up.
Tastefully decorated, lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; hot and cold running water; From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special weekly terms for families. Children specially welcomed.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball room, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters, passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams, Otellutor.

WARREN HOUSE, 87-88, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A quiet, comfortable Hotel, overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephones in all bed rooms. Lift. Single, double from 7gns., Resident Proprietress. Padd. 3663-4.

HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,
CROYDON.—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in six acres exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot and cold water in bed rooms; lock-up garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

WHITE HALL
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
92, LANCASTER-GATE
HYDE PARK, W.2.
Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid reception rooms. Central heating.
Hot-water radiators to all rooms. The latest Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
Constant supply of hot water in every bed room.
Numerous bath rooms, conveniently placed.
Electric passenger service lifts to all floors.
92, LANCASTER-GATE.
Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, and attendance, from 14s. per day or 4½gns. per week.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 10s. 6d.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 3500.
Also at
WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE.
Terms from 12s. per day or 4 gns. per week, including bed room, meals, tea, evening supper, attendance, bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 9s.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 8s. 6d.
Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET.
Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 13 and 14, BEDFORD-PLACE.
Nos. 23 and 22, CORAM-STREET.
No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.
Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 7s. 6d.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ENGLAND

BEXHILL.
HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 160 rooms; sea view from every window. Grand Christmas Programme of Festivities, 18s. and 21s. per day inclusive. 'Phone 131.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO. "For comfort and restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T. 341.

BOURNEMOUTH.—CARLTON HOTEL, East Cliff. Right on the sea front, facing full South. 150 rooms. Every modern convenience; garage for 60 cars.—Telegrams, Carltonian. 'Phone 1480.

BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL, Bournemouth. Entirely vegetarian. Excellent cuisine and service. Garage. Lift. Central heating. Trunks, &c. 'Phone, Bournemouth 4796.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS (continued)

BOURNEMOUTH.
THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams, "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele., 1133. Garage, &c.
AND AT
SAVOY HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BOOK NOW,
and ensure a delightful sojourn with cheerful society for the AUTUMN and WINTER at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT.
A stately home of England (London 30 minutes). TWO 18-HOLE COURSES of the Sundridge Park Golf Club at the doors. 250 acre park. Hard Court Tennis. Dancing. Bridge. TWO LOUNGES WITH BLAZING LOG FIRES. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. From 4gns. per week. NO EXTRAS. THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL EXTANT. Write Manager or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
has been arranged for Christmas and the New Year which can be had on application.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—DUPORTH HOUSE HOTEL, St. Austell Bay. Winter Resort. 30 acres tropical gardens, private beach, golf, billiards, garages; central heating, electric light, hot and cold water every bed room.

THE CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY.—A country house charmingly situated yet within 20 miles of Town; excellent train service. Winter terms £3 3s. Hotel Annexe, £2 12s. 6d. Tele., Cobham 159.

DARTMOOR.—Moor House Hotel, Yelverton. Excellent cuisine and service. Every comfort. Garage. Reduced winter terms.—Write for tariff to Resident Proprietor.

DEVON. ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON, R.A.C. Old Manor House; Licensed. Hot and cold all bed rooms; central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting. 'Phone, 14 Plympton.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Calley, Manager. "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

BIRCH HOTEL,
HAYWARDS HEATH.
45 minutes London. 15 minutes Brighton.
MAGNIFICENT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, spacious bed rooms; hot and cold water. Eight acres beautiful gardens, private entrance to 130 acres glorious woodland.
Garage, stables, golf, tennis, hard and grass, open-air swimming pool.
UNSURPASSABLE CUISINE.
Inclusive terms from 4 guineas per week.
Telephone: Haywards Heath 170.

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.
Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
G. BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS, GOLF.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First Class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery.
VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Winter 900 ft. above sea level.
Telephone: 7 Hindhead.
Special Winter Terms.

HOVE. HUGHENDEN HOTEL, HOLLAND-ROAD, two minutes sea; smoking room; two lounges; gas fires in bed rooms; from 2½ guineas. Hove. 14761.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL. Ideal for Autumn. Best for Shakespeare's country, Kenilworth, &c. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Phone 741.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and bathing; 5 minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounges; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station; twenty minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

LYNDHURST, New Forest.—GRAND HOTEL. Ideal for Autumn holidays. Delightfully situated. Hot and cold water in bed rooms; 18-hole Golf Course adjoining Hotel. Tennis, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress.

PAIGNTON SOUTH DEVON. Facing Sea.
REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First class. Fully licensed.
RICKMANSWORTH. PARK VIEW HOTEL.
25 minutes London, 2 minutes Station. Central heating, gas fires. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 24.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
The ideal Winter residence. Central heating throughout. Only half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards in own park). Tennis, Squash Courts.
Luxurious car service between hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicalians.

DIGBY HOTEL, SHERBORNE, DORSET.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Best Centre for BLACKMOOR VALE and CATTISTOCK HUNTS.
A.A. and R.A.C. Loose Boxes. 'Phone 23.

SIDMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH. FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near Sea Front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

WINTER SUNSHINE AT ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Stay at ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. Every comfort and convenience; central heating; 100 bed rooms; English food; famous chef. Terms from 4½ guineas.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing Sea and South; extensive grounds; central heating and hot and cold water all bed rooms. Vita glass sun lounge; moderate; baths one minute; tennis; garage. Tele. 3434. Write for Christmas Programme.—Mrs. T. Bagley.

TORQUAY. Facing South and
THE OSBORNE. the sea. Completely sheltered. 100 rooms. Garage 50 cars.
Telephone (3 lines) 2232. Tariff from Manager on request.

VISIT DEVON now and stay at the BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK. The motorists' centre. Golf, hunting, badminton. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Reduced winter tariff. Under personal supervision.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.

YOUR SURREY MANSION.
The Oatlands Park Hotel, a truly palatial successor of Henry VIII's Palace of Oatlands, has a private Golf Course and Tennis Courts on its 60-acre grounds, while attractions indoors include a covered Badminton Court and a splendid new Ballroom.
The peaceful atmosphere of the old Palace still lingers, however, creating that congenial spirit which makes each visitor feel he is a welcome, honoured guest. In addition, there is every amenity that the most discriminating can desire, including telephone and running hot and cold water in each of the 150 bed rooms.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure and particulars of very moderate Inclusive Winter Terms and attractive CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY. Only half an hour from London.
Telephone: Telegrams: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WORTHING TEL. 1500. **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.) Every bed room and drawing room has a hot-spring Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

PRIVATE HOTELS

LONDON
HAREWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL.
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941 and 2. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms; bed, breakfast and bath, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. En Pension moderate terms. Night porter.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

EASTBOURNE. — KILDARE PRIVATE HOTEL, sheltered position, adjoining Front. Moderate winter terms. Tele. 1621.

PURLEY, SURREY. — FOXLEY HALL, Private Residential Hotel, convenient for station; grass and en-tout-cas tennis; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone 501 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be LET Furnished, with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room, electric light, coal and gas fires.

SHERLIES PRIVATE HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT. Beautifully situated in own high grounds yet close station; croquet, billiards, 2 tennis courts. Ideal country home with young society; every comfort. Moderate inclusive terms. Special Christmas festivities.—'Phone Orpington 72.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town. HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0504.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. MOLYNEUX PARK. PRIVATE HOTEL. Adjoining Mt. Ephraim; redecorated; 8th; gas fires bed rooms; central heating; excellent cuisine. Moderate inclusive terms. Apply Manageress for tariff. 'Phone 97.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

FRANCE

MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL, now open. Beautiful sunny garden; tennis. The ideal Home Palace. 'Phone every room. Terms from 45frs. Incl.

ITALY

RAPALLO, HOTEL MIRAMARE. By the beach promenade.—Running hot and cold water in all rooms; central heating; lift; dancing; bar. Pension 7s. 6d.

A COMPLETE LIST of CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY each week.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

DUDENEY HURNDALL & TUBBS Limited.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Dudeney Hurndall and Tubbs Limited will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Veitch, Jay & Co., Chartered Accountants, 9 Coleman Street, E.C.2, on Saturday the 22nd day of November 1930 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided for in the said Section.
Dated the 14th day of November 1930.
M. J. HURNDALL, Director.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," before the 23rd day of December, 1930.

Short Description of Land.	Person to be Registered.
FREEHOLD. Badminton, Petts Wood, Petts Wood, Kent. Land in Hale Grove-gdns., Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.	Walter Sidney Holborow, Badminton, Petts Wood-rd., Petts Wood. George Henry Tant and Lionel William Macer, 2, Manor Parade, Church End, N.3.
Land fronting towards Manor Drive, Mill Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.	Ada Elizabeth Macer, 2, Seamill Park-cres., Worthing, Sussex, and Frank Henry Tant, 1, Manor Side, Church End, N.3.
Land in Eastcote-rd., Pinner, Middlesex.	General Housing Company, Limited, 58, Birch Grove, W.3.
Land in Victoria-rd. and Weir Hall and land adjoining Edmonton, Middlesex.	Harry Jackson and William John Jackson, Station-rd., N.17.
Land in Iver Lane, Iver, Bucks.	E. Cotton, Limited, The Surrs, Warren Farm Estate, Iver Heath.
Land in Salcott-rd., Beddington, Surrey.	Frederick William Lillicrap, Alcester House, Manor-rd., Wallington, Surrey.
80, Northwick-ave., Kenton, Middlesex.	James Hoey, 80, Northwick-ave., Kenton.
Land in Picknurst Rise, West Wickham, Kent.	Alfred George Hobart and Frederick Charles Hobart, Woodthorpe-rd., Ashford.
1 to 9 (odd), Lancaster-rd., Leytonstone, Essex.	Leonard Samuel Smith, Wymering, Croxley Green, Herts.
14, Haringey Park, Crouch End, Middlesex.	Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company

Law Report, Nov. 17

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Slesser, and Lord Justice Romer—dismissed two appeals—which were heard separately—relating to assessments, in one case of a block of dwellings, consisting of self-contained flats, owned by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, and in the other case of a number of self-contained flats owned by Consolidated London Properties, Limited. Among other characteristics, the flats had a common entrance to the street. The Court held that, under Rule 8 (c) of No. VII. of Schedule A, each group of flats was to be assessed as one house, and that the assessment was properly made by adding together the values of all the flats in the group. (TOWLE v. IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, LIMITED; JOHNSTONE v. CONSOLIDATED LONDON PROPERTIES, LIMITED.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Greer—dismissed the appeal of the defendants, Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, formerly chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in favour of the plaintiffs, Lever Bros., Limited, and Niger Company, Limited, holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services with the Niger Company were no longer necessary, owing to the amalgamation of that company with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The defendants denied that they could be made to repay the moneys. (LEVER BROS., LIMITED, v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Lawrence, Lord Justice Greer dissenting—allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, C. G. Dobell and Co., Limited, from a judgment of Mr Justice Roche, and dismissed a cross-appeal by the defendants, Barber and Garratt. The plaintiffs, who had bought some linseed cattle cake from the defendants, resold it to dealers. Cattle which ate the cake became ill, and it was found that the cattle were suffering from castor poisoning, the cake containing castor seed mixed with the linseed. The plaintiffs had to pay damages to their buyers, and they claimed damages against the defendants for breach of warranty. The defendants' cross-appeal against liability under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1926, was dismissed, and the plaintiffs' appeal on the question of the measure of damages allowed, the order of Mr. Justice Roche on that point being varied. (C. G. DOBELL AND CO., LIMITED v. BARBER AND GARRATT.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—continued the hearing of the appeal from the judgment of a Divisional Court upholding the decision of a Judge in Chambers who refused to order the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant, which had been applied for by the mother. (IN RE CARROLL.)

COURT OF APPEAL

BLOCKS OF FLATS: ASSESSMENT TO INCOME-TAX

TOWLE (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS, CO., LTD.

JOHNSTONE (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. CONSOLIDATED LONDON PROPERTIES, LTD.

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed these two appeals from judgments of Mr. Justice Rowlatt. The appeals were heard separately, judgment being reserved in both cases that the points raised might be dealt with at the same time.

TOWLE'S CASE

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt (reported in *The Times* of May 8, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R. 409) allowing the appeal by the Crown and dismissing a cross-appeal by the taxpayers on a case stated by the General Commissioners of Income-tax for the Tower Division of the County of Middlesex.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited ("the company") appealed against assessments on a new basis in groups or blocks of certain flats (built for the housing of the working classes) under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts for the year ended April 5, 1927. The flats were known as Nos. 1 to 54 and 54A, B, C, and D, Morrison-buildings South, Commercial-road, Whitechapel. The assessments were as follows:—Nos. 1 to 3, £49; 4 and 5, £37; 6 to 25, £336; 26 and 27, £36; 28 and 29, £37; 30 to 45, £283; 46 to 54, £89; 54A to 54D, £26.

Morrison-buildings South was a block of artisans' dwellings. The ground-floor flats were approached by passages direct from the street, and access to the upper floors was obtained by two flights of stairs leading to landings and passages on to which the front doors of the various flats opened. There was no door at the foot of the staircases, which were open to the air on each floor, and the passages to the ground floor had no door on the street. Each separate flat had its own front door and was self-contained, having no means of communication from one flat to another.

The dwellings were within the area to which the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, applied, and were duly assessed in the 1925 Valuation List as separate flats and not in groups by the Stepney Borough Council without objection by the inspector of taxes. The gross value of the respective flats as several hereditaments were not liable to be reassessed for rating purposes during the quinquennial period ending in 1930, and allowances for income-tax purposes in previous years for repairs in respect of such flats had been allowed theretofore at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1923, and allowances had been made for any period for which any flat might have been void.

The assessments appealed against were not made in respect of each flat separately, but each assessment included all the flats in one group or block approached from the street by a separate entrance, the amount of the assessment being arrived at by adding together the gross values shown in the valuation list of all the flats in the group comprised in the assessment, *e.g.*, the annual values of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were £18, £15, and £16, respectively. They were assessed to income-tax in one assessment in the sum of £49, with the consequence that the allowance for repairs was reduced and (as the company contended) that no allowance for voids or loss of rent could legally be claimed unless the whole of the flats in a particular group were empty or not rent-producing at one and the same time.

THE CONTENTIONS

The company contended *inter alia* (1) (*a*) that each of the flats was in fact and in law a separate house for all the purposes of the Income Tax Acts, and was to be assessed and charged separately; (*b*) that Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A to the Income Tax Act, 1918, had no application to the property; (*c*) that there was no evidence on which it could be held that the property was within Rule 8 (*c*); and (*d*) that the amount of assessment to be reduced for the purpose of collection pursuant to Rule 7 of No. V. of Schedule A was the amount of assessment on each flat separately. 2. (*a*) That the property being within the Administrative County of London, the valuation list was made conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts; (*b*) that each flat was entered in the valuation list as a separate hereditament with its separate gross value; (*c*) that the inspector of taxes had a right of appeal from the assessment which was not exercised and the valuation list thereby became conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts; (*d*) that the assessment in groups involved an alteration of the valuation list, and the gross values and classes thereunder; and (*e*) that the assessment by groups was pursuant to Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A, which was a rule relating to valuation and was expressly excluded by the provisions of Schedule A.

The Crown contended, *inter alia*, that the unit of assessment was each group of flats in accordance with Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A, notwithstanding that they were within the area of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869; and (*b*) that the amount of the assessment for the purposes of Rule 7 of No. V. of Schedule A as amended was the amount of the assessment on each group of flats.

The Commissioners determined that the gross assessments of the several flats made under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, were conclusive for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts during the quinquennial period 1925-30 and that Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A was a rule relating to valuation and was excluded by the first general paragraph of Schedule A from affecting the existing valuation of the flats; but if in the opinion of the Court that determination was wrong and the flats could be reassessed during such quinquennial period, then the Commissioners determined that under Rule 8 of No. VII. of Schedule A the flats should be assessed together in blocks or groups consisting of those flats approached from the street by a separate entrance. The Crown appealed from the first determination, and the company from the second.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that income-tax under Schedule A was to be charged in respect of the property in all lands, tenements, and hereditaments for every 20*s.* of the value thereof, and in the Metropolitan area the annual value was, by sections 45 and 51 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, to be the gross value stated in the valuation list. The flats in the buildings in question had been separately assessed under the Act of 1869, but for Schedule A purposes an assessment on the landlord, which consisted in adding together the separate assessments of a block of flats had been made under Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A, which provided that the assessment and charge should be made on the landlord in respect of "(*c*) any house or building let in different apartments or tenements, and occupied by two or more persons severally. Any such house or building shall be assessed and charged as one entire house or tenement." It seemed to him that all that had been done was to apply that rule. It had been argued that the value of a block was not the same thing as the aggregate value of its component parts. But he thought that the intention was that the separate valuations were to be added together not to reach the value of the aggregate, but to place all the component parts in one assessment. It was said, however, that Rule 8 was a rule "affecting valuation" or relating "to the ascertainment of value," and was, therefore, excluded from application so far as the Metropolis was concerned. In his view Rule 8 had nothing to do with valuation, but with the aggregate of assessments.

The further point was argued, he said, that in granting that Rule 8 applied, the assessment was wrong because there was no "house or building let as tenements," but a number of self-contained tenements not having doors to the street, but reached by common staircases or passages. It was said that each flat was a "house or building," and that the common staircases and passages were no more than a private right of way. He did not think that that argument was sound. He therefore allowed the appeal and dismissed the cross-appeal.

The company appealed.

Mr. Latter, K.C., and Mr. Lawrence Tooth appeared for the appellants; the Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), giving judgment, said that in 1875, in Attorney-General *v.* Mutual Tontine Westminster Chambers Association (L.R., 10 Ex., 305), the question raised was whether the owners of a building let out in separate tenements to several occupiers were assessable to inhabited house duty, or whether the respective tenants of different tenements must be assessed as occupiers of distinct properties. It was held that the association must be assessed and treated as occupiers of the several blocks, which comprised in the whole one dwelling-house. It was also held that as section 45 of the Valuation Act, 1869, made the valuation list in force under that Act conclusive for the tax levied for inhabited house duty, the right way to value such a block was by aggregating the value of the several tenements appearing in the valuation list, although, owing to some suites being unlet, the list did not represent the annual value to the association. That decision was affirmed in the Court of Appeal, and if the matter rested there the Court would seem bound to hold that the assessments were rightly made.

It seemed, as said by counsel for the Crown, that the effect of the Valuation Act, 1869, was to lift out of the valuation list the values contained in it, and to place them in the assessment to be made for income-tax under Schedule A; and did that despite the obvious criticism that such a transfer prevented full rebate being granted for voids and in respect of repairs.

But it was necessary to turn to Rule 8 (*c*) of No. VII. of Schedule A of the Income Tax Act, 1918. The words were that the assessment should be made on the landlord in respect of:—

> (*c*) Any house or building let in different apartments or tenements and occupied by two or more persons severally. Any such house or building shall be assessed and charged as one entire house or tenement.

Although in different sequence they were the same words as in section 36 of the Income Tax Act of 1853. It was claimed that the rule did not apply, because it was excluded from being of effect in the area of the administrative County of London, to which the vaulation list under the Valuation Act, 1869, was, by that Act, made conclusive by the terms of the preliminary statement to the Rules applicable to Schedule A. That statement provided that:—

> Any other rule which relates to the ascertainment of the value of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall not apply within the administrative County of London.

The short point, therefore, in the case was whether Rule 8 (*c*) was one which related to the ascertainment of the value of the lands or tenements.

It appeared to him that its predecessor, section 36 of the Act of 1853, did not relate to the ascertainment of value; that was to be reached *aliunde* by a different process, and under different series of sections. But Rule 8 (*c*) dealt with the incidence of the charge when ascertained—in other words, with the mode of collection of the tax at a standard or value reached before the direction contained in the Rule came into play. The criticism that the plan now adopted was new, or a reversion from former practice, did not assist in deciding the question; for it might be that the previous practice was wrong. Rightly or wrongly, the Court had to decide what was the true interpretation of complex provisions in several Acts which were made to interact on each other. The judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt on the first point must be affirmed.

On the second point raised—namely, what constituted the house: whether each separate tenement, whether each group of tenements to which there was a common entrance from the street, or whether the larger building of which those groups formed part, he agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt. It was a question of fact rather than of law, and one on which the Court was justified in accepting the finding of the Commissioners. The appeal failed on both points, and would be dismissed with costs.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER delivered judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Charles Stevens and Drayton; the Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

JOHNSTONE'S CASE

This was an appeal by Consolidated London Properties, Limited, from a decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt in a case stated by the General Commissioners of Income Tax for the Kensington Division in the county of Middlesex.

The company appealed against eight assessments made under Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts in respect of eight flats in their property, No. 1, Linden-gardens, Notting Hill-gate, W., for the year ended April 5, 1927.

All those flats were used for residential purposes and were self-contained and let to separate tenants. They had separate front doors on to a common staircase, with one entrance from the public street.

The property was within the area to which the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, applied, and in the Valuation List in force during the year ended April 5, 1927, the gross value of each flat was shown separately.

During the year of assessment the total rents payable by the tenants of the flats amounted to £1,471, and in the case of two flats there was also a fixed confribution of £10 a year towards lighting of the entrance and staircase, services of porter, use of lift, &c. Otherwise the cost of those matters was borne by the company, which was also liable for external repairs to the whole building. The tenants of six of the flats were responsible for internal repairs.

The gross values of the eight flats and the porter's rooms appearing in the Quinquennial List for the period 1926 to 1930, and the amounts of the assessments made to income-tax in respect of the year ended April 5, 1927, were separate sums amounting in all to £800.

On behalf of the company it was contended that (1) the gross assessments for the Royal Borough of Kensington, inclusive of the rents at which the flats might reasonably be expected to let during the quinquennial period, were conclusive for the purpose of income-tax under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, during that period and that the actual outgoings during the three years ended April 5, 1927, were irrelevant. (2) Under Rule 7 of Schedule A. No. V., of the Income Tax Act, 1918, as amended by section 28 of the Finance Act, 1923, the company was entitled to the appropriate allowances for the gross Schedule A assessments set out in paragraph 3 of that Rule for the purposes of collection.

On behalf of the Crown it was contended (1) that for the purposes of income-tax under the Income Tax Act, 1918, Schedule A, No. VII. Rule 8 (c), the whole of No. 1, Linden-gardens was the unit of assessment and assessable as such in one sum, and that under section 45 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, such sum was the total amount of the gross values of the various flats (including the porter's rooms) appearing in the Valuation List *i.e.*, £800. (2) In any event, there was no title to the reduction claimed, because by the Income Tax Act, 1918, Schedule A, No. V., Rule 7 (2), as amended, there was no title to it when the amount of the assessment was less than the rent by a sum greater than the authorised deduction which would be allowable if the assessment were on the amount of the rent after deducting any outgoings which should by law be deducted in making the assessment.

The Commissioners were of opinion that the income-tax assessments should follow the assessments as fixed under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and that the appropriate deductions for repairs should be allowed in the case of each flat. They reduced the assessments on that footing.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt reversed the decision of the Commissioners, holding that to make an assessment by adding together the gross valuations under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, accorded with section 45 of that Act, which provided that the assessment value was to be the gross value stated in the valuation list and Rule 8 of No. VII. of Schedule A, which provided that any house or building let in different apartments or tenements and occupied by two or more persons severally should be assessed and charged as one entire house or tenement. Further, there was no title to the reduction claimed by the company as the amount of the assessment was less than the rent by a sum greater than the authorized deduction.

The company appealed.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer appeared for the appellants; and the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills for the Crown.

The MASTER of the ROLLS said that it was unnecessary to give a judgment in this appeal, as the judgments in Towle's case covered the questions raised. There was one point only on which he would add a few words. In his view, in the Income Tax Act, 1918, Schedule A, No. V., Rule 7 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) related to deductions. Those were to be made from the assessment based on the valuation under the Act of 1869 for the purposes of collection. They were not Rules which were excluded from operating in London by reason of the words preliminary to the Rules, to which he had referred in the judgment in Towle's case. The point was abstruse, but it seemed to him that the whole of Rule 7 of No. V. related to deductions from a value already otherwise ascertained, and so it was not a Rule which was excluded, as one relating to valuations. It related to a system of reducing by deductions the calculations made. The appeal in Johnstone's case also failed, and would be dismissed with costs.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER also delivered judgments dismissing the appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Merrimans; the Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

COURT OF APPEAL

DISPUTE OVER CATTLE CAKE

C. G. DOBELL AND CO., LIMITED v. BARBER AND GARRATT

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE GREER)

Their LORDSHIPS delivered their considered judgments allowing (by a majority, Lord Justice Greer dissenting) this appeal by the plaintiffs from the decision of Mr. Justice Roche, reported in *The Times* of May 21 last and 46 *The Times* L.R., 420.

The plaintiffs and the defendants were merchants carrying on business at Liverpool, and they both dealt largely in cattle food. On September 12, 1929, the defendants sold to the plaintiffs a quantity of linseed cattle cake, and the plaintiffs afterwards resold it to other dealers who, in their turn, retailed it to farmers. Cattle which ate the linseed cake became seriously ill, and it was found that the cake contained castor seed mixed with the linseed, and the cattle had consequently suffered from castor poisoning. The plaintiffs had to pay damages to their buyers, and they brought an action against the defendants to recover damages for alleged breach of warranty.

The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that on the sale of the cake to them by the defendants warranties under section 2 (2) of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, were implied that the cake did not contain castor seed; that it was suitable for food for cattle; and that, as provided in the fourth schedule to that Act, the cake was the residue resulting from the removal of oil from commercially pure linseed. Alternatively, they claimed a declaration that the cake was warranted under section 14 of the Sale of Goods Act as reasonably fit for food for cattle. And they claimed damages for the alleged breach of those warranties.

The cake in question came from India, and as there had been trouble in the trade with such cake of Indian manufacture the defendants at the time of sale were unwilling to give any warranties. The words of the contract, so far as material, were:—

> The cake is sold *tel quel* in all respects, but Ormerod and Fowler's analysis, on which sellers accept no responsibility, is castor free.

The defendants, by their defence, said that they sold only as agents, to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, and were not liable as principals. They also denied that they sold the cake for use as food for cattle, and denied the alleged warranties; and they said that the plaintiffs took samples before purchasing and relied on their own judgments.

Section 2 (2) of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, provided:—

> On the sale for use as food for cattle of [linseed cake] there shall be implied, notwithstanding any contract or notice to the contrary, a warranty by the seller that the article is suitable to be used as such . . .

By section 24:—

> This Act shall not apply to the sale of an article used as a . . . food for cattle . . . where the sale is in exercise of a statutory power to enforce a right or to satisfy a claim or lien, or where the sale is made by a sheriff . . .

A bank had a lien on the goods and ordered the defendants to sell them; consequently, it was argued on behalf of the defendants that the Act did not apply.

Mr. Justice Roche held that the warranty under section 2 (2) of the Act of 1926 might arise even where the goods were sold to a dealer who intended to resell, and that section 24 was not to be read as excluding the operation of that Act in all cases where the sale was to satisfy a lien, but was to be read as meaning, *inter alia*, that the operation of the Act was to be excluded where the sale was in the exercise of a statutory power to satisfy a lien. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to the declaration for which they asked on the question of the warranties, but having regard to all the circumstances, his Lordship held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover as damages the sums which they themselves had been obliged to pay to their buyers. Such damages were not the natural result of the defendants' breach of warranties, and the plaintiffs could only recover the difference between the value of the goods as they actually were at the time of the sale and their value as they ought to have been at that time.

The plaintiffs appealed on the question of the measure of damages, and there was a cross-appeal by the defendants on the question of liability.

Mr. S. L. Porter, K.C., and Mr. Howard-Jones appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. du Parck, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON read a judgment in which he agreed with Mr. Justice Roche that there was a sale by the defendants and a purchase by the plaintiffs of the linseed cake for use as food for cattle within the meaning of section 2 (2) of the Act of 1926; and that the warranty of suitability implied by that subsection was not excluded by section 24. The defendants' cross-appeal against liability must, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

There remained the appeal of the plaintiffs on the question of the measure of damages. The plaintiffs had a statutory warranty on which they were entitled to rely, and a statutory authority for disregarding any contract or notice to the contrary, and an analysis of goods by a responsible firm "castor free."

The defendants said that they accepted no responsibility for the analysis. It was their only way of fulfilling their statutory obligation to give a correct statement with regard to the oil and albuminoids in the parcel. The plaintiffs were entitled to rely on their statutory warranty and Parliament intended that that should be so. Parliament intended the vendor of cattle food to take the responsibility of its fitness for that purpose. If the vendor of cattle food wished to escape responsibility, he should not sell food only used for that purpose.

The appeal of the plaintiffs on the measure of damages should be allowed, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Roche varied by declaring that the damages should be assessed on the footing that the plaintiffs were entitled to include in their damages the damages and costs reasonably incurred in claims by their subpurchasers for breach of their statutory warranty.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE read a judgment concurring in the order proposed by Lord Justice Scrutton.

LORD JUSTICE GREER, in a dissenting judgment, held that section 24 of the Act of 1926 excluded the operation of that Act in the circumstances of this case. On the question of the measure of damages he was not prepared to hold that Mr. Justice Roche was wrong.

Solicitors.—Mr. P. F. Walker, for Messrs. Weightman, Pedder and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Sanderson, Lee and Co.

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP ORDERS

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Atlantic Navigation Collieries, Limited; J. N. Masters, Limited; International Colloidal Syndicate, Limited; Phillips (Furnishers), Limited; Bowleys Garages, Limited; T.N.E. Syndicate, Limited; Hugo Lang and Co. Art Repositories, Limited; Wyall, Limited; Owen's Boiler Circulator, Limited; and Electric Petrol Service, Limited.

COURT OF APPEAL

CLAIM AGAINST FORMER NIGER COMPANY OFFICERS

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE GREER)

The Court dismissed the appeal by the defendants from the decision of Mr. Justice Wright in the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claimed against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Romans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claimed the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid under agreements entered into in March, 1929, to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

Messrs. Lever Brothers alleged that, during the period of their employment, Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling had certain dealings in cocoa on their own account, which were kept secret from the Niger Company, and were only disclosed in July, 1929, when, owing to other circumstances, Messrs. Lever Brothers were put on inquiry.

The defendants denied the allegations except in so far as they admitted that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of four specific transactions in cocoa which, they said, were entered into on their own behalf. They denied that they could be made to repay the moneys which they had received under the cancellation agreement of March, 1929.

The action was tried with a City of London special jury, and was reported in *The Times* of May 6 and following days, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 489.

The jury found that the defendants' admitted dealings would have justified their dismissal, and that, when Lever Brothers entered into the agreements of March, 1929, they did not know of the actions of the defendants with regard to the four admitted dealings, and that, if they had done so, they would not have made those agreements. They found that, at interviews before the agreements were made, the defendants did not have in mind their actions in respect of the four dealings. They awarded the plaintiffs £1,360 in respect of the profit made by the defendants, and £5 nominal damages.

The jury also found that there had been no misrepresentation or concealment and no appropriation by the defendants of contracts or of money.

Mr. Justice Wright held that, as both parties were under the erroneous impression that the defendants' rights could be got rid of only by payment of compensation, the plaintiffs were entitled to have the compensation agreements rescinded and to recover £30,000 from Mr. Bell and £20,000 from Mr. Snelling, the money paid thereunder.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. A. T. Miller, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos appeared for the appellants; Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, and Mr. George Bankes for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in delivering judgment, said that the defendants objected to Mr. Justice Wright's decision on two grounds—(*a*) that mutual mistake was not pleaded, and (*b*) that the facts did not bring the case within the authorities, the mutual mistake being only as to an incident of a really existing contract, but only gave rise to a power to avoid it which had not been exercised when the payments sought to be recovered had been made. They had suggested that Messrs. Lever Brothers had not known what had happened, that they themselves had known it, but had either forgotten it or had not understood its possible legal effect, and that that was not a mutual mistake.

With regard to the pleading point, Messrs. Lever Brothers did not allege in their pleadings mutual mistake as a ground for treating the contract for payment as void and recovering the money paid under it. In his opinion, however, the practice of the Courts had been to deal with the legal result of pleaded facts, though the particular legal result alleged was not stated on the pleadings, except where to ascertain the validity of the legal result claimed would require the investigation of new and disputed facts which had not been investigated at the trial.

In the present case there was no dispute that Messrs. Lever Brothers did not know, when they negotiated the cancellation agreement, of the private speculations of the defendants and that they would not have entered into the cancellation agreement if they had known of them. They were under a mistake as to the legal position of the defendants in respect of their agreement of service. They thought that that agreement could only be terminated with the consent of the defendants, whereas they (Messrs. Lever Brothers) could have terminated it at once without the consent of the defendants and without paying £50,000. The jury had found that the defendants had honestly, but mistakenly, believed that the dismissal of servants could not be terminated without their consent and/or the money payment which they demanded. Mr. Justice Wright obviously had mutual mistake in his mind during the trial.

In his (the Lord Justice's) opinion, the question as to mutual consent needed no further evidence to elucidate its legal effect and could be dealt with on the facts admitted and found by the jury or inferred by the Judge without any amendment of the pleadings.

QUESTION OF MUTUAL MISTAKE

Dealing with the [illegible]ond question, whether the Judge was rig[illegible] holding that the cancellation agreeme[illegible]s invalidated on the ground of mutual [illegible]take, the Lord Justice said that in the "[illegible]nation cases" the doctrine of frustration was held to apply where, though the subject matter of the contract still existed, a connected state of facts, vital to the continuance of the contract, had ceased to exist. In cases where the War had prevented the performance of a contract, which was valid when made, for a substantial part of the time of performance originally contemplated, the fundamental change of circumstances was held to render the contract void, not voidable. (See Bank Line *v.* Capel (35 *The Times* L.R. 150; [1919] A.C., 435), and Metropolitan Water Board *v.* Dick, Kerr and Co. (34 *The Times* L.R. 113; [1918] A.C., 119). The present law was that where, at the time of making the contract, the circumstances were such that the continuance of a particular state of things was, in the contemplation of both parties, fundamental to the continued validity of the contract, and that state of things substantially ceased to exist without fault of either party, the contract became void from the time of the cessation.

Where the implied foundation of a contract was assumed by both parties to exist at the time of the making of the contract, but did not, in fact, exist, the result might be described as being that the contract was void, either because of an implied term that its validity should depend on the existence at the time of the contract and during its term of performance of a particular state of facts, or, which was only another way of putting the proposition, that there was a mutual mistake of the parties who made the contract believing that a particular foundation to it existed which was essential to its existence.

If that were the law, what was the position at the time of making the agreement which was now sought to be declared void? Messrs. Lever Brothers thought that they were bound for a term of years and must pay a sum which would satisfy the defendants if they (Messrs. Lever Brothers) wished to escape from their obligation. In fact, owing to the misconduct of the defendants, of which Messrs. Lever Brothers were ignorant, although the contract of employment was not void *ipso facto*, it could be cancelled by Messrs. Lever Brothers without any payment at all, and the jury had found that they would have cancelled it. To Messrs. Lever Brothers there was a difference of £50,000 between the assumed and the real position. The defendants, according to the jury's finding, negotiated without having in their minds the secret transactions or their effect, and were obviously acting on the assumption that they could make their own terms for giving up an agreement which could not be terminated without their consent. If they had correctly appreciated the position, they could not honestly have demanded compensation for terminating the agreement.

On that point he entirely agreed with the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright and the reasons with which he supported it.

He wished, however, to say further that the judgment could be supported on the ground of an obligation on the defendants to disclose, and/or account for, their dealings, and a failure, at the time of making the agreement, to disclose material facts. He did not propose to lay down any general rule for disclosure by servants. He had, however, noticed that Mr. Justice Wright held himself bound by the remark of Mr. Justice Avory in Healey *v.* Société Anonyme Francaise le Rubartic (33 *The Times* L.R., at p. 301; [1917] 1 K.B., at p. 947): "I cannot accept the view that the omission to confess or disclose his own misdoing was in itself a breach of the contract on the part of the plaintiff." He (the Lord Justice) reserved to himself liberty to reconsider that as a general rule if it became relevant in any subsequent case.

He could not think that a servant who knew that his fellow-servant was stealing the goods of his employer was under no obligation to disclose that fact to his employer. If the servant himself had stolen goods and his employer, finding out the theft, accused an innocent fellow-servant of having committed it, was not the real thief bound to inform his employer of his delinquency? His theft was a vital breach of his contract of employment. Was he not bound by his contract of service to inform his employer of acts detrimental to his employer?

DUTY TO ACCOUNT

In the present case the defendants had secretly dealt with transactions in the subject-matter of their company's business without disclosing those transactions to the company. They were bound to account for the profits they made in that competitive business and, therefore, to disclose their dealings to their employer. In acting as they had, they had caused their employers to break the contract which they had with the Pool, of which they (the defendants) knew, or might have known. Lastly, they negotiated with their employer as to the cancellation of the contract which he had with them without disclosing their dealings—material to the negotiation of that cancellation—of which they had known and the legal effect of which they ought to have known.

In contracts, or obligations, to disclose material facts, as in contracts of marine insurance, that a man did not think the fact material was no defence if the fact would affect a reasonable man in his negotiation of the contract. Honest, though mistaken, failure to disclose material facts which the party had known and ought to have remembered or appreciated was still concealment. Fraud was not necessary to constitute concealment in contracts which involved an obligation to disclose, except in special cases, like guarantees.

The defendants were under an obligation before and at the time of their negotiation of the contract to terminate to declare their dealings in breach of their contracts and the contract to terminate could be avoided by that non-disclosure.

The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed, with costs.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, in giving judgment, said that the defendants, although in receipt of very handsome salaries, were unable to resist the temptation of availing themselves of the opportunity afforded to them under their service agreements of adding to their remuneration by secretly entering into speculations in cocoa on their own account. By so doing they not only abused the confidence which had been reposed in them and placed themselves in a position in which their personal interests were likely to conflict with their duties, but they also subjected the Niger Company, whose interests it was their duty to safeguard, to a serious liability for breaking its obligations under the pooling agreements.

In negotiating the cancellation agreement, Messrs. Lever Brothers clearly proceeded on the mistaken footing that they could not determine the service agreements without the consent of the defendants. The defendants (not bearing in mind their wrongful acts) proceeded on the same mistaken footing. The case fell within that general class where the subject matter of a contract had been held to be non-existent. In all such cases the question was whether the existence of the state of things contemplated was or was not pre-supposed as essential to the agreement. The present case was an example of the state of things contemplated being pre-supposed as essential to the agreement.

LORD JUSTICE GREER said that it was contended for the defendants that the mistake which was, according to the finding of the jury, made was not the kind of mistake that could in law be regarded as affecting the validity of the contract.

It was true to say that, as the employment agreement had not been determined, the mistake was not as to its existence. It was also true that the mistake was not as to its identity. But it was not the law that the only mutual mistakes that would avoid an agreement were mistakes as to the existence or identity of the subject-matter of the contract. A mistake as to the fundamental character of the subject-matter of the contract was one which, if mutual, the law would regard as rendering the contract void. He agreed with Mr. Justice Wright that the cancellation agreement was based on the kind of mistake which in law entitled either party to say it was a void agreement.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

108 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 108 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Green, G. M. *v.* Green, H. W.; Thornton, A. N. *v.* Thornton, H. H.; McHutchon *v.* McHutchon and Radford; Snowdon, D. *v.* Snowdon, J.; Carter, H. M. *v.* Carter, G. R.; Kidd *v.* Kidd and Thomas; Bruzaud, M. E. *v.* Bruzaud, W. G.; Reeve-Jones, M. A. *v.* Reeve-Jones, B. E.; Bennetts, K. *v.* Bennetts, J. A.; Black *v.* Black and Southcroft; Crowther, M. E. *v.* Crowther, J.; Ricketts, E. F. *v.* Ricketts, H. R.; Crutchley *v.* Crutchley and Thornton; Swart *v.* Swart and Earl; Martin, E. *v.* Martin, S. F.; Cudlip, I. E. *v.* Cudlip, R. S.; Cutler, E. *v.* Cutler, L. W. S.; Ingram *v.* Ingram and Kitchen; Briggs, M. *v.* Briggs, H. J.; Perkins, A. L. *v.* Perkins, J.; Mayo, M. *v.* Mayo, P. G.; Watson, M. E. *v.* Watson, C.; Jolly *v.* Jolly and Humphrey; Ward *v.* Ward and Downs; Joan, G. *v.* Joan, J.; Pratt, M. L. *v.* Pratt, P. S.; Calland, M. L. *v.* Calland, J. E.; Symes, M. *v.* Symes, J. G. (Foucar intervening); Davis *v.* Davis and Baker; Hill *v.* Hill and Hill; Draynor *v.* Draynor and Barty; Gale *v.* Gale and Mitchell; Spratfield, M. *v.* Spratfield, S. R.; Robertson *v.* Robertson and Revill; Wasmuth *v.* Wasmuth and Elson; Cruland *v.* Cruland and Ford; Mayhew, M. A. *v.* Mayhew, J. A.; Clark *v.* Clark and Anderson; Rogers *v.* Rogers and Ashworth; Woodruff, M. H. *v.* Woodruff, C. E.; Morris *v.* Morris and Holloway; Walker *v.* Walker and Jenkin; Jones, M. J. *v.* Jones, E. J.; Palmer *v.* Palmer and Gilbert; Templeman *v.* Templeman and Aindow; Batterbay, M. L. *v.* Batterbay, T. H.; Bacon-Armstrong, K. H. K. *v.* Bacon-Armstrong, M. C.; Cocks *v.* Cocks and Pratt; Forbes, Ina C. *v.* Forbes, D. A.; Smith *v.* Smith and Swatton; Dare *v.* Dare and Baskett; Derbyshire *v.* Derbyshire and Nutbrown; Sims, D. E. *v.* Sims, W. J.; Loosemore, E. H.; Carnell *v.* Carnell and Mayes; Bates *v.* Bates and Knight; Wadsworth *v.* Wadsworth and Cornsilk; Hamlyn, E. F. *v.* Hamlyn, G. A.; Piper, D. K. *v.* Piper, P. H. W.; Stewart, E. *v.* Stewart and Brenner; Burton *v.* Burton and Barnaby; Green, Q. M. *v.* Green, G.; Smith *v.* Smith and Hudgell; Thomerson *v.* Thomerson and Woodman; Wells, F. *v.* Wells, J.; Thompson, M. *v.* Thompson, R. E.; Leach *v.* Leach and Howes; Marshall, I. E. *v.* Marshall, J.; Brown, C. *v.* Brown, T. V. (Marshall intervening); Hand *v.* Hand and Stafford; Poole *v.* Poole and Montague; Coo

Sporting News

RACING

WARWICK MEETING

SAINT REYNARD WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

G. Richards rode two winners at Warwick yesterday and F. Fox none, so that Richards is now four winning rides behind Fox, the respective totals being 122 and 126.

Racing had to be postponed yesterday for a short time owing to the frost, and it was not until 10 minutes past 1 o'clock that the public were admitted to the enclosures. The first event was started soon after half-past 1 instead of at 1 o'clock as was advertised. The light was bad and very little could be seen of the running in the short-distance events until some time after the tapes had gone up. When the colours of the riders could be seen approaching the Straight in the opening race, the Guy's Cliff Apprentice Plate, Old Dromore was in front, followed by Fairy Prince and Indian File. About three furlongs from the finish Indian File was in front, only to be caught and beaten at the Distance by Sunnier, who won by a length. This four-year-old colt by Golden Sun has won five races since his present owner, Mr. Glasspool, gave rather more than 500 guineas for him at the November Sales at Newmarket last autumn.

Beresford, who was by Friar Marcus, has sired a number of winners this season, among them several really good two-year-olds. He himself did not stay, but it has yet to be proved that his sons and daughters do not stay. Portlaw, for example, has won over six furlongs, and is one of the best of his age, while yesterday Broytoi, a plater by Beresford, won the Bourton Selling Plate, which was run over a mile. Silver Sound was clear of the field when the colours could be distinguished, but she was beaten about a quarter of a mile from the finish, when Broytoi drew into the lead, and, resisting the challenges of Exodus and Glasbheinn, won by nearly a length. Broytoi had run well at Derby last week, and she and Exodus ran truly to their form in that race. Earlier in the season, however, Broytoi finished a long way behind Exodus at Newbury. H. Beasley then rode Exodus, who has since been ridden by light-weight jockeys. It may well be that he wants stronger handling than they can give him.

G. Richards rode his first winner of the afternoon when he was successful on Saint Reynard in the Kenilworth Plate, a race run over two miles. At the end of a mile Medarlin, who likes to be in front, was leading, and he was still leading when he came into the Straight, at which point he was followed by Saint Reynard, who in turn took up the running two furlongs from the finish, and, holding off a strong challenge from Pilgrim's Belle, won by three-quarters of a length. Medarlin was third, no fewer than five lengths behind the second. Saint Reynard, a seven-year-old gelding by Grey Fox II., had not won before this year, and was also unsuccessful last season, but he was once a very useful stayer. His best performance was when he was just beaten by Eagle's Pride in the Cesarewitch of 1927. His trainer, M. Hartigan, is to be congratulated on having got another race out of him after this long time. Solfeggio, who won the Rugby Selling Plate by a length from Guilcagh, with Gala Morn third, is by that good Irish sire Soldennis, the sire of, among others, Soloptic, who, as a three-year-old, was about the best horse in Ireland. Solfeggio, who had never won a race before, was sold after this belated success to Mr. A. Boutall and Mr. H. Lester for 190 guineas.

Cartouche was backed against the field to win the Leycester Plate, for which, on her Newbury and Liverpool form, she seemed nicely handicapped. It was not possible to see the early running, but when the runners could be seen properly she was well placed, although not in front, being led by Glow-worm and Castle Martin. In the closing stages of the race Cartouche never seemed likely to win, and she finally finished fourth, behind Castle Martin, who won by a head from the Bridge of Bath filly, who was ridden by G. Richards, with Glow-worm only a neck away third. Castle Martin, who is by Heverswood, had not won, or even been placed, before. He belongs to Mr. P. W. Carr, who has now bought a colt by Gainsborough out of Armorial Design, who was one of the dozen that I selected at the Doncaster sales as being those that I would have bought if I had sufficient money to have done so.

The light was so bad when the last race was started at 4 o'clock that only the last furlong and a half could be seen. When it was possible to discern the colours of the riders Golden Urn was in front, and, answering gamely to the calls of G. Richards, he hung on to his advantage, to win a desperate race by a short head from Lights of Westminster, with Flaming Flag third, only a neck behind the second. Swift Marten was fourth. Golden Urn is trained by Duller, to whom Lord Rosebery has recently sent several well-bred horses to be trained over hurdles. Duller used to ride that good hurdler Wrack when he was winning races under National Hunt Rules for Lord Rosebery's father.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—DAVENTRY MAIDEN PLATE (5½f.).—The well-bred QUICK RISE, by Hurry On out of Pompadour, has run well on several occasions in much better company than she will be meeting here. If she is started she would certainly be my selection. In her absence the best of the others may be Lady Aurora, who has been second in each of her last three races, and Royal Rufus. The better of these two and an alternative selection would seem to me to be Royal Rufus.

1.30.—SHIPSTON SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Milesway and Lady Gay have both at times run well in such races as this, but neither is of much account. Fast Stick won at Derby last week, but at the altered weights on that form should not beat the consistent and useful plater Stormy. Dionys is another who might run well, while Mostelle comes from a stable which has often won races over this course. Perhaps the winner will be STORMY.

2.0.—COVENTRY PLATE (1m. 2f.).—Sargasso has failed several times since he won in quite impressive style at York in August. He is not harshly handicapped with top weight, 9st. 2lb., but he does not seem so well handicapped to me as Massai, who, after winning in good style at Goodwood, was not started in a race until the last meeting at Windsor, when he ran well, but did not win. That race should have done him good, and on that form as it stands he seems to me nicely handicapped here. Telegraphic has missed several races recently in which he had seemed to have a fair chance. On their last running together, in spite of the changed weights, he should not finish in front of Massai. The improving and consistent Happy Note has to carry a penalty of 10lb., which should prevent her from winning. Without that penalty she would have had a nice chance of winning. The Abyssinian and Franconi may also run well. I like best the chance of MASSAI.

2.30.—SUNRISING SELLING PLATE (2 nursery) (1m.).—The distance here makes it difficult to make a reasonable selection. Mickey Mouse ran well at Derby, but I do not know that he can stay the mile over which this race is run. Further, he has an even better chance in a better class race at Manchester later in the week. Sigh has shown ability to stay, and has several times run well in races of this kind. He is much better handicapped with Copra than he was when they met last, for he then gave Copra 2lb., and the difference now is only 1lb. Sweet Rocket, Pirton, Heredity, and Rose Diamond are not without fair chances, but, assuming the absence of Mickey Mouse, the probable winner seems to me to be SIGH.

3.0.—BANBURY PLATE (1m.).—Pentilla has been winning over shorter distances than this. Grandma ran very badly at Derby, and on that form has no chance, while her sometime stable companion Somerset is apparently not to be trusted. If he would do his best he could probably win this race. County Wicklow has been a disappointment since he won in the spring at Alexandra Park. In any case he does not seem to me at all kindly handicapped here. Fanande has a large penalty, which should stop her from winning. Sonometer runs instead of Haverholme. PENTILLA may win.

3.30.—AVON AMATEUR RIDERS' PLATE (1m. 2f.).—Such as Forage Cap, Eilandonan, and Lemonetta have fair chances, but the probable winner seems to me to be RESIDUE, who is fit from hurdling and who has before run well in such races as this. He won a similar race at Lingfield earlier in the season.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will not be represented in either the Shipston Selling Plate or the Avon Plate at Warwick to-day. Our runners in the Daventry Maiden Plate will be Tempt, Gay Sister, Pitter Patter, Dilcrag, and Tense. Of them I like best PITTER PATTER, a filly who has done very little racing. She has shown good form in some of her gallops, and I believe she is now at her best.

The Coventry Plate will not be a difficult race to win. Sargasso has a good weight to carry, but he is now in his right class. Richelieu II. has a good chance and Pauli is fancied. However, my selection is SARGASSO.

In the Sunrising Selling Plate Rose Diamond, Irish Orb filly, and Imperial Pint are the most fancied of ours, and I believe if the winner is among them it will be ROSE DIAMOND, a good-looking filly who is now better than her public form shows. The same stable may bring off a double with DICK BUSH in the Banbury Plate.

WARWICK RESULTS

1.0 (1.33).—The GUY'S CLIFF APPRENTICES' PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

SUNNIER, b or br c, by Golden Sun—Erminia (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb.....C. Dowdall 1

INDIAN FILE, br g, by Grand Parade—Indifferent (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb. A. Partridge 2

FAIRY PRINCE, ro c, by Milesius—Riverside Fairy (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 3 yrs. 7st. 12lb. R. Phillips 3

Basra (Mrs. J. Howeson), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb.....L. Dowling 0
Archimedes (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. R. Phillips 0
Old Dromore (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 5 yrs. 9st. 11lb. L. Furze 0
Satisfaction (Miss N. Wilmot), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. T. Brown 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 agst Basra, 3 to 1 Sunnier, 4 to 1 Fairy Prince, 5 to 1 Old Dromore, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 8s. 9d.; places 3s. 9d., 5s. Total win pool, 2,149 units; total place pool, 1,018 units.

Won by a length; two lengths separated second and third. Old Dromore was fourth and Satisfaction last.

Racing was put back half an hour.

1.30 (2.3).—The BOURTON SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; two-year-olds. One mile.

BROYTOI, b f, by Beresford—Royrot (Mr. V. P. Misa), 8st. 6lb. R. Dick 1

EXODUS, b g, by Southern—Xanadu (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 8st. 6lb. S. Magee 2

GLASBHEINN, br c, by Bucks Husar—Miss Carlin (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 4lb. T. McCaffery 3

Silver Sound (Mr. W. Nightingall), 9st. ..... T. Carey 0
Land o' Cakes (Mr. H. R. Morriss), 8st. 9lb. W. Fox 0
Happy Welfare (Captain H. F. Thomas), 8st. 9lb. P. Beasley 0
Beiamour (Mr. R. Renton), 8st. 6lb. ..... D. Jones 0
Penitent filly, by Spearwort (Mr. J. Livingston), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Sonnenschein (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 6lb. ..... A. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Broytoi, 3 to 1 Land o' Cakes and Exodus, 6 to 1 Happy Welfare, 8 to 1 Sonnenschein and Glasbheinn, 10 to 1 Silver Sound, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,508 units; total place pool, 4,047 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length separated second and third. Happy Welfare was fourth and Sonnenschein last.

2.0 (2.33).—The KENILWORTH PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

SAINT REYNARD, b g, by Grey Fox II.—Saintly Lady (Mrs. A. Bendir), aged, 8st. 3lb. G. Richards 1

PILGRIM'S BELLE, b m, by Marcus—Flying Pilgrim (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Collins 2

MEDARLIN, br g, by Meleager—Bachelor's Darling (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 3

Stolen Flame (Sir W. Chilcott), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. F. Lane 0
Rallye II. (Mr. V. P. Misa), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. R. Dick 0
War Mist (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 8st. 7lb. P. Donoghue 0
Orange Tip (Mr. G. C. Sneyd), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. E. Smith 0
Your Call (Captain D. P. Simson), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. S. Wragg 0
Pomonalis (Mr. W. Scott), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. G. Walsh 0
Summer Princess (Mr. C. Gulliver), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. A. Smirke 0
Orpenda (Mr. P. Beaumont), 4 yrs, 7st 7lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin), 6 yrs, 7st. 3lb. J. Simpson 0
Chrysophil (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallinger), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigan, at Ogbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Saint Reynard, 5 to 1 Medarlin, 7 to 1 Rallye II., 10 to 1 each Summer Princess, Orpenda, Stolen Flame, and Pilgrim's Belle, 100 to 8 War Mist, 100 to 6 Ballyscanlon, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s. 3d., 11s. 9d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,870 units; total place pool, 4,825 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; five lengths separated second and third. Summer Princess was fourth and Pomonalis last.

2.30 (3.6).—The RUGBY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

SOLFEGGIO, b g, by Soldennis—F Sharp (Mr. G. Todd), 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Skelton 1

GUILCAGH, b f, by He Goes—Melpomd (Mrs. E. Wallace), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Beary 2

GALA MORN, b f, by Prince Galahad—Deer Play (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan), 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb. G. Richards 3

Montaigne (Mr. J. C. Hill), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. F. Lane 0
Fidelio (Mr. E. Harper), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. G. Richards 0
Puella (Major T. Bouch), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Lingerie (Mr. J. James), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Gaga (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. J. Collins 0
St. Anne's Pride (Mr. P. Higgins), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. A. Wragg 0
Vizmah (Mr. G. Todd), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... P. Doyle 0
Jackyllis (Lieut.-Col. T. Carthew), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. D. McGuigan 0
Arch Imp (Major Nickalls), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... D. Jones 0

(Winner trained by G. Todd, at East Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Jackyllis, 7 to 2 Gala Morn, 7 to 1 Lingerie, 10 to 1 each Solfeggio, Guilcagh, Fidelio, and Puella, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 27s. 3d.; places, 11s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,271 units; total place pool, 4,459 units.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Lingerie was fourth and Arch Imp last.

3.0 (3.32).—The LEYCESTER PLATE (nursery handicap) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs and a half.

CASTLE MARTIN, ch c, by Heverswood—Lavina (Mr. P. W. Carr), 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 1

BRIDGE OF BATH FILLY, by Sonning (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan), 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) G. Richards 2

GLOW-WORM, b f, by Black Gauntlet—Fire-fly (Mr. H. Coventry), 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Brennan 3

Cartouche (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 8lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Aylesbury (Mr. A. B. Smith), 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Rimes (Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 8st. 5lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Silver Leaf (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 5lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Bawbee (Mr. H. T. Mills), 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Garcon (Mr. O. M. D. Bell), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Silvadare (Mr. A. Manasseh), 8st. ..... F. Lane 0
Ye Olde Leather Bottel (Mr. H. Smyth), 7st. 6lb. G. Smyth 0
Grape Fruit (Mr. F. B. Barling), 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by Tabor, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 4 agst Cartouche, 8 to 1 Bridge of Bath filly, 10 to 1 each Glow-worm and Ye Olde Leather Bottel, 100 to 8 each Castle Martin, Bawbee, and Garcon, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 34s.; places, 12s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 5s. Total win pool, 7,766 units; total place pool, 5,141 units.

Won by a head; a neck separated second and third. Cartouche was fourth and Silver Leaf last.

3.30 (4.2).—The OFFCHURCH PLATE (welter handicap) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs and a half.

GOLDEN URN, br g, by Golden Sun—Lisaline (Mr. V. Emanuel), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 1

LIGHTS OF WESTMINSTER, ch g, by Grosvenor—Fastnet Light (Mr. P. Hone Rigg), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Dines 2

FLAMING FLAG, br m, by Blue Ensign—Glow (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... S. Wragg 3

Tutbury (Mr. A. M. Melville), 6 yrs, 9st. 3lb. M. Wing 0
Fingle Bridge (Mr. F. T. Hales), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. R. Dick 0
Pegasus (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Carslake 0
Swift Marten (Mr. A. Cochrane), 5 yrs, 9st. F. Herbert 0
Suspicion (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 0
Fourth Form (Mr. H. L. Cottrill), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. M. Beary 0
Castellane (Major H. Musker), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. R. Dawson 0

(Continued at foot of next column)

WARWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived)

1.0.—The DAVENTRY MAIDEN PLATE of 220 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs and a half.

	st	lb
HAYTOR (Mr. H. G. Hearne) ..... Hagyard	8	12
MONEY ORDER (Mr. J. L. Bradley) ..... J. Anthony	8	12
aCONVOY (Mr. A. E. Orr) ..... Lawson	8	12
aINVERNESS C. by Achtel (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	12
KHARTOUM (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	12
aROYAL RUFUS (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	8	12
MAZDA (Mr. H. W. Murrieu) ..... T. E. Leader	8	12
aBELL'S BELLE (Mrs. S. Whitbarn) ..... Cottrill	8	12
DICOT (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	12
aSPANDIAR (The Aga Khan) ..... Dawson	8	12
MOUTH ORGAN F, by Scherzo (Mr. F. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth	8	9
aQUICK RISE (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	9
aTEMPT (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	8	9
POSY F, by Herodote (Mr. H. Brandon) ..... Holland	8	9
ALMEEL F, by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brandon) ..... Holland	8	9
aGRISEBECK (Mr. A. J. Burton) ..... C. Waugh	8	9
TIRANA (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	8	9
MELEE (Mrs. C. Clare) ..... Alden	8	9
TUCK SHOP (Mr. R. D. Denzille) ..... Barthropp	8	9
WITCH HAZEL (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke) ..... Barthropp	8	9
CAILLE (Colonel B. Fitzgerald) ..... H. Lowe	8	9
aSWEET LOUVAINE G. by Mr. Prince (Sir J. Greer) ..... Stubbs	8	9
CARRIE (Mr. E. Harmsworth) ..... Gooch	8	9
THE TWINS (Mr. G. Hendrons) ..... Tabor	8	9
aCAT-SUZEE (Mr. J. A. Hirst) ..... R. W. Colling	8	9
aLADY AURORA (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... McGuigan	8	9
HIGH POINTER (Mr. T. Lant) ..... Macnee	8	9
BACHELOR GIRL F, by Knight of the Garter (Mr. T. Lant) ..... Macnee	8	9
POLITE (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smyth	8	9
EMOLUMENT (Lord Lowdale) ..... F. Darling	8	9
aPITTER PATTER (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... R. Darling	8	9
aGAY SISTER (Mr. J. A. Hirst) ..... R. Dick

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BIG SCORE BY CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge beat Swansea at Cambridge yesterday by six goals and two tries (36 points) to a goal and a penalty goal (8 points).

The University's defeat by Blackheath on Saturday appeared to make little difference to them yesterday, and although a few changes had been made in the side, they did not make for any weakness, and Swansea were beaten at all points. By getting the ball more frequently in the scrummages, the Cambridge backs were afforded plenty of opportunities in attack, and their movements were often bright and well-timed. Even if Talfant was occasionally inclined to hold on to the ball a trifle too long, he and Collison showed their cleverness in making openings, and Carris and Tanner were well served, although due credit must also be given to Brook and Greenwood for the way in which they were always on the alert to join in. There can be no doubt that the Cambridge captain has a difficult problem. He has at his disposal a plethora of wing three-quarter backs, and it is clear that someone must be left out of the team to meet Oxford. Carris played in place of Smeddle yesterday on the right wing, and signalized his return to the side by scoring four tries, two in each half. It would be idle to suggest that he should displace Smeddle, but the manner in which he swept off the tackles of some of the Swansea players showed that he is still a player worth consideration. Once he left three opponents lying in his trail, and for the first try he scored he ran half the length of the field and had to push aside at least two of his opponents. The strength and speed of the Cambridge running overcame the Swansea defence, and when Swansea tried to get more of the ball by taking a scrummage instead of a line-out, that scheme did not meet with much success. Simpson and Phillips did all that was required of them behind the scrummage, and Parry at back fielded the ball cleanly but did not kick so far as Askew can. Williams was successful with his place-kicks.

Swansea made four changes from the side originally selected. There was a weakness on the left wing, where Williams was no match for Carris. He was once badly shaken in tackling Carris, and a few minutes before the finish he ran into Collison and had to leave the field.

Cambridge started at a great pace, and the Swansea defence was so bewildered that within eight minutes Cambridge had scored three goals. From an early scrummage Phillips broke away and passed to Greenwood, who ran fully 40 yards to score. From inside the Cambridge "25" Collison broke through, and Carris took his pass at the centre line and went on to score. Tanner then scored in the corner. Williams converted all three tries, the third being a fine kick. Swansea then had their chances, but dropped their passes and lost ground in loose rushes. Eventually Jones slipped past Tanner, who was inclined to tackle high, and scored behind the posts for Rees to kick a goal. Collison again made an opening for Carris to score, and at half-time Cambridge led by 18 points to 5.

Early in the second half Carris scored again, and for 15 minutes play was in midfield until some short passing ended in Brook scoring. Parker kicked a penalty goal for Swansea from near the centre, but Swansea could gain no advantage by passing, and in the last eight minutes of the game Cambridge got two more tries scored by Tanner and Carris, both of which Williams converted.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—D. M. Parry (Merciaut Taylors and St. Catharine's), back; H. E. Carris (Mill Hal and St. John's), A. Talfant (Sherborne and Clare), and C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. H. B. Phillips (Wermouth and Trinity Hall), F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors and Trinity), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), H. Marr (Pembroke and Caius), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), H. W. V. Holmes (Haileybury and Clare), and C. Whitaker (St. John's, Leatherhead, and St. John's), forwards.

SWANSEA.—C. Ball, back; H. Jones, G. Morgan, J. Rees, and J. C. M. Williams, three-quarter backs; W. J. Trew and B. Evans, half-backs; T. Jones, T. Day, D. E. Thomas, D. Parker, D. R. Prosser, E. Long, J. Rees, and W. Davies, forwards.

CRANWELL BEAT WOOLWICH

The Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, beat the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at Woolwich on Saturday by a try (3 points) to nothing.

By the victory Cranwell has, for the second time, beaten both Sandhurst and Woolwich in the same season. In the 11 years that this match has been played Woolwich has won six times, Cranwell four times, and last year the match ended in a draw. The game on Saturday was played in difficult conditions. Rain fell throughout, and the heavy clay soil at Woolwich became a sticky mass. The ground has a slope of 12ft. from end to end. Cranwell scored the only try of the game in the first 10 minutes, their scrummage half-back whipping out the ball from the heels of his forwards to the wings. The try, which was scored near the corner flag, was not converted. Clever combination among the Cranwell backs gave them an advantage which, however, they lost owing to the superior weight of the Woolwich forwards, and the game was fairly even through the first half. A great dash by the Cranwell forwards was stopped near the Woolwich line by a magnificent save by Lovelock, the Woolwich full-back, who went down on the ball. The Cranwell backs lost the slippery ball after getting it from the subsequent scrummage, and Woolwich recovered the lost ground.

The second half opened well for Cranwell, but after a few minutes Woolwich turned defence into attack and drove the Air Force back. The heavy going and the slippery state of the ball had by this time turned the game into a scramble. In their efforts to score Woolwich even attempted to drop goals with a ball which only rose a few inches from the sodden ground. Cranwell were hard pressed throughout most of this half, and were twice, for some 10 minutes at a time, struggling almost on their goal-line. The Woolwich three-quarter line made one great breakaway, and Cranwell were forced to touch down twice. Both teams were played to a standstill by the end of the game.

The teams were:—

CRANWELL.—Chesterman, back; Paradie, Leigh, Windsor, and Doran, three-quarter backs; Rhys and Elmer, half-backs; Reed, Addenbrooke, Daubeney, McNair, Empson, Collyns, Cobbett, and Elver, forwards.

WOOLWICH.—Lovelock, back; Cole, Parquar, Sykes, and Dunbell, three-quarter backs; Warlow-Harry and Orgill, half-backs; Hobbs, Sumner, Sayers, Winchester, Walford, Russell, Pender-Cudlip, and Baker, forwards.

BRISTOL'S FIRST DEFEAT

Bristol lost their first match of the season yesterday, when they were beaten by Redruth, at Redruth, by two tries (six points) to a try (three points).

The game was close and strenuously contested all through, and it was only near the end that Redruth scored the winning points. Redruth had rather the better of the early play, which was fast, and had gained a lead of three points at the interval as the result of a try scored by Rule. The strong running of Burland was the feature of the second half and, after several fine runs, he made the score even after a great run-in. A keen struggle for the lead ensued, and victory came to Redruth when Jennings made an opening to pass to Rule, who scored a try.

VISIT OF GERMAN TEAM

A match has been arranged between the Old Alleynians and the Frankfurt a/M Rugby Club, to be played on the Richmond Athletic ground on Monday, December 8 (kick-off 2.45). Old Alleynians have sent a team to Germany to play Frankfurt regularly at Easter time for some years. The match will be played at Richmond, as it is more convenient to get to than the Alleynians' ground at Dulwich Common.

COUNTY MATCH POSTPONED

The Rugby County Championship match between Kent and Middlesex, arranged to be played on Thursday next, has been postponed and will be played at Blackheath on Wednesday, November 26.

BEAUMONT v. READING

Beaumont beat Reading School at Reading by a goal, a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (21 points) to nothing. A drizzling rain fell at times during the game and made the ball greasy and handling difficult. Beaumont proved to be the faster side, but the Reading scrummage played a gallant game till the end and frequently outwheeled their opponents. The Beaumont outsides, while making some good runs, did not seem to be able to find one another, while those of Reading adopted rather too extended a formation for a greasy day.

In the second round of the competition for the Army Rugby Cup at Aldershot the 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment beat the 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment by 48 points to nothing.

United Hospitals beat Edinburgh University 26 Edinburgh yesterday by 11 points to 9.

SCHOOL MATCHES

SHERBORNE BEAT DOWNSIDE

Sherborne beat Downside by one goal and three tries (14 points) to nothing on the Sherborne ground, and there was no doubt about the merit of their victory. By the merest chance they failed to score other tries, and when Downside could attack they found the defence impregnable.

The Sherborne forwards, notably Mallock and Bowman, were in great form, and though their loose heeling was weak their open play, like their defence, was brilliant. At scrum-half Carey was at his best, but the three-quarters as a whole were not up to their usual standard. Downside attacked several times in the second half, but were unable to pierce the defence, and Biegel and O'Connor on the wings had few real opportunities. Bowman was the first to score for Sherborne after a brilliant individual rush, and he quickly scored a second try a moment later, also adding the goal points. Then Dick sent Moyle in for a beautiful try and half-time came with Sherborne 14 points to the good. Downside attacked vigorously in the second half, and Gallagher often looked dangerous, but the defence was sound. Sherborne all but scored from a brilliant movement in which nine players handled the ball, and just before the end seven of the side helped to score the best try of the day.

The teams were:—

SHERBORNE.—W. E. H. Graybum, back; D. D. P. Smyly, R. C. S. Dick, J. F. M. Moyle, and P. Clyde, three-quarter backs; J. F. B. Carey and P. L. Candler, half-backs; C. Mallock, J. H. Bowman, C. S. Blunded, G. H. Lean, H. W. Walker, D. L. Ridout, F. B. D. Moger, and T. Fenwick, forwards.

DOWNSIDE.—H. J. Whyte, back; P. H. Biegel, R. J. Gallagher, A. E. Denaro, and R. D. O'Connor, three-quarter backs; T. Carey and M. J. Innes, half-backs; J. A. Arnold, E. A. de Cosson, A. F. K. O'Connor, J. D. Macmillan, A. A. Robertson, H. J. Goodman, G. R. Grayson, and A. D. Grayson, forwards.

STOWE v. RADLEY

Stowe School beat Radley College by a goal and nine tries (32 points) to a penalty goal (3 points) at Stowe. Radley, a young and inexperienced side, played hard throughout, but Stowe were too good for them in all departments of the game. Cooper (three), Blandford and Hotham (two each), Salamon, Wilberforce and Barclay scored Stowe's tries. Dinwiddy kicked Radley's penalty goal early in the game and had bad luck in hitting the cross-bar with another attempt near the finish.

The teams were:—

STOWE SCHOOL.—P. P. L. Dillon, back; W. H. H. Wilberforce, J. A. Hotham, J. S. F. C. Cooper, and C. K. Salamon, three-quarter backs; H. C. Kemp and R. M. Blandford, half-backs; R. E. Allen, W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, R. H. S. Clouston, H. M. Barclay, A. R. P. Ellis, A. W. A. Llewellen Palmer, and K. J. Cameron, forwards.

RADLEY COLLEGE.—C. A. C. de Bornville, back; A. G. Eckford, F. N. Harrison, J. W. Tomkinson, and A. G. de Neale, three-quarter backs; R. M. R. Williams and R. M. C. Thomas, half-backs; H. P. Dinwiddy, G. J. Hamilton, K. A. M. Clover, D. J. Suter, A. C. Silcock, J. P. Duncanson, and K. J. Irvine, forwards.

MILL HILL v. CRANLEIGH

Mill Hill beat Cranleigh by a goal and a try (8 points) to a penalty goal (3 points) at Mill Hill. The visitors opened the scoring with a penalty goal by Goodall, but Mill Hill soon replied with a try by Cross-Brown, which Blackwell converted. Cross-Brown scored a second try just on time from a good movement. It was a forward game between two evenly matched packs, the conditions being bad. Mill Hill were slightly superior all round.

The teams were:—

MILL HILL SCHOOL.—M. M. Walker back; J. D. Bevington, J. S. McClelland, E. M. Davis, and P. N. Cross-Brown, three-quarter backs; E. P. Morley and J. C. McLennan, half-backs; C. S. Darke, J. E. Saunders, W. G. Holmes, J. F. Tippett, J. M. Mungavin, K. W. Blackwell, J. C. Gray, and P. G. T. Auty, forwards.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL.—A. C. Glover, back; J. P. Stanbury, R. A. C. Auc'land, J. W. N. Kirby, and C. J. Fox, three-quarter backs; P. A. Jarvis and R. P. Phelps, half-backs; A. J. Goodall, G. J. Allsack, C. O'S. Wallace, S. P. Couchman, Q. T. Robinson, D. McKinnon-Clark, P. D. Carmichael, and I. M. W. Ward, forwards.

WORKSOP v. DENSTONE

Worksop beat Denstone at Worksop by two goals, one penalty goal, and two tries (19 points) to two goals (10 points). Conditions were unfavourable, rain falling steadily, but Worksop played a very open game and with the three-quarters and halves handling well used the extra pace of their wings. At half-time Worksop led by 11 points to five—W. P. Heath and A. H. Blackmore scoring tries after good three-quarter movements; D. R. McLennan converted one, and W. P. Heath also kicked a penalty goal. H. K. Mills scored for Denstone after a good run and converted his own try. In the second half Denstone were largely on the defensive and W. P. Heath obtained two further tries for Worksop, D. R. McLennan converting one of them. A few minutes from time G. W. Stocks intercepted and scored a good try for Denstone, which was converted by H. K. Mills.

The teams were:—

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—H. S. Escott, back; A. H. Blackmore, D. R. McLennan, P. G. Turner, and W. P. Heath, three-quarter backs; J. P. Snow and W. C. Haworth, half-backs; W. A. F. Gorman, W. Beeston, J. D. Macmillan, A. A. Robertson, H. J. Goodman, G. R. Grayson, and A. D. Grayson, forwards.

DENSTONE COLLEGE.—J. A. Sicenta l, back; H. K. Mills, A. J. Jones, G. W. Stocks, and C. Denempont, three-quarter backs; W. J. S. Bichard and E. H. Phelps, half-backs; J. R. W. Hayward, A. J. B. Temple, A. G. Hall, A. G. Schofield, J. Rudder, F. Turner, N. S. Alley, and E. W. Miller, forwards.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

At Ampleforth Sedbergh beat the home side by three tries (9 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). The sides were evenly matched. Ampleforth forwards were better in the loose work and made some profitable rushes, while Sedbergh, with their superior weight, secured the ball more often from the tight scrummages. The Sedbergh three-quarter backs were the faster and stronger runners, but the Ampleforth centres and half-backs were more clever.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH.—W. M. Robinson, back; A. J. Wade, C. R. Wood, J. H. Wilson, and E. J. Bevan, three-quarter backs; P. M. Palmer and D. C. Bowes-Lyon, half-backs; W. J. Leather (captain), A. D. H. Carson, and I. R. W. Anderson, I. H. D. Walker, G. D. [illegible], J. T. Richardson, and G. M. Butler, forwards.

AMPLEFORTH.—J. P. Barnes, back; D. E. Kendall, B. A. Rabbett, J. R. Bonas, and P. Arnold, three-quarter backs; C. F. Grieve and C. E. Macdonald (captain), half-backs; S. J. Nevill, E. Y. Dobson, M. H. Hale McGuffie, C. J. Hood, T. H. Mee Power, and D. L. McDonnell, forwards.

ST. GEORGE'S v. SUTTON VALENCE

St. George's School, Harpenden, and Sutton Valence School played a drawn match at Harpenden, each side scoring nine points.

The teams were:—

ST. GEORGE'S.—F. D. Hand, back; D. G. Proctor, W. J. Tyson, D. Manning-sanders, and L. Shorland-Ball, three-quarter backs; R. A. B. Scott and R. P. Nelson, half-backs; P. D. Murch, M. O. Wray, G. A. Hogg, G. T. Hughes, R. E. Hunter, J. D. W. Taylor, and P. D. O'Brien, forwards.

SUTTON VALENCE.—G. H. Tagor, back; D. L. Parker, D. E. Watts, R. M. Burnett, and D. B. Thornhill, three-quarter backs; A. W. Hoe and J. O. Thorne, half-backs; D. M. Stokes, P. H. Scott, D. F. Taney, J. R. J. Smith, A. H. G. Lewis, F. R. Wash, P. O. Burnett, and J. F. R. Woodhouse, forwards.

MONMOUTH SCHOOL WIN

Monmouth School beat Christ College, Brecon, by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a penalty goal (3 points). Five minutes after the start Brotherhood got the ball from a loose scrummage, scored, and converted for Monmouth. Brecon then pressed, but though they were superior in the tight scrummages, they failed to score owing to steady marking. After loose play, Brown got the ball on the left wing and forced his way over the line. Rain then fell heavily and the play developed into a forwards' game. After several loose rushes by both sides D. H. W. Lewis kicked a penalty for Brecon. Play was then mostly in the Brecon half, and Harrison and Brown scored two more unconverted tries.

The teams were:—

MONMOUTH SCHOOL.—N. C. Roberts, back; W. R. Brotherhood, G. Hutton, H. W. Fryer, and N. M. Brown, three-quarter backs; L. J. Rowlands and D. A. Thomas, half-backs; G. Roberts, R. H. Thomas, C. A. Harrison, M. Rylands, G. R. Rogers, L. Browning, A. C. Gale, and S. G. Cave, forwards.

CHRIST COLLEGE.—A. E. Jones, back; D. H. W. Lewis, T. N. Evans, H. Jones, and J. D. Williams, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and D. D. Phillips, half-backs; G. Williams, E. Bowlen, R. T. Davies, T. G. Williams, F. Kinsman, T. F. Jones, R. M. Thomas, and G. Picton, forwards.

REFEREE.—Major J. E. C. Partridge.

LLANDOVERY v. LAMPETER

Llandovery beat Lampeter at Llandovery on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to nothing. The ground was very heavy and the game was mainly a fierce tussel between two excellent packs. Llandovery were much superior in the scrummages and made some very good wheels, which gained much ground. In the first half Parfitt, the School scrummage-half, who was the outstanding player, made a good run for A. M. Rees to score. In the second half Lampeter tried hard to draw level, but during the last minute of the game C. W. Jones, the fly-half, burst through to score a really fine try near the corner flag.

The Llandovery team was:—

D. T. P. Lewis, back; H. Edwards, W. N. D. Thomas, J. H. S. Hopkins, and A. Nash-Williams, three-quarter backs; C. W. Jones and E. Parfitt, half-backs; A. M. Rees (captain), D. Bowen-Jones, J. Parfitt, T. Davies, R. Williams, R. B. Thomas, R. G. Bartlet, G. Quick, and H. V. Hopkins, forwards.

Prior Park College, Bath, beat King Edward's School by 10 points to six.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

Felsted School v. Oundle School
Tonbridge School v. Norwich School
Leys School v. Trinity Hall, Cambridge

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including November 15.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. F.	Pts. A.
Aberavon	11	5	2	4	75	58
Aberdeen	12	7	3	2	95	64
Aston Old Edwardians	10	5	1	4	73	82
Bank of England	9	6	0	3	105	64
Barnes	12	6	1	5	91	84
Barnstaple	13	10	1	2	162	56
Bath	12	6	2	4	120	90
Beckenham	9	6	0	3	160	28
Bedford	9	6	0	3	115	55
Birkenhead Park	9	6	0	3	94	66
Blackheath	9	3	1	5	90	68
Bristol	10	1	1	8	60	126
Cambridge University	7	4	0	3	85	68
Cardiff	13	8	0	5	122	141
Carlisle	22	20	4	8	185	180
Catford Bridge	12	5	0	7	94	139
Cheltenham	6	3	0	3	78	54
Coventry	7	3	1	3	55	54
Cross Keys	13	8	1	4	90	44
Customs Sports	8	3	2	3	74	50
Derby	9	7	0	2	85	28
Devonport Services	11	3	1	7	86	128
Durham City	9	8	0	1	100	38
Edinburgh	11	9	1	1	105	48
Esher	9	5	1	3	77	81
Eythe	16	8	0	2	100	56
Fleckley	8	2	1	5	54	120
Fylde	11	4	0	7	107	125
Gloucester	12	8	1	3	140	84
Gosforth	11	8	1	2	141	39
Grays	9	4	2	3	57	68
Great Western Railway	6	4	1	1	64	15
Guildford	7	4	1	2	102	52
Guy's Hospital	10	6	0	4	107	123
Halifax	12	8	2	2	174	78
Harlequins	8	6	0	2	160	68
Harpenden	7	3	1	3	88	50
Harrogate Old Boys	10	7	1	2	115	85
Harrow	9	6	0	3	86	30
Hartlepool Rovers	11	4	1	6	100	127
Headingley	10	5	0	5	182	97
Hong Kong Bank	9	4	0	5	134	56
H.A.C.	5	0	1	4	84	104
Huddersfield O.B.	11	8	0	3	79	44
Ilford Wanderers	8	3	0	5	46	68
Ilkley	12	5	0	7	92	110
Ipswich	8	5	1	0	125	20
King's College Hospital	10	4	0	6	102	132
Kingston	8	4	0	4	101	48
K.C.S. Old Boys	8	6	0	2	132	78
Leicester	12	6	2	4	133	109
Lewisham	8	6	0	2	120	75
Leytonstone	10	6	1	3	129	97
Liverpool	8	6	0	2	156	79
Llanelly	11	7	3	1	169	38
Lloyds Bank	8	3	1	4	75	74
L.C.C.	6	3	0	3	110	31
London Hospital	8	5	0	3	73	63
London Irish	8	6	0	2	82	28
London Scottish	8	3	0	5	83	156
London Welsh	7	6	1	3	129	91
Manchester	10	6	0	4	131	102
Manchester	10	2	0	8	51	128
Metropolitan Police	7	[illegible]		1	108	35
Metrovick	9	[illegible]		4	80	84
Midland Bank	9	1	1	2	152	48
Moseley	10	2	1	7	58	108
National Provincial Bank	12	9	1	2	120	95
Neath	12	8	0	4	155	63
New Brighton	10	4	1	5	110	102
Newbury	9	7	0	2	182	54
Newport	14	8	3	3	157	88
Northampton	11	6	0	5	130	109
North Durham	9	1	1	7	172	178
Northern	9	3	0	6	62	148
Northern Assurance	8	4	0	4	88	105
Nottingham	9	7	1	1	112	49
Nuneaton	9	7	0	2	126	70
Old Albanians	8	2	0	6	39	137
Old Alleynians	8	5	0	3	127	75
Old Bancroftians	9	8	1	0	168	33
Old Berkhamstedians	8	3	1	4	56	64
Old Blues	11	4	0	7	87	130
Old Brightonians	9	3	2	4	100	101
Old Brockleians	7	6	0	1	70	28
Old Caterhamians	9	7	0	2	168	42
Old Colfeians	9	4	0	5	84	90
Old Cranleighans	9	5	0	4	110	105
Old Cryptonians	7	5	0	2	134	72
Old Dartfordians	9	8	0	1	184	23
Old Dunstonians	8	0	1	7	12	117
Old Edmundians	4	2	0	2	43	60
Old Edwardians	8	4	0	4	45	77
Old Elthamians	8	6	1	1	130	72
Old Emanuel	8	3	1	4	46	100
Old Haberdashers	8	5	0	3	86	93
Old Johnians	8	5	0	3	99	52
Old Leysians	8	1	0	7	44	135
Old Merchant Taylors'	8	4	0	4	74	83
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	8	5	0	3	102	75
Old Millhillians	8	4	0	4	86	83
Old Paulines	10	7	0	3	119	99
Old Queenians	7	0	1	6	27	121
Old Redingensians	8	7	0	1	90	25
Old Rutlishians	8	6	0	2	199	69
Old Stortfordians	7	2	0	5	54	74
Old Tiffinians	6	4	0	2	78	62
Old Westcliffians	8	6	0	2	123	58
Old Whitgiftians	8	7	0	1	123	53
Old Wimbledonians	6	3	0	3	58	40
Otterley	8	2	0	6	53	104
Oxford Exiles	7	2	0	5	59	77
Oxford University	9	6	0	3	120	89
Park House	8	4	0	4	57	41
Percy Park	9	4	1	4	77	100
Plymouth Albion	10	8	0	2	123	69
Portsmouth	8	4	0	4	52	48
Pontypool	14	10	2	2	151	64
Preston Grasshoppers	11	1	2	8	71	194
Redruth	12	10	0	2	174	44
Richmond	9	7	0	2	114	39
Roselyn Park	10	7	1	2	109	50
Rugby	14	8	0	6	186	111
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	9	2	0	7	53	139
St. Mary's Hospital	8	4	0	4	68	70
Salle	10	2	0	8	22	58
Sevenoaks	7	6	0	1	100	33
Sidcup	7	7	0	0	153	31
Southend	8	7	0	1	110	46
Staines	7	6	0	1	196	25
Standard Bank	8	4	0	4	91	41
Streatham	9	8	0	1	61	163
Strood	11	7	0	4	113	109
Sutton	9	2	0	7	61	129
Swansea	11	5	1	5	123	59
Taunton	10	5	0	5	114	88
Teignmouth	11	7	2	2	124	62
Thanet Wanderers	7	3	1	3	91	44
Toc H.	9	9	0	0	176	27
Torquay	13	11	1	1	159	64
Tunbridge Wells	8	5	2	2	84	62
Twickenham	10	1	0	9	41	185
Tyldesley	10	7	0	3	146	78
U.C.S. Old Boys	9	4	2	3	110	89
Upper Clapton	9	2	2	5	86	118
U.S. Chatham	10	4	0	6	104	116
Upper Chapton	9	2	0	7	122	110
Wakefield	11	6	0	5	145	97
Wanderers	8	2	0	6	60	118
Waterloo	10	10	0	0	201	51
Watford	9	6	0	3	137	104
Wembley	9	8	1	0	131	17
Westcombe Park	8	4	0	4	57	83
West Hartlepool	10	5	0	5	105	98
West Herts	8	3	1	4	85	87
Westleigh	10	8	0	2	187	48
Westminster Bank	9	3	1	5	64	85
Westminster Hospital	7	3	0	4	63	104
Wimbledon	9	4	0	5	86	96
Windsor	6	6	0	0	74	102
Woodford	10	6	0	4	119	57
Worcester	9	8	0	1	123	57
Worthing	8	3	0	5	58	90

SCOTTISH SCHOOL MATCHES

FETTES AGAIN BEATEN

Loretto beat Fettes by four tries (12 points) to a try (3 points). A minute after the start Loxmoore attacked for Loretto, but his pass went astray and a good chance was lost. Loretto forwards were soon at it again, and Ferguson opened the scoring with a try, but Cox failed to kick a goal. Good passing followed and Holmes scored, but again no goal resulted. Fettes backs then got moving and Grant scored a try. Loretto forwards again attacked and Ferguson scored a third try. Fettes started the second half in promising style and Norwood nearly scored after a great run, but they could not keep their advantage, and Loretto once more gained the upper hand and Ferguson scored another try. Fettes made a great really near the finish, but could not break through the solid defence. The teams were:—

FETTES.—G. G. Kerr, back; R. T. S. Norwood, A. McIntyre, J. R. Stewart, and J. McLeod, three-quarter backs; A. I. S. Macpherson and P. G. Grant, half-backs; I. S. Graham, D. C. McConnachie, R. W. N. L. Ross, G. H. Rae, P. H. Miller, P. C. Johnston, J. R. Nimmo, and T. L. Wark, forwards.

LORETTO.—J. M. MacKay, back; R. E. Harvey, R. B. A. Howie, J. M. Luxmoore, and G. N. Ferguson, three-quarter backs; A. L. Holmes and R. R. Cox, half-backs; W. Mabbott, A. Burnet, M. Almond, R. M. Mitchell, F. O. Murray, R. W. Waterhouse, T. M. Forgan, and P. H. Dunn, forwards.

A CLOSE STRUGGLE

Edinburgh Academy beat Trinity College, Glenalmond, at Raeburn Place, by a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points). The Academy kicked off against the sun but with the wind. After 20 minutes Matthew kicked over the line and touched down for Academy. Murray converted. Lorraine made a good rush down the field, to be tackled a few yards from the line. Glenalmond got the ball more, and if the passing had been better they might have scored, for many chances came to naught. Glenalmond, in the second half, were soon near their opponents' line, Murray relieved and ran down the field, but Lorraine picked up, kicked back, and caught Reid with the ball. From a tight scrummage McDowall passed to Bell, who scored. Piper failed with the kick at goal. Academy rushed the ball down to the other end. Murray passed to Smith, who just beat Piper and touched down in the corner. From the kick off Glenalmond rushed to the other end and were all but over. A scrummage was ordered on the goal-line, but the whistle went for no-side before it could be formed. The teams were:—

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—R. A. Reid, back; P. Matthew, G. G. Grant, H. M. Murray, and J. M. Smith, three-quarter backs; A. D. H. Carson and [illegible], half-backs; J. G. Murray, H. J. S. Matthew, [illegible] J. Richardson, C. Alexander, C. W. M. [illegible], and W. Stevenson, forwards.

TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND.—H. R. Piper, back; W. H. C. Bell, G. K. Campbell, H. D. B. Lorraine, and E. Gellers, three-quarter backs; M. F. J. Duncan and T. [illegible], half-backs; J. C. Dodd, R. F. [illegible], J. [illegible], A. M. Laing, M. D. Mills, I. H. Paterson, R. C. H. Smith, and J. O. Mortegan-Wedderburn (captain), forwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ENGLISH TEAM TO PLAY WALES

The following team was selected at Sheffield yesterday afternoon to play Wales at Wrexham on Saturday next:—

Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Hemkinson (Sheffield Wednesday), full-backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Leach (Sheffield Wednesday), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Hodgson (Liverpool), Hampson (Blackpool), Bradford (Birmingham), and Houghton (Aston Villa), forwards.

There are no new caps in the team, which is the same as that which beat Ireland at Sheffield last month, except that Bradford, of Birmingham, who played against Scotland at Wembley in the spring, is brought back at inside-left forward in place of Burgess, of Sheffield Wednesday.

The Welsh team was picked at Hereford yesterday and is:—

Len Evans (Cardiff City), goal; F. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians) and Cromston (Wrexham), backs; Rogers (Wrexham), Keenor (Cardiff City), and E. Ellis (Nonhead), half-backs; A. S. Gither, Neale (Colwyn Bay), Bamford (Wrexham), Robbins (Cardiff City), and Thomas (Newport), forwards.

Except for the place left vacant, the side is the same as that which drew with Scotland at Glasgow last month.

The committee decided that the players who played for Wales in the Amateur International matches last season should play in a trial match against London Welshmen in London on a date to be arranged.

F.A. CUP DRAW

The draw for the First Round of the F.A. Cup (Competition Proper) was made at Sheffield yesterday afternoon, and is:—

Wellington v. Wombwell.
Rochdale v. Doncaster Rovers.
Halifax Town v. Mansfield Town.
Tranmere Rovers v. Gateshead.
Wrexham v. Wigan Borough.
Nelson v. Workington or Manchester Central.
Hartlepools United v. Stockport County.
Accrington Stanley v. Barnsley Town.
Scarborough or West Stanley v. Rhyl Athletic.
York City v. Crewe Alexandra.
Chesterfield v. Notts County.
Boston or Newark Town v. Rotherham United.
Gainsborough Trinity v. Scunthorpe United.
Crewe Alexandra v. Jarrow.
Lincoln City v. Barrow.
Carlisle United v. New Brighton.
Southport v. Darlington.
Walsall v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic.
Aldershot v. Peterborough and Fletton United.
Folkestone v. Sittingbourne.
Norwich City v. Swindon Town.
Luton Town v. Clapton Orient.
Walthamstow Avenue v. Watford.
Northfleet United v. Exeter City.
Dulwich Hamlet v. Newport County.
Crystal Palace v. Taunton Town.
Tunbridge Wells Rangers v. Kingstonian.
Fulham v. Wimbledon.
Ilford v. Brentford.
Northampton Town v. Coventry City.
Gillingham v. Guildford City.
Bristol Rovers v. Merthyr Town.
Queen's Park Rangers v. Thames.
Southend United v. Torquay United.

Ties to be played on Saturday, November 29, kick-off 2.15, replays 2 p.m.

The draw now includes clubs which have passed through the qualifying rounds and others which have been exempted up to this st

Parliament

PALESTINE

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

COMMONS DEBATE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, NOV. 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for Whitechapel, in place of the late Mr. Gosling.

DEFENCE OF PESHAWAR

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken to ensure the defence of Peshawar and district from raids by disaffected frontier tribes; and whether the situation with the Afridis was improving or the reverse.

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.) replied that the communiqué published by the Government of India on October 13 described the measures being taken to protect Peshawar and district from a repetition of the incursions such as those of June and August. The present situation was explained in the Government of India's recent statement reported in that morning's Press.

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN asked if there were any truth in the statement that the Government of India threatened to resign unless the policy which they recommended was adopted at once.

Mr. BENN.—I have not noticed that statement, but, if such were made there is no truth in it.

SOVIET AND LENA GOLDFIELDS

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington S., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a reply had been received from his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow as to the result of his representations to the Soviet Government with regard to their refusal to meet the arbitral award in favour of Lena Goldfields, Limited, and what was the nature of such reply.

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), said:—No reply has yet been received by his Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow to the Note on this subject which he addressed to the Soviet Government on November 2.

VALUE OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCES

Replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said:—I am afraid that no estimate is available as to the value of the tariff preferences given to British goods under the Customs tariffs of the British Dominions as they at present stand, but an estimate made on the basis of 1929 trade figures indicates that the total amount of import duty levied under the Customs tariffs in force in that year in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State on United Kingdom goods was some £15,000,000 less than it would have been had the same United Kingdom goods been subjected to the rates of duty applicable to similar goods of foreign manufacture. The amount of duty levied on import into this country of such products from these five Dominions as are subject to duty amounted to some £3,500,000 less than would have been the case had the full tariff rate been applied.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), replying to Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.), who asked whether the Government was proposing to offer its good offices to the difference between the railway companies and their employees, said:—The position is that the railway companies have placed certain proposals before the unions, who now have them under consideration. I hope that a settlement will be reached, as in previous cases, by negotiation or through the joint machinery provided in the Railways Act, 1921.

PRE-WAR PENSIONERS

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.), said he could not deal with the attitude of the Government to pre-War pensions within the limits of a Parliamentary answer, but, if there was a desire to discuss it further, he would be ready to receive a small deputation representing those members of all parties who were interested in the matter. He added, in replying to a supplementary question, that the matter was one which had always been dealt with by the Treasury in that House, and the views which he would express to the deputation, if a deputation met him, would be those of the Government as a whole.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) asked whether the Government were prepared to meet the desire of the House on this question, because, if the reply to the deputation was to be the same as was given to the House last week, they did not want the deputation.

No answer was given.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

AN EARLY REPORT

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) and Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), who asked whether he intended to make a statement to the House on the decisions reached by the Imperial Conference, said:—Hon. members will not, I am sure, expect me to attempt to summarize the conclusions of the Imperial Conference within the limits of a reply to a Parliamentary question. The report of the proceedings of the Conference will, I hope, be laid before the House within the course of a few days, and I would suggest that any decision as to a debate on the business of the Conference could best be deferred until after the presentation of the report.

PALESTINE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE MANDATE

On a motion by Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), that the House do now adjourn,

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) raised the question of Palestine. He began his speech by welcoming Dr. Shiels, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on his return to the House after illness, a reference which was received with general cheering. Proceeding, he said the problem which they had to discuss was a difficult one. Two races were involved with both of whom we were on the most friendly relations, and all they wanted was that justice should be done to one without any injustice being inflicted on the other. Their firm conviction was that justice could be done to both, but that the White Paper issued by the Government was really unjust to both. Going on to summarize our obligations in Palestine, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Balfour Declaration and said there were members of the present Government who were members of the Government that issued that Declaration. The Declaration was truly national in the sense that it represented the views of the three parties of the State, and it was issued for reasons which were regarded by the Allies as paramount in the great conflict which was then going on. It gave an undertaking that if Palestine were conquered a national home for the Jewish people would be established in that country. Before the Declaration was made it received the sanction of the Great Allied Powers and of President Wilson, representing the United States. Two years after the War the representatives of the Allied Powers considered how that Declaration should be incorporated in the Mandate which was given to this country for the government of Palestine. The words of the Mandate were settled by all the Allied Powers. The preamble, which was not merely omitted in the White Paper but to which every allusion, he thought, was excluded, said: "Whereas the principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the Declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the Government of his Britannic Majesty and adopted by the said Powers in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country, and whereas recognition is thereby given to the historical connexion of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country." Those words were important. They meant that the idea was not to establish a Jewish colony in Palestine, to give opportunities for colonizing and settlement by Jews in Palestine, but that the dominant idea was that there should be a national home for Jews in Palestine—a recognition of the special position of the Jewish people in the country whose name they had made immortal and the conferring upon them of special rights and interests in that country. It was an opportunity for recreating a Hebrew culture which had already rendered eternal service to mankind so that the contribution of the Jews to civilization should be no longer sporadic and individual, but once more the contribution of a people dwelling in a home of their own. That was what this country accepted at a critical moment, and the Allies accepted and endorsed it. It was a pledge of honour by some of the greatest nations of the earth, including the British Empire.

THE WHITE PAPER

The White Paper was almost universally regarded as a practical revocation of that Mandate. The Jews regretted it. The Arabs rejoiced. In their hearts they believed that this meant the end of the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. If there was a misunderstanding it was vital that an opportunity should be given in that House to clear it up. The document which had been issued was issued without anyone being consulted as far as he could see. The League of Nations was not consulted, the Mandates Commission of the League was not consulted, the Allied Powers were not consulted. He was not consulted and he would be surprised to hear that the Leader of the Opposition was consulted as far as this document was concerned. He wondered whether the Prime Minister himself was fully consulted before the document was issued. We were not in the same position in reference to Palestine as we were in reference to Uganda or Nigeria. We were not dealing with a British Colony. We were Mandatories, and Palestine was in a different situation from almost any other country on earth. It was more international in its interest. It was of interest to three of the greatest creeds in the world. It was essential that we should keep in touch with the League of Nations and the Mandates Commission. Before the White Paper was issued the Mandates Commission had issued a report which, to use the language of the Government, was full of the most severe criticism of their administration. This was the first time that the Mandates Commission had rebuked a Power to whom a Mandate had been issued. The answer of the Government was the White Paper, a truly amazing performance. Their answer was practically to tear up the Mandate. They could not tear it up, it was an international document; it was in treaties which we had signed. If we said that the Mandate was so difficult and delicate that we could not carry it out in the sense of the words incorporated in it, there was only one way for us to act and that was to hand the Mandate back to the League of Nations and say:—"Please appoint somebody else, we cannot do it." We had no right to alter it.

The White Paper was biased; its whole drift was hostile to the spirit of the Mandate. It breathed distrust of and even antagonism to the Jewish activities. There were criticisms of the Jews because some of them went there temporarily and remained, attracted by the country. It was suggested that 7,000 people went there and remained without certificates. There was no proof that they were Jews, but it was assumed that they were. Not a word was said of the fact that thousands of Arabs had done the same thing. Fourteen thousand Arabs had peregrinated through from Syria; did they get certificates? The most extraordinary thing in this document was the attack on the Jewish trade union the Confederation of Jewish Labour—coming especially from a Labour Government.

By Clause 2 of the Mandate, not merely was the Mandatory Power to tolerate the establishment of a Jewish home and the settlement of Jews on the land in Palestine; it was to encourage it. Where was the encouragement? The report of the Mandates Commission was severe, but not as severe as the observations made by the members from time to time. There was an impression on the members of the Mandates Commission and on the Jewish mind which was in contact with the administration there that, so far from encouragement, there was frigidity. They dared not try to kill Zionism directly, but they tried to put it in a refrigerator, with the door just ajar up to the present, but they were pushing it to. The door had got to be thrown open or the Mandate surrendered. What was the reason for this real change in policy? There were no more room for the Jew. There was unemployment among the Arabs—the Jews were to blame; unemployment here, the Government to blame?—world conditions (laughter); the Jews got murdered—they were to blame. (Laughter.) When we took Palestine over there were about 700,000 or 800,000 people, and perhaps another 300,000 in Transjordan. Since we took it over the Jews had increased by 100,000, and so had the Arabs. So far, taking the last 25 centuries, the Jews were the only people who had made a success of this rather stony land. No one went there now without being impressed with the aridity and squalor of the land; that was not the case when it was entirely in the hands of the Jews. Jewish capital had been flowing into the country since the peace.

It was said that the Jews were using their wealth for the purpose of driving the poor Arab from the soil. That was not true. Most of the land cultivated by the Jews was land they had reclaimed from the wilderness—swampy and malarial, requiring heavy expenditure and drainage before it could be made habitable. The result had been that not merely had they settled more people on the land, but they had improved the health of the community. Was the swamp to be left undrained because they had a handful of people there living a very precarious life upon it, and that in a country which was underpopulated? The Jewish contribution to the improvement of Palestine was incalculable. In their health services they were doing as much as all the Governments were doing—in hospital work, in medical service, in research, in drainage, in education, and in afforestation. They were bringing a sort of intelligent brain in to the regeneration of Palestine; he wished the same sort of thing were possible elsewhere. (Laughter and cheers.)

AN "UTTERLY STUPID" POLICY

He was told there was no more land in Palestine for cultivation. That was not true. If there was any policy of development at all there, they could put twice as many Arabs on the land which was now occupied by the Arabs. Practically no irrigation was done by the Government there. They were using the fact that they were doing nothing for the Arabs as an excuse for forbidding the Jews to do something for themselves. (Cheers.) That policy was utterly stupid; they did not avoid jealousies by that means. One of the criticisms of the League of Nations was that we had done nothing for the Arabs and were discouraging the Jews. Our answer was: "Well, if we can do nothing for the Arabs we will stop the Jews!" That was a silly policy. (Hear, hear.) When they came to the question of whether there was land for the Arabs, Transjordan had never been taken into account, and that was in the Mandate. (Hear, hear.) In Transjordan they had as large a cultivated area as they had in the whole of West Palestine. That was excluded from the national home of the Jews. He admitted the task was a difficult one, but that ought to have been considered before taking the Mandate. (Cheers.) He was as responsible as any man in the House for the framing of the Mandate, and for undertaking it. If the House of Commons said that they could not carry it out, they must refer it to people who had courage and nerve enough to face the responsibility. If there was a Government in this country that could not face the responsibility, let it be passed to some other country. (Cheers.)

It was a great experiment, which would leave its mark on history. The Jews had left their mark on history. They had still the same gifts, and, inspired by patriotism for their native land, they were capable again of rendering service to humanity as a whole. If the Government of this country said they could not carry it out, for heaven's sake let them give the opportunity to somebody else who would do it. (Cheers.) I do not think, the right hon. gentleman concluded, that this country's capacity is so completely paralysed. It needs judgment, courage, and perseverance. (Cheers, and a UNIONIST MEMBER.—"Another Government.") The Government are too apt to regard difficulties as an excuse for the postponement of a task. After all, the eyes of the world turn very readily to Palestine. But there is a brilliant light shed on this small country by the genius of some of its great sons in the past, so that every hamlet and hill are distinguished, and every episode is prominent. If we fail in Palestine our failure will be visible to the nations of the earth. If we succeed, then it will restore confidence in the gift of Britain to govern an Empire. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT REPLY

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said that in this problem the Government would be pleased to have any help which the collective wisdom of the House could offer. The important point was that they should try to see the problem as a whole, and not merely from the viewpoint of one side or the other. Mr. Lloyd George had spoken strongly, but had, he felt, failed to observe that method. That was disappointing in view of the high position which the right hon. gentleman occupied and the weight which attached to his words.

The Mandate which was granted to Great Britain in 1922 incorporated the substance of the Balfour Declaration of 1917. At that time the Jewish population of Palestine was about 84,000 and the Arab population about 590,000. The Arabs objected to the Mandate from the beginning, and had always opposed systematized Jewish immigration, although there had been signs recently that a number of Arab leaders had been prepared to face the realities of the situation and consider some form of co-operation with the Government. To multitudes of Jews throughout the world, on the other hand, the Mandate was the partial fulfilment of the dreams of centuries. Not all Jews were Zionists, however, and especially in Britain and America numbers were opposed to a political Jewry such as found expression in a national home in Palestine. Among the Zionists a vigorous and vocal section had never accepted the limitations in the Mandate on the nature of the national home, and desired not a Jewish national home in Palestine but a Jewish State of Palestine. They had been severe critics of the Zionist executive who accepted the limitations of the Mandate. The bulk of the Jewish immigrants into Palestine came from Eastern Europe, where the conditions of the Jewish people were not good and where there was chronic unemployment; but it was accurate to say that world Jewry as a whole was interested in the development of Palestine.

The present Government, shortly after coming into office, had to deal with the tragic events of August of last year. The Jewish authorities did not like the report of the Shaw Commission and took steps to voice their objections before the Mandates Commission. The Shaw Commission strongly advised that expert investigation should be made so that immigration and development should be conducted on more scientific lines. The Government acted at once and sent to Palestine Sir John Hope Simpson. The Permanent Mandates Commission in their report to the Council of the League of Nations also emphasized that more interest should be taken in the Arab cultivator. Mr. Lloyd George seemed to think it was an ominous thing that the Arabs had rejoiced at the White Paper. He would take the information from the right hon. gentleman as to their having done so, but if it were so, was it not possible that it had nothing to do with the Mandate at all or any departure from it, but was a recognition of the indication in the White Paper that a class who had been dispossessed and who had not been attended to by previous Governments were at least going to have something done for them? The report and recommendations of Sir John Hope Simpson formed an important document, and there was published simultaneously with it the White Paper giving some general outlines of the policy proposed by the Government in view of the report.

The White Paper had not found favour with the Jewish leaders, nor with some others. There had been some obvious misunderstandings of its meaning, and voices in high quarters had been raised in protest. They therefore had the present discussion which he hoped would bring understanding and some general agreement. The main line of criticism was that the White Paper marked a departure from the Mandate, and some of the distinguished statesmen associated with its origin, as well as Mr. Lloyd George, had sounded notes of alarm. He could say quite sincerely that any departure from the Mandate was certainly never the intention of the Government. Regarding the Mandate itself, however excellent the intentions of its promoters, the draftsmanship of the Mandate left something to be desired. The vagueness and qualifications of its terms had been a source of difficulty from the beginning. There was to be a Jewish national home, there was to be safeguarding of the rights of Arab inhabitants, there was to be the development of self-governing institutions—but no order of precedence was stated. The vagueness and qualifications of the instructions in the Mandate had tempted each side to over-state and over-press its case, had created an atmosphere of suspicion, and had held the Government open to implications of bad faith whenever they made any important decision. Owing to difficulty, it was found necessary in 1922, when Mr. Churchill was Colonial Secretary, to publish a White Paper giving the interpretation of the Mandate as it seemed to the Government of that day and indicating the lines which would be followed. "This White Paper," Dr. Shiels continued, "has been the basis of administration since that time, and is the one which we ourselves have followed and which we intend to continue to follow. As the population of Palestine increases and the area of unoccupied land diminishes, the questions at issue between the two people become more acute. There are now in Palestine 690,000 Arab Moslems, 162,000 Jews, and 90,000 Christians, most of whom are Arabs. In view of the greater acuteness of these questions and of the dangers as disclosed by the Shaw Commission and Sir J. Hope Simpson's report, it has become necessary to define more clearly and in more detail than was necessary in 1922 the implications of both sides of the Mandate. This is all that we are attempting to do. It has always been the intention of the Secretary of State that, before any legislative or administrative action was taken, the Jewish Agency on the one hand and the Arab representatives on the other would have an opportunity of submitting their views. It is unfortunate that this was not more clearly understood, as it would have obviated a great deal of criticism. We have repeatedly affirmed our intention of carrying out the full Mandate, and we stand by that. We have also said that we regard the two sides of the Mandate as of equal weight and importance, and that is still our view. It is also the view of the Permanent Mandates Commission, expressed in June this year. We are simply getting down to more detail; the broad principles of our policy and that of former Governments remain the same."

A GUARANTEED LOAN

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Dealing with the development scheme announced in the White Paper, Dr. Shiels said that the Government had come to the conclusion that to achieve the objects in view it was necessary to provide for an expenditure not exceeding £2,500,000, a large part of which would be devoted to works of a productive character, such as irrigation, drainage, and other schemes designed to increase the general productivity of the country, and which it was estimated would provide for the settlement on the land of approximately 10,000 families. In view of the present financial situation in Palestine, the only way in which a sum of that magnitude could be provided was by means of a loan under the guarantee of his Majesty's Government. During the first years of the development scheme it would be necessary to provide from British Votes such annual amounts as might be required to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan. It would be useless to attempt any development scheme except on a scale which would enable material benefits to accrue to the Palestine population and at the same time provide a reasonable prospect of a great part of the money being repaid as a result of the greater productivity of the soil. It was proposed to introduce into Parliament, after Christmas, a Bill authorizing the Treasury to give the necessary guarantee for the raising of this loan. The scheme was intended in the first place to provide for those landless Arabs who could be shown to have been dispossessed as a result of land passing into Jewish hands, and any balance would be available for both Jewish and Arab settlement. For this and other reasons, he could say that the suggestion that the Government were seeking to crystallize the Jewish national home in its present position was without a shadow of foundation.

In regard to immigration, it had been suggested that new regulations were to be launched which would put obstacles in the way of the entry of more Jews into Palestine. The policy of the 1922 White Paper was that immigration into Palestine should be related to the economic capacity of the country for absorption. The Palestine Government was responsible for seeing that that policy was carried out. Surely it was obvious that, unless they had complete control by proper regulations, they could not satisfactorily carry out that duty. It was also obvious that these new regulations might be efficient without imposing any illegitimate or unreasonable restriction. The proposals of the Government in this and other connexions which have been criticized were based on the recommendations of the Hope Simpson Report. The White Paper was made up almost entirely, or at any rate very largely, of quotations from the 1922 Paper, and of expressions of the Government's intention to adhere to the policy contained therein, and of recommendations and quotations from the Hope Simpson Report. It was clear that many of the critics of the White Paper had not read that Report. The White Paper said that the capacity of the country to absorb new emigrants must be judged in relation to Palestine as a whole and in relation to unemployment, as well as the amount of labour which could only be regarded as temporary in character. That did not mean that as long as any Arabs were unemployed no Jews would be admitted. Any regulations made would be carried out with common sense, otherwise matters could be so arranged that no Jewish emigrants would be admitted at all. (Cheers.) The Government also recognized that a good deal of Jewish capital had been put into enterprises with a view to providing employment which otherwise would not have been invested there. The Labour Schedule for the next six months, which had just been announced, had been prepared with that consideration in mind, and the figure of 1,480, which had been intimated, included a number who were in that category. He hoped, therefore, it would be clear that the feelings expressed in that connexion were unfounded.

It must also be remembered that the other classes of Jewish emigrants, apart from the Labour Schedule, had never been suspended and were still being admitted. He did not think that there was any evidence in the White Paper of any broad criticism of the General Federation of Jewish Labour. It had been inferred that the British Labour Government was unsympathetic towards most of the objects of that Federation. (Cheers.) That would suggest that the Government was very inconsistent, which he was sure no one would say. (Laughter.) He had been impressed by the members of the Federation whom he had met here and in Palestine, and the fact that they stood for a new social order naturally demanded the sympathy of the Labour Party. At the same time, in regard to the broad point with which the White Paper dealt, he had made it clear to the Federation that there was some danger in their policy of restricting work in Jewish enterprises to Jewish workers. Their primary idea of every man working for himself was good, but he was doubtful whether it was possible to continue such a system, and it was a serious matter if no Arab worker would ever find employment on any piece of Palestine territory which had passed under Jewish control. He thought it would be wise for the Federation to consider whether their policy could be applied a little less rigidly. (Cheers.)

A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

It had been suggested that a Round-Table Conference had been proposed to the Government and that the Government had shown no sympathy with the anxiety of the Jewish leaders to arrive at better relations with the Arab people. So far as he understood the matter, Dr. Weizmann's suggestion related to a specific conference about the question of the Legislative Council, although no doubt it might be extended into something more. This matter had been explored repeatedly by the Palestine Government and nothing would please them better than to have such a conference if there was any possibility of it.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked why such a conference could not be held.

DR. SHIELS said that it was because they could not get the parties to come together.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Which parties?

DR. SHIELS.—Sometimes one and sometimes the other. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.).—Have the Jews ever refused?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that it was very important that the House should know who was responsible for failing to respond to the invitation. Was it the Arabs, or the Jews? (Cheers.)

DR. SHIELS said he did not know whether there was any case where the Jews had failed to respond, but at any rate the Arabs had been unwilling. (Cheers.) He did not mention the point with a view to allocating praise or blame to one side or the other, but merely to give the House a better idea of the real state of things in Palestine. The Zionist movement was a movement of idealists applying their ideals in a very efficient and businesslike way. The difficulty about the idealist was that he was generally impatient. (Laughter.) It was natural for enthusiasts to wish for short cuts, but the longer way was often the quicker in the end. (Cheers.)

In the foundings of the Jewish national home remarkable progress had been made. Since Britain became responsible for Palestine 100,000 immigrants had been admitted, and, some having gone away, the net result was that 80,000 had been settled, and the interesting thing was that practically every one of them had been settled comfortably and happily. The difficulties of settling immigrant populations in new countries were well known, and the figures he had given showed results unexampled, proportionately, in any other part of the world. While the credit, no doubt, went to the Jewish people themselves, the Mandatory Government could not have been so passive and inactive as had been suggested. While the present Government, and he was sure all British Governments, would afford facilities for the development of the Jewish national home, he would be failing in his duty if he did not remind the House that Great Britain as the Mandatory Power had other duties to face. Hon. members heard a great deal about the Jewish side of the subject, and practically nothing of the other side. Four-fifths of the people of Palestine were Arabs, and they were apprehensive, especially since the present agitation arose, about their future and about their country. Palestine was a very sacred land to the Jews, but it was also sacred to the Christians, of whom there were about 90,000 in Palestine, and it was often forgotten that it was also a sacred country to the Moslem Arabs in Palestine and to Moslems all over the world.

There were two good reasons why we must not forget our obligations to the non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine. The first was that our national honour and our international obligations pledged us equally to them as to the Jewish people. In the second place—and he laid great stress on this—the wisest and sanest leaders of Zionism realized that, without a contented Arab population, the success of the Jewish national home could not be assured (cheers) and that everything we did to carry out our mandatory duties to the Arabs was a contribution to the success of the Jewish national home. We must give a square deal to the Arabs as well as to the Jews. He had been impressed during his recent visit to Palestine by the number of reasonable people on both sides. He hoped that the reasonable people in Palestine on both sides would be given a chance. Rules and regulations, machinery, governments, and mandates would fail unless there was better racial feeling. He urged the need for toleration. One of the great difficulties was that the destinies of Palestine were so much affected by factors outside the country itself. "It is important," Dr. Shiels said in conclusion, "that those who exert influence in Palestine, as well as the people of Palestine, whether Jew or Arab, should be assured that this British Government and all British Governments will give both sides a square deal and act always in honour and good faith. I trust that what I have said will assure the House that this is our determination." (Cheers.)

MR. AMERY'S CRITICISM

"INEVITABILITY OF TACTLESSNESS"

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.), after congratulating Dr. Shiels on his return to the House and on the ability with which he had defended proceedings for which he was not in the least responsible, welcomed the assurance which had been given that there was no intention of going back on the full policy of the Mandate, or of crystallizing the development of the Jewish national home in its present form. It was said that the Government had been misunderstood; but it was necessary to point out, without undue partisanship, that the misunderstanding was inevitable. If he might adapt a favourite phrase of the present Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield, it was an instance of "the inevitability of tactlessness." We had got to give a fair and square deal to both sections of the population, but that consideration was fully in the minds of the British Government when they made the Balfour Declaration.

We made it quite clear to the world that our intention in accepting the Mandate was to give an opportunity to Arabs and Jews, each to develop in the highest sense a national home in Palestine and combine in a common patriotism to the State as the English and French had done in Canada. That policy was carried out under four successive Governments of different political complexion for seven years, with success; and its success was due to consistency, to common agreement between all parties. The Zionist section accepted it with unquestioning loyalty. During those years there was profound peace in Palestine; and we were enabled to remove every unit of the British Army. When he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his desire to show that the police force already stood by itself, without any help from the British Exchequer, he decided, after consultation with the High Commissioner, to reduce the purely British element in the gendarmerie to half its strength. In his opinion that was completely adequate for three years, but it was a mistake. It was the absence of a purely British impartial police force of sufficient strength that made it possible for what might have been otherwise a purely local riot to spread itself into the massacres and outrages which had taken place. For that, if anyone was responsible he was the person. He should feel it less than his duty if he did not make that point clear to the House.

Sir J. Hope Simpson, in his report, had reiterated the conviction that the sole way the Mandate could be carried out was by the intensive development of rural Palestine. Arising out of that there was the question of the commutation of the old Turkish tithe into a flat rate tax, which was done at the entreaty of all parties. Unfortunately it was carried out on the basis of the then existing prices, and as these had been completely disturbed by the fall in world prices, the result was a grievous addition to the taxation borne by the Arab cultivators. He hoped steps would be taken for the reconsideration of the basis of the tithe.

The White Paper appeared from internal evidence to be rather peculiar in structure. Negative passages were extracted from Sir J. Hope Simpson's report, and the balancing passages were omitted. No one who read the paper and knew the history of what preceded it could fail to regard it as animated by an entirely different tone from that which had animated every public utterance made by statesmen of every party hitherto. There seemed to be considerable doubt about the paternity of this and other documents. They asked for the fullest statement, on the Prime Minister's authority as well as on that of the representative of the Colonial Office, that no departure was intended from the policy pursued with such success for so many years and that if the mistake of not consulting all the authorities concerned before action was taken was made, that mistake should be remedied and that, leaving the White Paper on one side, we should go back to the Hope Simpson Report, which was fair and unprejudiced, and consider that report in all its bearings with the representatives of both Zionists and Arabs.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Mr. MACDONALD said that he would respond at once to Mr. Amery's appeal. So far as the Mandate was concerned, he had said before, again and again, and he said it now—the Mandate was to be carried out. But when they came to the condition of Palestine they must admit that the Mandate had to be carried out in such a way that civil disorder was not going to result from its operation. Dr. Shiels had just made a statement which was full, candid, and important, and for every word he had said he (Mr. MacDonald) accepted responsibility. He was rather surprised to find Mr. Amery using this sort of argument. "Before the Balfour Declaration was made we had considered it in relation to the difficulties which might arise out of it between Jews and Arabs; everything that has happened since has been considered, and before the Mandate was drafted similar consideration was undertaken." His (Mr. MacDonald's) reflection on that was that the Labour Government did not come in for 12 years after 1917—he took no account of 1924—but as soon as they came in they found the troubles of August, 1929, and every inquiry made into those troubles was a sign, at any rate in part, of the previous Government not having made proper arrangements for the maintenance of law and order. Therefore, if those things were considered, he did not congratulate his predecessors on their foresight.

He happened to be in Palestine two years ago. It was impossible for anyone who saw what he saw to be too extravagant in the tribute he paid to the Jewish colonists. (Cheers.) He saw what was bog being turned into cultivated land; he saw the barren sides of Mount Gilboa being planted with olive trees; he saw the morass at the foot of the mountain and the valley down which the defeated army of Saul fled, bog, waste land, being drained and recovered. That was what was going on in Palestine. It was not only labour, it was spirit, it was generosity. University graduates were working alongside of day labourers, their hands getting hardened with the stones they were dragging in the making of roads. It was a wonderful work, to which every Government in this country, as we were responsible and held the Mandate, must give opportunities for full development.

But then there was the economic trouble arising. Two or three friends of his, admirable men whatever might be the mistakes they had made, who had been responsible for the policy of the Jewish Labour Federation in Palestine discussed this problem with him and admitted that unless they could come to economic terms with the Arabs difficulties would be in their way. This very question of the wisdom of an exclusive Jewish labour policy on the one side and of an Arab labour policy on the other occupied the rest of their time and led to a profitable and pleasant interchange of views. Whatever foresight might have been shown by those who drafted the Balfour Declaration and afterwards the Mandate, experiment after experiment had to be conducted afterwards. When the trouble came in 1929 it showed that the experiments which had been conducted up to then had not been successful in solving the difficulty.

RELIGION THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE

On the question of immigration, there was nothing in the White Paper which justified the conclusion and the propaganda which had been carried on that the Government wished to stop immigration, or that it wished to curtail immigration merely on the figures of unemployed Arabs. Mr. Amery had rather minimized the trouble in connexion with the Wailing Wall.

Mr. AMERY.—I hope I did not minimize it. I took the view, and still take it, that it was essentially the outcome of a religious quarrel and not of an economic quarrel.

Mr. MACDONALD.—I quite agree, but who, administering Palestine, is going to separate those two causes? An economic trouble will immediately start a religious conflagration. (Hear, hear.) We see it. It has been apparent all through these labour developments and industrial developments. A religious quarrel such as undoubtedly the Wailing Wall trouble was originally gives rise to economic troubles. The right hon. gentleman commented on the fact that it is very difficult to understand how easily these flames are lighted. There is another fact that is very difficult for us to understand when we are dealing with Eastern peoples—that the whole of their life is a unity. Touch it at one point, and it is bound ultimately to come round to what is the foundation of all Oriental life and that is religious conviction. You cannot separate them and, therefore, in the development of the Mandate, in order that the Mandate may be successfully carried out, the Government has to keep its mind and its eyes vigilantly and warily upon civil order and economic unity. (Hear, hear.) It is absolutely essential that that should be done. The Jewish people, the Zionists, may be disappointed. They were disappointed, as has been said already, in 1922, but if they are disappointed because conditions render necessary a pull up in the rapidity of the development, render it necessary to make it a little slower, if those admirable men like Dr. Weizmann, who have given the whole of their lives and their hearts to this work are disappointed, the circumstances are such that the pull up is necessary. But will they take our word for it that the pull up is in no sense an abandonment of the Mandate or a change in the policy that has been pursued in order to carry out the Mandate? (Hear, hear.)

I think that that is really all I need say, because that goes to the root of the disquiet which has been expressed not only in this House but outside. The Government will do their duty. At the present moment they are in consultation with the representatives of the Zionist movement, and they will be only too glad to keep in similar touch with the Arabs. The one mark of success, the one test of success, will be how far the Mandate in its true aspects is carried out. (Hear, hear.) I would not like to go the length even of saying that the aspects are of equal weight, but the Government will carry out the Mandate in both its aspects, and, in carrying out the Mandate, will bend every energy they have to enable the development of Palestine to be continued under conditions which will make the harmony between Jew and Arab closer and closer, so that the Arab may continue to enjoy the benefits he has already got from Jewish immigration and Jewish capital, and the Jew, the devoted Zionist, may see Palestine becoming more and more the complete embodiment of his ideal of a Jewish national home. (Cheers.)

SIR H. SAMUEL'S VIEWS

THE DUAL ASPECT

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said he doubted whether Mr. MacDonald's speech or Dr. Shiels's speech would go far to reassure those who had felt it their duty to criticize the White Paper lately issued. It was a good thing that the purposes of the Mandate had been reaffirmed by the representatives of the Government, but he doubted whether that which had been said would leave the position very different from what it was before the debate began. It was well that the House should come to close quarters with the difficulties. There was a dual aspect embodied in the Balfour Declaration itself, repeated in the Mandate and reaffirmed by each successive Government. If that qualification with regard to the interests of other sections of the population had not appeared in the Mandate at all it would, nevertheless, have been necessary and indeed essential in the administration of Palestine to have observed that condition. If there were any question that the 600,000 Arabs should be ousted from their homes in order to make room for a Jewish national home, that they should be kept in political subordination to any other people, that their holy places should be taken from them and transferred to other hands or other influences, then a policy would have been adopted which would have been utterly wrong. (Cheers.) It would have been resented and resisted, rightly, by the Arab people. But it had never been contemplated.

There were four reasons why such a policy would have been utterly impossible. The first reason alone would be amply sufficient. It would have been an unjust policy and would never have had the approval of English public opinion or of this House, nor would it have had the support of the Dominions. Secondly, it would have been impossible of enforcement. The Arabs were a high-spirited people, with proud traditions, and they would have had the sympathy and support of the whole Arab world, the whole Moslem world, in resisting any such policy. Thirdly, the League of Nations, which was the organ of the opinion of the civilized world, would not have endorsed a tyrannous policy of that kind. Fourthly, any such anti-Arab ruthless policy would have reflected the gravest discredit on the whole Jewish movement, and the Jewish national home that was animated by a spirit of that kind would not have been worth having. (Hear, hear.) The Jews had themselves suffered through centuries from oppression and it was inconceivable that they should have learned nothing from that oppression except how to inflict it, and that they should apply to others the injustice which they had abhorred in their own history. His Commission when he was sent to Palestine 10 years ago commanded him to observe the safeguards of Arab interests as an integral part of the policy of the Jewish national home, and he never forgot it even for an hour. (Hear, hear.)

But did that condition mean that the whole enterprise was therefore impossible? Did the presence of that indigenous population of 600,000 mean that there was no room, no possibility of a Jewish national home? With proper agricultural and industrial development Palestine could, in the very near future, support a population of 2,000,000, and there was no reason to doubt that in a generation or so it would support a population possibly of 3,000,000. The presence of that population could not be allowed to be regarded as an absolute barrier against that tremendous spiritual, racial, national urge among 15,000,000 of Jews throughout the world, an impulse to reconstitute a home in the land which their ancestors made illustrious and which, in turn, reflected upon them a distinction and a pride. (Hear, hear.) If the Jewish people sought to re-create a national home in Palestine it was not out of any vague sentimental desire to restore an ancient glory, nor was it out of mere political or economic motive, but it was in order that that centre might be a stimulus to intellectual and religious forces that had long been in partial abeyance but were not yet dead. If in this country we sought, in Blake's words, "to build a new Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land," let them still remember that the old Jerusalem still existed—the model and the ideal. Let them remember that on the hills of Zion there was a spiritual beacon still burning, perhaps dim and low in these days, destined—who knew?—to blaze out again, and for the third time, in illumination of all mankind. In handling the destinies of Palestine they were touching fundamental things. Inspired by these ideas and this enthusiasm, it was perhaps not surprising that some Zionists had underestimated the practical difficulties. But the extremists who ignored the importance of the Arab problem in Palestine were only a few, and they did not dominate the policy of the Zionist movement as a whole. They bore about the same relation to the whole as did the Independent Labour Party to the Labour movement. (Laughter.) Certainly their ideas had never animated the mind of such an able leader as Dr. Weizmann.

He agreed with many of the recommendations in Sir John Hope Simpson's report. He agreed that there was very little in the point that the Government ought to have provided, and ought now to provide, large areas of State land for settlement. There was hardly any State land that was suitable for cultivation that was not already occupied. He agreed with Sir John Hope Simpson that the fellaheen were in a state of great poverty, but they were generally so in the Turkish Empire. The great depression they were suffering from this year was due to the catastrophic fall in agricultural prices, and had no connexion with the Jewish national home. They were to a great extent in the hands of moneylenders. There was no adequate method of providing agricultural credit to the fellaheen, and he hoped that that matter would be dealt with by the Government. When in addition he (Sir H. Samuel) went to Egypt to try to induce two banks to establish themselves in Palestine, but met with no success owing to the uncertainty of land title and other difficulties. He did not agree with Sir John Hope Simpson regarding the valley of Esdraelon, and he only wished that Sir John Hope Simpson could have seen it in 1921. After an expenditure of nearly £1,000,000 it had been turned into a smiling and prosperous countryside. He regretted that no mention was made in the report of Transjord

THE ROUND TABLE

SPEECHES AT PLENARY SESSION

THE PRINCES AND FEDERATION

At the first plenary session of the Indian Round-Table Conference speeches were delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharajah of Bikaner, and Mr. Jayakar.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU said:—"An anxious, restless India is watching you. May I also add that the eyes of the whole world are on you? Not only are we Indians on our trial, but the whole of British statesmanship is on its trial. This is absolutely the first time in the history of the connexion of India with England that such a big gesture has been made by England towards India. It is a gesture which means that Indians and Englishmen should sit round the table, not to enter merely into a clash of ideas, but if possible to evolve a constitution for the country which may settle our difficulties for all time to come, and which may enable us to settle down to constructive work."

The speaker referred to the announcement made in October, 1929, by the Viceroy—for whom he had a "genuine admiration," a Viceroy "very much misunderstood, to my surprise, in his country, and let me say also in my country, but whose heart is with us"—and said that in that announcement "you pledged yourself to certain ideas, to a certain policy, and this Conference has been convened to implement that policy." He referred also to a speech delivered by the Viceroy last July, declaring that the purpose of the Conference was that the spokesmen of Great Britain and India could "take free counsel together" upon the measures which the Government would later present to Parliament. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then quoted a passage from a letter which Lord Irwin addressed to Mr. Jayakar and himself when they started on their mission to Mr. Gandhi. The passage ended as follows:—"I have never believed that, with mutual confidence on both sides, it should be impossible to reach agreement." The speaker continued:—

"It is in that spirit, and for that purpose, that we have come, and let me tell you, Sir, that we have come here across the seas in the midst of the gibes and ridicule of our own countrymen. We have already been described in our country as traitors to the cause. We have come here in the midst of that opposition, but we have brought with us a determination to argue with you, to discuss with you frankly and freely, to make our contribution to the solution of the problem, to make ourselves heard, but also to hear you, to invite you to make your contribution, so that in the end we may say that those who have already forecast the future were really false prophets."

A "TIME-WORN THEORY"

It was in that spirit, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru went on, that he wished to present his case. No greater mistake could be made than to imagine that India stood to-day where she did even 10 years ago. The progress that India had made during the last 10 years could not have been better described than in the gracious words of the Sovereign on the opening day of the Conference. Let the time-worn theory that they were only a handful of men be abolished for good. When he read in the English Press descriptions of the situation in India his heart sank. He had realized from the beginning the grave dangers of the Civil Disobedience movement; but he had also realized the importance of placing a true interpretation on what it really represented.

Never before in the history of India, even in the Mogul period of history, had India been governed by agents and sub-agents, said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and he went on:—

"The Moguls or the Mohamedans may have come as invaders, but they settled down and became men of the same country, became part and parcel of our social system. What is the system that you have established? It is the system of Parliamentary sovereignty, sovereignty exercised by some 600 odd members of Parliament on behalf of a population of 45,000,000, and you are attempting to exercise that sovereignty over 320,000,000 people living 6,000 miles away from the centre of your political power. The ordinary member of Parliament has not the necessary time, nor the necessary capacity, nor the necessary vision to understand the mind or the feelings of India, and, if Mr. Wedgwood Benn will excuse me, I will say that the Secretary of State, however distinguished he may be, is one of those 600 men. Necessarily he has to depend upon the advice of men in the India Office. While I have great admiration for the Civil Service, I cannot forget that, while Civil servants can be very good servants, they are very bad masters.

"Therefore I say that ultimately it comes down not to Parliamentary sovereignty, but to the sovereignty of half a dozen men in England and half a dozen men in India. That is how the theory of Parliamentary sovereignty works out. Can you expect a country like mine, brought into contact with Western ideas, vibrating with the new movement of the East, to remain content with that sort of government? Certainly not. I say, therefore, that it is perfectly natural that we should seek freedom, freedom within our own borders as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"DOMINION STATUS"

"You will ask me what it is exactly that we want. When we talk about Dominion status the average Englishman stands up in the middle of the road and asks:—'What does it all mean?' I would respectfully ask whether in 1865 when you had to tackle the question of Canada, or in 1900 when you had to tackle the problem of Australia, or in 1909 when you were face to face with the problem of South Africa after that terrible war, whether the average Englishman stood up in the middle of the road and asked:—'What does it all mean?' When you ask what are the implications of Dominion status, I am ready to give an answer to that question; but let me tell you what we want before I proceed further.

"India wants, and is determined to achieve, a status of equality—equality with the other three members of the British Commonwealth, an equality which will give it a Government not merely responsive to but responsible to the popular voice. It will not do for you to take a provincial view and offer provincial autonomy or anything of that kind unless you couple with it a decided and clear change in the constitution of the Central Government. You must make that responsible to the legislature. You may ask me, assuming that India wants a responsible Central Government, what is going to be the relation of that responsible Central Government to the Provinces, and what is going to be the relation of the responsible Central Government to the States. That at once gives rise to the question whether our constitution should be of a federal character."

APPEAL TO THE PRINCES

Here Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interposed an appeal to his "illustrious countrymen who are patriots first and Princes afterwards," and said:—

"It will not do for their Highnesses—and I know that they are far from conceiving such a thing—to say that they are here only for the protection of their rights. Let me respectfully tell them that they are Indians first and Indian Princes next, and that they owe as much duty to the common Motherland as we do. I am not one of those who have a horror of Indian Princes. I think the Indian Prince is every inch as patriotic as any one of us, and I make an earnest appeal to them not to confine their vision merely to what is called 'one-third India.' I ask them to say whether at any time in history India was so arbitrarily divided as it is now geographically—British India or Indian India. I say we are one India. Let them move forward with the vision of an India which will be one single whole, each part of which may be autonomous and may enjoy absolute independence within its own borders, regulated by proper relations with the rest. I therefore ask them to come forth on this occasion and say whether they are prepared to join an All-India Federation.

"It seems to me that if you agree that there has got to be responsibility in the centre, it is inevitable that you must ask yourself the question, unitary or federal? Speaking for myself—and I speak in regard to this matter in my individual capacity—I am a very strong believer in the federal form of government. I believe that therein lie the solution of the difficulty and the salvation of India; and if I were to express my opinion freely I would welcome the association of the Indian States with British India mainly for three reasons—that they will furnish a stabilizing factor in our constitution; that the process of unification will begin at once; and that, in regard to matters of defence, they will furnish a practical experience which is as yet wanting in British India.

"For all these reasons I invite them to join this bigger Federation. The details of that have to be worked out. They were not present to the mind of the Government of India when they wrote their dispatch. The Government of India in their dispatch vaguely speak of a far-off distant Federation. With us it is a real live issue now. If we can come to some solution of that I frankly think that nothing better can be achieved at this Conference."

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Going back to the question of the form of the government, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said:—

"I may be reminded that an absolutely unrestricted responsible Government at the centre is at the present moment an impossibility, that there is the question of law and order involved, that there are European interests involved, that there is the entire system of commerce involved, that there is finance, which is the basis of all constitutions, involved. If these are difficulties, by all means face them; find a solution for them. But you ought not, and you cannot, treat them as insurmountable difficulties.

"No one can be more interested in the maintenance of law and order than we Indians. I admit there may be difficulties, but what has been your history during the last 25 years, ever since the partition of Bengal? Every five years there has sprung up an agitation of an acute character, and we have had—and by 'we' I mean the Europeans and the Indians—either to resort to extraordinary powers or to shut up thousands of men, and to put up with grave breaches of the law. Is this what you call the maintenance of law and order? Surely no Indian Minister could have made graver blunders than have been made in dealing with a situation of this character. That is a position which has got to be fairly faced, and you will never be able to maintain law and order so long as you do not satisfy political aspirations, so long as the question of minorities is not settled, so long as the untouchables and the depressed classes do not feel they have a definite position of honourable equality. Solve these problems and then the whole problem of law and order becomes very much simpler.

"What is the trouble about commerce? There is a very large amount of European capital invested in India, but I am not one of those—and I believe there is not such a man here—who would like to have any expropriatory legislation. We do not want to rob the Europeans of their capital. On the contrary, we are most anxious that our friends the Europeans who have settled down in India or who carry on their business there should feel that they have the same rights and privileges which genuine-born Indians have. They are quite welcome to suggest any safeguards for their rights and interests, and we shall be more than willing to meet them.

"You talk of finance as being an obstacle, and you talk of the absence of a Reserve Bank. By all means establish a Reserve Bank—a bank based not on a political basis, but on a purely financial and economic basis. When we know that the constitution is going to be ours, that the government is going to be ours, why should we adopt a *non-possumus* attitude? It seems to me that there is very much force in the argument that the credit of India will disappear in the London market if finance comes into Indian hands. I know of instances in which private individuals have raised money in London. I know that your country has advanced big loans to small countries which are not within your Empire. Surely after 150 years of association with Great Britain, after having enjoyed a system of government which has established stability in the country, do you mean to say that the credit of India in the London market will disappear simply because our finances pass into other hands? Did you ever raise this question in the case of other countries?"

THE ARMY

Next the speaker dealt with the Army and recalled a speech made by the late Mr. Montagu—"for whom every one of us here has not merely respect, but a deep and genuine affection"—in which he said: "Having kept Indians out of commissioned ranks for 70 or 80 years, having deprived them of the opportunity to build up their own army and to receive training, does it in fairness lie in your mouth to say now: 'Oh, India must not get self-government because it cannot defend its own borders: it cannot maintain its own peace'?" The argument was neither fair nor practical, said the speaker, and he continued:—

"As practical politics we realize that there is a difficulty about the Army, that we have got to train a sufficient number of our own men, and we have to be patient about that; but all we say is: 'Give us the opportunity to train our own men; give us the freedom to establish institutions.' By all means keep the Army in the hands of the Viceroy. Let him exercise control over the Army through the Commander-in-Chief or through a Minister whom he may appoint, and then we on our part are willing to provide the funds and to agree to statutory changes in respect of the Army. These are matters which have got to be finally adjusted and examined. I have been told that no British Minister will agree to transfer the British Army to the control of Indian Ministers. That question is not of immediate importance, but I do hope that people who talk like that do not mean to imply that no British officer will be willing to serve under any Indian fellow subject.

"At the present moment it so happens—and it has happened repeatedly during the last few years—that Indians hold the highest offices under the Crown, and I have not yet known a single instance in which a member of the Indian Civil Service or of any other Service has declined to take orders from his Indian superior on the ground that he is an Indian. I should like to refer to a remarkable case which exists in India at the present moment. In Lahore the Chief Justice of the High Court happens to be a distinguished countryman of mine, Sir S. Lall, one of the most striking personalities in India. I have never heard a single judge of the High Court say he feels it a matter of disgrace that he should be presided over by an Indian Chief Justice.

"I say, therefore, let us put it on the practical ground, but do not introduce the racial element into it. You and we are subjects of the same King-Emperor; you and we belong to the same Commonwealth of Nations; and there ought not to be any feeling of superiority or inferiority, because so long as there is that feeling of superiority or inferiority India can never be happy and can never be contented.

"Let us deal with the problem of the Army, therefore, in the manner in which practical statesmanship requires it to be done, but do not say to us that because of these obstacles we ought to go back to our own countrymen and say the utmost that we have been able to achieve by going 6,000 miles and by talking to British statesmen of all the three parties is provincial autonomy."

COURAGE AND FAITH

The speaker asked—making a personal appeal to Lord Reading—"Do you really think that it will make for peace and harmonious action if you give the provinces provincial autonomy, which means responsible government, and on the top of that have an irresponsible Central Government?" and continued:—

"Quite apart from questions of sentiment, quite apart from questions of a political character, I say that that machinery will break down in the course of a week. The position is therefore plain and simple, and it is this. Take your courage in your hands; provide as many safeguards as you can, so long as those safeguards do not destroy the vital principle; and then go ahead with courage and with faith. Courage and faith, together with the common sense of the people of India, will come to your rescue. Their whole future is at stake. But do not say, 'You shall march so many paces.' The time has long since passed by when India could be told to hold its soul in patience and to march to that far-off ideal through the ages. I very respectfully beg of you to change your outlook on the whole situation.

"I should like to express the hope that you and we may work in the closest possible cooperation and that we may speak without mental reservations, because I believe there can be no greater crime against England or India than to speak with mental reservation on an occasion like this. I hope that you and we may succeed in evolving a constitution which will bring peace and contentment to my country, which will make the youth of my country look on their country with pride, with confidence and with assurance, and which will make your office and your name immortal in the history of India and of England."

ATTITUDE OF THE PRINCES

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER'S SPEECH

The Maharajah of Bikaner began his speech by declaring that "in our immediate concern is the peace, happiness, and good government of 319,000,000 of people, looking to whatever Government may be established for some relief from their present distresses, and who, I venture once again to assert, certain unhappy circumstances notwithstanding, are loyal to the core."

"What," he asked, "would be the result if from any irresolution on our part, from unreason on one side or reaction on the other, from timidity in one party and a refusal to recognize the essentials of constitutional government in another, we flinched from the work and failed in our duty to secure the greater contentment of India?" He appealed to the British representatives to "take your courage in both hands, to throw your hearts over the fence and to follow boldly after, in the conviction that the greater our vision and determination the greater is our success likely to be, and the richer in consequence the harvest which we all—British India, the Indian States, Great Britain, and the Empire—shall reap."

"The ultimate attainment of Dominion status under the Crown," continued the Maharajah, "is inherent in the declaration of policy of 1917, and has more recently received an authoritative endorsement. Let us hitch our wagon to that star, fully realizing that our sister States did not reach the end at one stride, but after evolution based on experience, and that, in the intervening stage, certain safeguards and guarantees are imperatively necessary for the security of the body politic and all the parts thereof, but looking straight ahead. Nothing worth having can be attained without facing some risks."

A TIME FOR COURAGE

No "half-hearted measures," and no "tinkering with the constitution," would meet the situation, declared the Maharajah, and he proceeded:—

"There never was a time in the history of the world and of the Empire when courage—courage in thought, in aim, in constructive statesmanship—was more needed than now, when the great ambitions stirring in India are struggling for constitutional expression. It is in this spirit of courage, of confident imagination and of liberal statesmanship that I pray we may approach this great task. I speak primarily for myself, though I believe I shall have general agreement from the Princes and those representing our Indian States. We are here specially to present the policy of the Indian States.

"First and foremost, there is an unflinching loyalty to the Throne and person of his Majesty the King-Emperor of India. With the traditions of centuries of kingship and with the instincts of hereditary rule ingrained in our being, the kingly idea and the monarchical system are bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. Even if we were tempted to weaken from this principle, which is impossible to contemplate, the intense devotion of the Imperial House of Windsor to the interest of India would rekindle our faith. Three notable and encouraging messages from his Imperial Majesty still ring in our ears. There was the plea for sympathy in dealing with India made on the conclusion of his Indian tour when Prince of Wales 25 years ago, the watchword of hope six years later at Calcutta, and the pledge that the Princes' privileges and rights were inviolate and inviolable when the Chamber of Princes was inaugurated some nine years ago.

"Linked with this devotion to the Crown is an unfaltering adherence to the British Commonwealth of Nations. Our attachment to the Empire, or Commonwealth—call it what you may—is no mere matter of sentiment. It is based on the profound conviction that not only can each constituent State reach its full expression within this bond and under the Crown, but also a higher development politically and economically than it could attain as an isolated independent unit.

"Thirdly we stand for the terms of our treaty rights and all that they involve. Those treaties are with the British Crown and obviously cannot be transferred to any other authority without our free agreement and assent. But do not conclude, I pray, from this that I am one of those people who think things never change. The States really maintain that treaties concluded in honour and friendship are binding until they may be amended, and they can only be amended by negotiation and settlement on both sides. We know our States and our subjects. We live among our own folk, and are in the most intimate contact with the people. We shall know how and when to adjust our system to any changed conditions, but we will do so in our own time and in our own way free from all external interference.

"ON THE SIDE OF PROGRESS"

"It is sometimes said that there are two Indias—British India and the India under the rule of her own Princes. That is true in a political sense, but India is a single geographical unit, and we are all members one of another. We, the Princes, are Indians, we have our roots deep down in her historic past, and we are racy of the soil. Everything which tends to the honour and prosperity of India is for us a vital concern. Everything which retards her prosperity and shakes the stability of her constitution retards our own growth. We claim that we are on the side of progress.

"One of the most welcome signs of the times is the material weakening of the idea that the Princes are opposed to the political growth of British India and would range themselves, or allow themselves to be ranged, against the realization of the just hopes of their fellow countrymen in British India. We have, therefore, watched with the most sympathetic interest the rise of that passion for an equal position in the eyes of the world, expressed in the desire for Dominion status, which is the dominant force among all thinking Indians to-day.

FEDERATION

"If we are to build well and truly we must recognize that, associated with its geographical unity, India is a land of some diversity. Our starting point, therefore, must be sought not in the dead hand of an impossible uniformity but in an associated diversity. For these reasons the establishment of a unitary State, with a sovereign Parliament sitting at Delhi, to which the whole people would look in small things as in large, is to my mind impossible. There would be no room in such a constitution for the Indian States. Moreover, such a Government would crack under its own ponderability. Would it not mean the harnessing of the most advanced to the chariot wheels of the least developed, and a slowing down of the general tide of progress?

"We of the Indian States are willing to take our part in, and to make our contribution to, the greater prosperity and contentment of India as a whole. I am convinced that we can best make that contribution through a federal system of government, composed of the States and of British India. These two partners are of different status. The Indian States are already sovereign and autonomous as of right, having the honour of being linked with the Crown by means of treaties of perpetual alliance and friendship and unity of interests. British India derives whatever measure of authority it may possess by devolution, but it will not be beyond the wealth of experience available at this table to devise a means of linking these differing units into a powerful federal administration.

"As to the question whether, if a Federal Government is devised for India, the Princes and States will enter into association with it, the final answer must obviously depend on the structure of the Government indicated, and on other points involved, such, for instance, as certain necessary safeguards, constitutional and fiscal, for the preservation of the rights and interests of the States and their subjects. Federalism is an elastic term. There are several forms of federal government.

"Conditions in India are unique. We have no historical precedents to guide us, and the position of the Indian States is, I believe, absolutely without parallel. All these and many other great questions of policy and of detail, will have to be examined and defined and settled, first in committee and in informal discussions, but, speaking broadly, the Princes and States realize that All-India Federation is likely to prove the only satisfactory solution of India's problems.

"A federation on the lines I have attempted to sketch on other occasions, has, as I have previously stated, no terrors for the Princes and Governments of Indian States. We, however, recognize that a period of transition will necessarily intervene before the Federal Government is fully constituted, and that federation cannot be achieved by coercion of the States in any form—that the Indian Princes will only come into the federation of their own free will and on terms which will secure the just rights of their States and subjects.

RIGHTS OF THE PRINCES

"I would not venture on the impertinence of even suggesting what course is best for British India. As we demand freedom from interference in our own affairs, equally we shall refrain from thrusting our oars into matters which are not our direct concern. The arrangements between the central and provincial Governments in British India are matters primarily outside the purview of the Indian States. If our cooperation is sought, it will, I am sure, be gladly and freely and honestly given. At the same time, the rights in certain directions of the rulers of the Indian States arising from their treaties require to be more precisely defined. The Princes and States naturally want to know where they stand. However sincerely desirous of making their contribution to a happy settlement, they will obviously find it difficult to enter into new bonds so long as their rights are left tottering on the shifting sands of expediency deemed paramount at the moment."

The Maharajah then quoted from a speech which he made in the Chamber of Princes on February 27 last, and went on:—

"Starting with the basic recognition that our treaty rights exist and must be respected, that they are with the Crown and cannot be transferred to any other authority without our agreement, and that they can be modified only with our free assent, three developments of the existing administrative machinery are essential for the smooth working of the new system, and, indeed, of any system. It is an open matter of complaint that our treaty rights have been infringed. We therefore attach the utmost importance to the establishment of a Supreme Court, with full powers to entertain and adjudicate upon all disputes of a justiciable nature as to our rights and obligations guaranteed under our treaties.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

"Next we claim that in the questions which arise concerning the purely internal affairs of the States their case should not go by default. That will be of still greater importance in the future. The King's Viceregent in India is even now burdened with many and grievous responsibilities, which will be weighted under the new system of government; and here I would once again like to be associated in a respectful tribute and to express our deep admiration and gratitude for that great Viceroy, Lord Irwin. We think that it will be impossible for any man, however able, amid these grave preoccupations to give adequate personal attention to those questions affecting the States which come up for day-to-day decision, and for which he will be directly responsible to the Crown. For these reasons some of us press for the appointment of an Indian States Council, to work with the Political Secretary and to advise the Viceroy of the day.

"Thirdly, there will be the need for the classification of these administrative questions which are of common concern to British India and the Indian States. This classification will require the previous consent of the States. As we advance farther on the road to federation there are other issues which will need safeguarding; as they are in the nature of details they are not our main concern to-day."

In concluding his speech, the Maharajah said:—

"Akbar, the greatest of the Moguls, when he set out on the crowning adventure of his crowded life, placed his foot in the stirrup of opportunity and his hands on the reins of confidence in God. I would commend to you on the threshold of our great enterprise—the conquest of anarchy and reaction in Hindustan and the assurance of her contentment and prosperity as a co-equal partner in our great Commonwealth—the words of Abraham Lincoln in circumstances not altogether remote from these:—'With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work that we are in.'"

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who spoke next, put forward a "few sentiments from the point of view of the younger men in India who are looking on at the Round-Table Conference."

Mr. Jayakar said that in 1924 the most important political party in India, over which the Pandit Motilal Nehru presided, passed a resolution calling the attention of British statesmen to the desirability of holding a round-table conference. It might surprise British statesmanship that the very men who then desired the holding of a round-table conference were to-day averse from attending that conference, but to him it was "no wonder." He recalled a remark of the late Mr. Gokhale that "On all the portals of the Government of India are written in large letters the words, 'Too late.'" What would have satisfied India in the year 1924 was not satisfying India to-day, and what would satisfy India to-day would not satisfy her a year hence. That was the lesson he wished to put before the assembly. The choice for the Government in India was between constitutional government and chaos and disorder.

The speaker referred to his student days in London, when he was a pupil in the rooms of one of the foremost Judges of the Court of Appeal to-day, and stated that many of his English friends had said:—"If we give you the first instalment of reforms—namely, Dominion status—you will make it a most powerful lever for severance from the Empire—the cry of independence." He could only say, knowing his Congress friends intimately, that if India were given Dominion status to-day, in the course of a few months the cry of independence would die of itself. If, on the other hand, "we return empty-handed from our labours in this Conference, it will be the surest way of raising, in volume and in intensity, this cry of independence."

"The second obstacle which has been put before me by my friends in England is the Army. I am surprised that this talk about the Army arises in connexion with a country in which there is all the fighting material for which one could wish. My Mohamedan friends, the Indian States, my own community of the Mahrattas, and the Sikhs are all fighting people. India is a country which possesses traditional fighting talent which has continued over centuries, and which is quite capable of furnishing the Empire, if ever the time comes, with all the fighting material she may want.

"The third difficulty which was mentioned to me was:—'You are so divided among yourselves. You have your minorities—Hindus, Moslems, the depressed classes, the Brahmins, and the non-Brahmins.' My solution of this minorities question is this—give them opportunities of common endeavour for their country, and then much of this minorities difficulty will disappear. Under the present system of government we very rarely get any chances of working together in the sense of working for our common country. Create that feeling. It can be created only by giving India complete freedom in the form of Dominion status. Harness all these minorities together, and I have no doubt that a great deal of the discontent which arises at present will disappear.

"Lastly, I come to an obstacle which has been mentioned to me. It is said: 'Suppose India is given Dominion status; what about the Indian States? Do they feel like you? Are they prepared to come into a Federation? Are they patriotic? Do they feel that they are Indians?' The answer to that has just been given by the noble scion of the House of Bikaner, who spoke before me. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru rightly remarked, the Indian Princes are first Indians and then Princes. Our deliberations during the next few days will make it perfectly clear that a common patriotism actuates them, as it actuates British Indians."

On behalf of Young India, to which he belonged, Mr. Jayakar declared that they would not insist on impossible terms of federation so far as the Indian States were concerned. He wished to give a similar assurance to those representing British interests in India. There was no desire at all that there should be any kind of inroad upon the vested rights of the commercial people.

"All that they wish to do," continued Mr. Jayakar, "they can do as citizens of India. We may include them in a definition of the law so that they become domiciled Indians. That is a matter merely of phrasing, a matter of definition. We are quite willing to sit down and accept safeguards which will give them an equal chance with British Indians. Let me, however, give them one warning—that they will not enjoy the monopoly they have enjoyed so far as it was enjoyed on the simple ground that in their skin there is less pigment than in mine.

"England's main interest in India is commercial. You want your productions to be sold in that country, and the consuming power of 330,000,000 people is a powerful asset in our hands. It is a country in which your products can be sold. You have just ended a conference at which Imperial preference was discussed. May I say that I believe that from the point of view of the commercial man a contented community is a much better customer than a discontented one? Already your trade is in great jeopardy. Prosperity is necessary for the improvement of your trade. I am not speaking of the other moral forces, like friendliness, like comradeship, because they come under the terms of psychology of the mind; but even from the point of view simply of material interests you should give absolute Dominion freedom, Dominion status, to India in order that your trade may prosper."

LAND UTILISATION BILL

A FARMER'S CRITICISM

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr. Waldron Smithers, M.P. for the Chislehurst Division of Kent, has received the following letter from a farmer-constituent concerning the Land Utilisation Bill which the House of Commons will be asked to give a second reading to this evening:—

Many thanks for a copy of the Agricultural Land (Futilisation) Bill. With over fifty years of farming experience behind me I never read a Bill such as this! The Government is asking for a very *big blank cheque* and what sort of a return does it expect?

Knowing the many pitfalls and uncertainties (apart from weather conditions) associated with agriculture does it not appear to be asking for trouble and loss to the State, to put an inexperienced man, *because he is unemployed*, on to a holding, and provide him with say £1,000 with no security except his inexperience!! Farming on a large or small scale demands experience, long vision, good judgment, patience, long hours, unremitting industry, and *very important* and sufficient reserve for unexpected contingencies which have an unhappy knack of turning up at most inopportune times.

What is to happen to these holdings, should a man prove to be unfitted, or get tired of it, after probably allowing the land to run out? Is it to be "reconditioned" by the State for another deluded or inefficient man to try his prentice hand at? Do the authorities realize what it costs and how long it takes to "recondition" land in bad heart or derelict?

Take a concrete case: I took this good farm in 1902. The previous tenant had had it for three years only but allowed it to get foul and poor. It took me 7 years to pull it round. During that time I spent in purchased manures £7,222 10 1
purchased cake and corn .. 3,061 17 1
Wages 13,635 19 6

Total £23,920 6 8

This equals £43 10s. per acre for the 7 years, or £6 per acre per annum for manures, cake, &c., and wages. On a capital of £7,000 I made 3½% profit only. I am supposed to know something about my job, and have had long experience. If I can't do better than that—what about these poor inexperienced men whom the Government forsooth, propose to fit and educate for say £70!!!

Anything I had from the farm I paid for. My household expenses were kept separate and charged to my private account, but I lived rent free. This farm is a low rented one, well-equipped under a good landlord. Rent, rates and taxes, and insurances cost about 12s. 6d. per acre (including rent of farmhouse), after letting the shooting.

I note the Bill provides for hordes of officials, and the Minister may defray any loss, as well as lend money free of interest!!! The whole Bill bristles with absurdities and it may well be called the "Impossible Futilisation Bill"!

If this Bill is passed and there is a big rush for land—as there may be—what about the dispossessed men? Are they to go on the dole, or will they be appointed as inspectors, &c.? Or will they get a living by taking in each other's washing?

Speaking generally, except in special cases, small holdings can only succeed if a man is prepared to work 75 to 80 hours a week and has a wife and a son or two who will do the same! Trade unionists and the general public are quite content, nowadays, to live on food produced under cost, or by sweated labour. Don't forget, the man who has live-stock must be on duty 7 days a week.

BIG HOARD OF ROMAN COINS

DISCOVERY AT POOLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, Nov. 17

The unearthing of a big hoard of Roman coins, nearly a thousand in number, at Poole, Dorset, by some corporation workmen who were laying a water main, is the second discovery of this kind within the last 100 years. The find was made at Sterte, on the eastern side of the borough of Poole, and in the same district about 400 similar coins were found in 1833. The coins were contained in an earthen jar, which was unfortunately broken, and they were all of the third century.

Mr. H. P. Smith, a local antiquary, has now had an opportunity of examining the coins. The actual number is 984, and Mr. Smith states that they are all "third brass" coins of the middle of the third century, with the exception of one, which is a "middle brass." They are all about the size of a farthing. The jar in which they were found is of common black Roman ware, and its bottom was only about 2ft. below the surface.

The Emperors represented by the coins are Valerianus, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Quintillus. All save Claudius died violent deaths. Several of the "Thirty Tyrants"—military aspirants to the Imperial purple—are also represented. They are:—Postumus, proclaimed Emperor in Gaul 245, killed 267; Laelianus, acknowledged Emperor in Gaul during the reign of Gallienus; Victorinus, of Gaul, killed 267; Tetricus I., proclaimed Emperor in Gaul 267; Tetricus II., proclaimed Caesar in Gaul 267. The coins also include several in honour of Cornelia Salonina, the wife of Gallienus, and of his son, the inscription on the latter being SAL. VALERIANUS CS. A number of animals are represented on the reverses. These were the animals sacred to the various divinities who were being propitiated on account of the plague which was prevalent at that period. Many show an antelope with the inscription: DIANAE CONS AVG. There are also coins similarly dedicated to Jupiter and Juno.

Mr. Smith believes that this hoard of coins was probably the savings of some Romanized Briton, who had made his little pile out of the soldiers continually passing through the seaport where Hamworthy now stands

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Letters to the Editor

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

EXPLANATIONS BEYOND MATHEMATICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir James Jeans says in the Preface to his book that the last chapter merely contains the interpretations which I, a stranger in the realms of philosophical thought, feel inclined to place on the scientific facts and hypotheses discussed in the main part of the book. Many will disagree with it—it was written to this end.

He devotes many fascinating pages to the mathematical interpretation of the universe, and he infers that the universe is the design or thought of a pure mathematician.

I suggested that as all the sound waves formed by the performance of a sonata by Beethoven could be expressed by a series of curves or mathematical formulae, a study of this expression might lead us to infer that Beethoven was a mathematician. Sir James says, and I agree, that this illustration does not hold good because the sonata curve, or formula, does not explain the phenomenon "more clearly, more fully, and more naturally than any other." The best explanation would be in terms of the concepts of music, and then we might infer a musical mind. Yet perhaps, if our knowledge of music were limited to that obtainable by physics and mathematics, and if we knew nothing of thought and feeling being aroused by the sounds, we might regard the sonata curve as an adequate and complete expression, and infer that the composer was a mathematician.

However, my main point was that the Architect of the universe is not solely, nor even principally, a pure mathematician. If an explanation of music requires musical concepts, of thought mental concepts and of life biological concepts, then we are free to imagine if we will, or can, that the ultimate mystery is a mathematician, musician, biologist, and psychologist. In crude language, we seem to be inferring a number of divine attributes, or to be setting up a fresh pantheon containing a variety of departmental deities. These would seem to be ruled out by Newton's first rule of reasoning, or by Occam's razor, which, as stated by Hamilton, is: "Neither more, nor more onerous, causes are to be assumed than are necessary to account for the phenomenon." Either we ask who made the mathematician, the musician, and the biologist, or we take refuge in the wise old myth that the earth is supported by a giant who stands upon a tortoise that rests upon an elephant, and the *elephant's legs reach all the way down*. There seems no escape from the conclusion that every avenue of thought leads to mystery at the end; yet, while realizing this, we may well find a noble use for our imagination by thinking of the ultimate mystery *as if* it were this or that, according to our needs and moods.

That "as if" may lead us to contemplate a mathematician, a poet, or a lover; or, being less anthropomorphic, we may dream of a mode of motion of which we form part; of a permeating ether with which we may come in contact, or of a limitless ocean in which we can live and move.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SCHOOLING.
33, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7, Nov. 15.

ARRESTED RUSSIAN PROFESSORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To-day you announce the indictment, by the Soviet Administration, on a capital charge of conspiring with the British General Staff and others against the Soviet Government, of Professors Ramzin, Kuprianoff, Laricheff, Kalinnikoff, Charnovsky, and Fedotoff. A footnote to the indictment adds that a former Minister, M. Palchinsky, has been shot *sub judice*, and that Professor Khrennikoff has "died during interrogation."

When the Soviet Press announced the shooting of 48 specialists headed by the distinguished scientists, Professors Ryazantseff and Karatygin, the representatives of German science, art, and literature published a noble protest against an action "conflicting with the most elementary principles of human association." Why are the representatives of British universities silent? There are occasions when silence condones.

And will the British Government disclaim, while there is yet time to save the lives of these six professors, their alleged complicity in a plot against the Soviet Government? The names of the representatives of German universities and of German art, literature, and music, who held it to be their "conscientious duty" to issue a signed protest, appear in your issue of October 13. Is it not time that members of our English universities, and our men of science and of letters, realized their duty to their Russian *confrères*?

Yours truly,
November 14. G. M. GODDEN.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow this Fellowship of ex-officers and men, already indebted to your columns, to support the Rev. C. J. Horsley-Smith's protest against the present indiscriminate condemnation of war and—as an inevitable consequence—of the fighting forces?

Objection has been made to the presence of troops at the Cenotaph, and even to the figures of men in uniform on war memorials. By such occurrences, and in innumerable public utterances, the guilt of war is indirectly imputed to the men who do the fighting. The ex-Service man may well feel embittered when he is told to-day that what he and his fellows did was, after all, only a dirty business of which the country is now ashamed.

As long as moral principles need forcible defence war, under a Government's order, is an honourable profession. And, far from agreeing that the profession of the fighting forces is of an inhumane character, we believe, from experience, that war (terrible though it is) and the requisite training bind man and man, and officer and man, in a brotherhood of devotion which no institution of peace can surpass.

We hope this deliberate opinion of officers and men who have long experience of war and of the forces may be of sufficient value for publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. R. MOON, late Telegraphist, R.N., Chairman.
H. G. EASTAUGH, late Sergeant, Hon. Secretary.
H. R. HOPWOOD, Brig.-Genl. (Retired).
T. NOYES, late Seaman, R.N.
Representative members.
17, Daleview-road, Stamford Hill, N., Nov. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is surprising to learn from Mr. Horsley-Smith's letter in your issue of to-day that the Christian Churches have apparently agreed to declare the Sermon on the Mount apocryphal. It is also surprising to learn that our teachers (unspecified) refer to those who fell in the War as "Christ-like." Neither the dead nor their survivors have ever claimed that epithet. Heroes they were; but so were many pagans.

At a time when the world is realizing that war implies the squandering not only of lives, not only of our material savings, but most of all of our spiritual inheritance, your correspondent's letter is ill-timed. He will find his answer in the works of Andrew Marvell, a gentleman who also fought in what he believed to be a good cause:—"Whether it be a war of religion or liberty is not worth the labour to inquire. . . . upon considering all I think the cause was too good to have been fought for. Men ought to have trusted God."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GUY CHAPMAN.
Savile Club, 69, Brook-street, W.1, Nov. 14.

NEW BOUNDARIES IN KENT

A PLEA FOR THE PARISH COUNCILS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondents' protest against the proposals of the Surrey County Council to urbanize a large tract of rural area is now followed by the announcement of a similar proposal of the Kent County Council with regard to a large rural area in West Kent, an area of quiet country villages in the midst of farmlands and woodlands.

As your correspondents point out, the tendency of these changes will be to give an urban character to purely rural districts; but apart from the financial and administrative drawbacks of such a change, may I stress the objection from the point of view of the human element? It must be remembered that the change from the rural to the urban administration involves the disappearance of the parish councils and with them much of the local interest and patriotism which time after time has proved to be one of the most efficient safeguards against the constantly recurring attempts at vandalism from centralized bureaucracies. Our county councillors need to remember that parish councils are mainly composed of country dwellers who, although they have experience and local knowledge, may lack the leisure and means to serve on more centralized bodies, such as urban councils. Their entire exclusion from local government work is not only against tradition, but is slowly bringing about changes in outlook and character. If we would preserve the characteristics of rural England, we must preserve the institutions under which they have grown.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. CARTER.
Somerleyton, Keston, Nov. 15.

LONGER AT SCHOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A letter on the new Education Bill written by one who has been the principal of training institutions for elementary and secondary teachers should be approached with respectful attention. But Mr. F. J. R. Hendy makes such amazing assertions that a protest is inevitable. Here is their summary:—

Primary schools are not now able to educate children over 14. Existing teachers are inadequate in quantity and quality to deal with such scholars. Present-day training colleges are not capable of providing these teachers. To increase the number of these colleges will not meet the case. Two years must pass before schools are ready to educate older pupils. "Providence and a Labour Government" (astounding bed-fellows!) ordain that here and now all youths and girls up to 15 must be forced to attend schools not fitted to receive them, and be "instructed" by teachers who, Mr. Hendy indicates, are not qualified to do so. These are his own hypotheses. And what conclusion does he draw from them? That we should do well to close with a bargain offered us by Providence and a Labour Government, lest in two years' time our eyes should be opened to the folly of this procedure! That it admittedly would inflict intolerable injustice on many thousands of our children and involve an outlay of from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000 are mere bagatelles unworthy of consideration.

Having, I hope fairly, paraphrased Mr. Hendy's statements, it really appears unnecessary to comment upon them. As, however, Parliament is about to discuss the postponement of the "appointed day," it is pertinent to inquire whether it is possible that it would take only two years, say until January 1, 1933 (1) to prepare a "well-thought-out scheme"; (2) to submit it to Parliament and secure its approval; (3) to establish and staff new training colleges; (4) to recruit and train a new body of teachers; and finally (5) to distribute them among the existing educational departments of the country.

Writing as one who has had to carry out in practice many sound educational principles, I confess myself at a loss to suggest where and how the new grade of teacher should be employed. Are present head teachers to be deposed in his favour? If not, is he to serve on existing staffs under the direction of an *ex hypothesi* incompetent head? Is he to receive the same salary as his less highly qualified colleagues? I hope it may not be impertinent to suggest that Mr. Hendy might do well to discuss these practical problems either with the experts of the training colleges with which he was formerly associated, or with, say, his fellow members of the Athenaeum.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN A. MUNDAY.
Wayside, Steep, Petersfield, Nov. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence on the Education Bill raises several points. The first is whether the raising of the school age to 15 is "demanded" by the parents or the children themselves who are concerned.

The answer is "Yes" by the more thoughtful of the parents and the more intelligent of the children, and "No" by the more thoughtless and ignorant and generally less civilized. In this respect the classes who are educated by the State do not differ materially from those who are privately educated in their appreciation (or lack of appreciation) of education. Are those who are responsible for our national education to be guided by the wishes of the thoughtful or the thoughtless? If England had waited till there was a 100 per cent. demand for free national education, should we have it now?

Secondly, what is the reason that educationists are unanimous in their decision that primary education should not end at 14?

The answer is that the year 14-15 is a "bridge-year" for most children. The average child at 14 is a totally different creature a year later. At 14 they are at the tail-end of childhood. They regard discipline and guidance as a useless drag, or at least unnecessary in their own case. They are still rather unconscious of other people. Common sense often lags behind ideals to the detriment of wisdom's growth. At 15 they have settled down in their stride. Their young mature life has begun. The rudder may be still handled with inexperience, but it is used with comparative forethought. Best of all, they welcome guidance, and often are ready to carry on their own education in the teeth of considerable difficulty. Their powers of choice, taste, and judgment have made a big step forward.

Have not your correspondents noted a similar difference between a boy at the top of his "prep." school at 14 and the same young man well settled into his public school a year later?

I am yours, &c.,
M. E. BOSANQUET.
Dornhurst, Bradbourne Park-road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE MASCOT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with interest this morning the account given by a correspondent in your paper of the attack by the elephants in the Lord Mayor's Procession on the King's College mascot lion. The writer wondered "how an Indian elephant recognized the hereditary enemy of his African cousin" and suggested that the explanation was that the animals mistook the figure of the lion for a tiger.

There is a much simpler explanation of the occurrence than this. At one time lions were quite common in India. To-day they exist only in one small state in Kathiawar, where they are preserved by the local rajah, but any one who has studied old Indian paintings of sport in the heyday of Rajputana will have noticed that a lion is represented as the quarry quite as often as, if not more often than, a tiger.

I think it is generally agreed that the lion has disappeared where the tiger survived principally for two reasons. First, the tiger is a much more cunning animal than the lion. Secondly, the lion prefers open country, and is, therefore, more easily hunted than the tiger, which prefers the jungle. This difference in the habits of the two animals is well illustrated by their coloration. The plain tawny coat of the lion is an effective disguise in the open, but conspicuous in the jungle, whereas the stripes of the tiger draw attention to him in the open but make concealment easy in the broken light and shade of the jungle.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
OSWALD LEWIS.
House of Commons, Nov. 14.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

INDIAN TARIFF

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH STEEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Charles Oman, in his letter of the 14th inst., published in *The Times* to-day, quotes subsection 4 of section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, as amended by the Steel Industry Protection Act, 1927, and observes that this subsection is levelled against British manufactures only, and that no power is given to the Governor-General in Council to impose similar protective duties on foreign manufactures. He has overlooked the very next subsection of section 3, which reads as follows:—

If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, that articles not of British manufacture chargeable under Part VII. of the Second Schedule with a higher duty than similar articles of British manufacture are being imported into British India from any place outside India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective or excessive the protection intended to be afforded by such duty to similar articles manufactured in India, he may, by notification to the *Gazette of India*, increase or reduce such duty to such extent as he thinks necessary, either generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified in the notification:

Provided that the duty leviable on any such article shall in no case be less than the duty leviable on a like article of British manufacture.

From the wording of this subsection it is clear that the Governor-General in Council is fully empowered to increase the duty on goods of non-British manufacture in cases where he is satisfied that additional protection is necessary. The answer to the questions which conclude Sir Charles Oman's letter is, therefore, that the special powers are applicable in respect both of British and non-British goods, and that there is no discrimination against British goods.

As a matter of fact, if Sir Charles Oman will take the trouble to look at Schedule II., Part VII., of the Act, which deals with articles liable to protective duty, he will find that for many articles of iron and steel, the duty on articles of British manufacture is considerably smaller than the duties on similar articles not of British manufacture. It is not necessary for me to enter here into the reasons for this differential treatment.

I am your very obedient servant,
ATUL C. CHATTERJEE, High Commissioner for India.
India House, Aldwych, W.C.2, Nov. 17.

SURVEY OF ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On April 24, 1923, *The Times* did good service to the study of English place-names when it published on behalf of the English Place-name Society an appeal for membership and support signed by Earl Balfour as president of the British Academy, and by Professor James Tait and Colonel Sir Charles Close as president and treasurer respectively of the society.

The Place-name Society had then recently been established, with the object of making a historical survey of the place-names of England, county by county, and of enlisting for that purpose the help of philologists, historians, archaeologists, and others skilled in the varied aspects of place-name study. The response to that appeal was such that the society was able to go forward with its work and has published during the last seven years volumes upon the place-names of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Worcestershire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Sussex, and has now ready for the press a double volume on the place-names of Devon.

The editors of these volumes have had the advantage of the close cooperation of numerous helpers drawn from the various counties, skilled in the topography and history of their own countryside. They have had the help of philologists and historians both English and foreign who have given freely of their skill in helping with all the problems of interpretation which have faced the authors and editors of these volumes. The results of their labours have been published in a series of volumes, averaging some 350 pages in length. The outcome of all this has been that the volumes have received a cordial welcome both at home and abroad, as providing a wealth of new material for the history of our country both national and local, its language, its dialects, and its vocabulary.

All this work has been done through the help of a body of subscribers, paying for the most part the minimum subscription of 15s. per annum, in return for which they receive the annual volume, published by the Cambridge Press. The British Academy has made a generous grant, first of £100, then of £150 per annum towards the cost of that extensive research upon unpublished documents which has proved so essential a part of our work, but no help has been received from any other public body, except that the survey has profited greatly by the generosity of the Ordnance Survey Office in giving or lending the sheets of various maps issued by them.

The society has now some 615 private members and some 220 institutional members. This membership barely suffices for the carrying on of the work. As the survey develops, new possibilities of making the work more efficient and more fruitful of results of lasting value reveal themselves, and the size and cost of the volumes tend to grow. Old members are lost by death, by reason of financial stress or by failure on their part to realize that the work for the particular county in which they are interested can never be done or the volume paid for unless it takes its place in the survey as a whole, and that survey receives the continuous support which can alone make organized work upon place-names possible. There is a steady accession of new members, but this year, for the first time, the losses exceed the gains, and we desire most earnestly to appeal for new members in such numbers as will secure the full continuance of the work in the future. Earl Balfour described the work as truly national in its scope and value. We sincerely trust that the nation will not let it languish for lack of support. Full particulars with regard to the society can be obtained from the hon. secretary, English Place-name Society, University College, Gower-street, W.C.1.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES TAIT, President.
JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, Treasurer.
ALLEN MAWER, Secretary.
English Place-name Society.

THE MAKING OF AN ARCHITECT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent debate in the House of Commons on the registration of architects suggests the following queries and reflections:—

(1) What is an architect? Perhaps he may be defined as an artist and director dealing in matters of form, colour, and texture. He can, of course, be examined to show that he is capable of constructing his form in accordance with by-laws, but as to the rest is it not conceivable that he may be better equipped than his examiners?

(2) Since the measure is claimed to be for the protection of the public, in what do they look for protection? It is apparent that the vast majority of present-day employers in building are chiefly concerned with accommodation and rents, and hardly at all with architecture. They need protection over construction and sanitation, both of them matters in which candidates can be examined, but if this class of employer cares little for architecture will the present title of the Bill have much appeal for him?

(3) That section of the public which knows and cares about architecture will probably continue to select a true architect, and perhaps would feel its choice fortified by a certificate on construction, though whether it would actually be better off is doubtful, inasmuch as some of the most brilliant and prominent architects of the day have confessed to me that they have long forgotten the matters in which they passed for membership of the Institute!

(4) Will not the R.I.B.A. rather damage its prestige by a preliminary dredge of architects' assistants?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. INIGO THOMAS.
3, Mulberry-walk, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Points from Letters

THE DISABLED MEN'S SALE

Though this is the fourth year running that the work of the disabled ex-Service men has been on exhibition and sale in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, it is surprising to find how many people are still unaware of it. It is really a wonderful chance to get Christmas presents, whether early for posting overseas or putting by; the quality of the work is very high, and though there are some costly things for those who can afford them, there are also numbers of charming little things from 6d. upwards for those of us who have thin purses, so that no one need be afraid to go because he or she has only a few shillings to spend. The sale does not close until November 20, so those who have not yet been have still a chance to go. It is in no sense a charity. It is a privilege to buy these fruits of the long hours of patience, and in some cases from the makers themselves.—Miss ESTELLE BLYTH.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

As one who has lived and worked among railwaymen for 14 years I cannot but voice the opinion that the very drastic proposals of wage reduction set forth in *The Times* of November 14 would have inspired greater confidence if accompanied by a clear intimation of the readiness of the higher officials to accept a percentage reduction at the same time. Obviously sacrifices must be made, but let it be sacrifices all round. As the Armistice has reminded us, the sharing in a common sacrifice induces a sense of fellowship. This is a prime necessity for any successful cooperation such as our railways need.—The Rev. L. C. DAVIES, St. John's Vicarage, Crewe.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL

In order to allocate the responsibility for the regrettable riots and looting in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, one must remember that they took place before Dr. Vargas's arrival there and while those cities were under the control of the Military Junta, who failed or were unable to take adequate measures to anticipate the possibility of such trouble. Dr. Vargas's record entirely contradicts the suggestion that he is likely to be unable to control any extremists there may be on his side, while those of us who know Dr. José Maria Whitaker and Dr. Erasmo Assumpçao, the new Federal and São Paulo State Ministers of Finance, feel confident that they would not associate themselves with any policy or measures which would not be in the true interests of their country.—Mr. THOMAS THORNTON, Wellington, Radlett, Herts.

PILING ON THE WEIGHT

At the Liberal Free Trade Conference at the Accountants' Hall, Mr. Walter Runciman is reported to have said: "Could they imagine any salesmanship that could be worse than telling the whole world that we are incapable of producing goods as cheaply as our competitors?" Though Mr. Runciman is not a racing man, he probably knows that the best horse can be handicapped out of a race by the simple process of piling on the weight. That is exactly what is happening to our traders. Is it not time some of the burden of taxation were shifted on to the foreign horse?—Mr. GERARD F. T. LEATHER, Middleton Hall, Belford, Northumberland.

THE CADETS

Since our Government seem bent upon dissociating themselves with all national movements of a patriotic nature, it is reassuring to learn that there are still a few public-spirited people in England possessed of energy and the courage of their convictions. I allude, in particular, to the good work done by Lord Allenby, and his helpers, in carrying on the cadets under the new name of the National Cadet Association. Other countries are doing their utmost to promote the physical fitness of their youth, and to inculcate those elementary principles of discipline, without which the bravest and strongest body of men in the world are powerless to unite in defending their homes, and in upholding the rights of the weak. In view of this, and of the fact that the Secretary for War deplored the enormous number of would-be recruits for the Army, rejected as physically and medically unfit, it behoves us, who love and honour our Empire, to support Lord Allenby and his coadjutors in their noble work of maintaining the National Cadet Association.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. NEWELL, Pensione Saccaro, Siena, Italy.

NOVEMBER METEORS

There appears to be an error in *Whitaker's Almanack* for this month which may have prevented persons thinking it worth while to observe the Leonid meteors of the past week, or again, the Andromedids of the present week. It is stated (p. 45), "The moon will be full on November 17 this year, and this circumstance must sensibly moderate the visible character of the event." On p. 42 the full moon is correctly given for the 6th and new moon on the 20th. Your Astronomical Correspondent, in "Stars of the Month," refers to the moon at its last quarter being a possible slight hindrance to observation.—The Rev. HAROLD BUCKTON, St. Margaret's Hall, Bournemouth.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

I cannot conceive that the Agricultural Marketing Bill is either workable or wanted. It is not in the interests of agriculture, and I fail to see how the consumer will benefit. Under the Bill the liberty of the producer is taken away in that he cannot place his goods on the best market, but must dispose of the whole of his produce through the medium of the board, and should he fail to do so, he becomes liable to fines for breaking away from the scheme. The producer's holding, books, and stock are also subject to periodical inspections by representatives of the board. As the chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture pointed out:—(1) The Bill fails to provide for the regulation or control of the import of agricultural products which can be produced in this country, (2) it fails to secure a remunerative price to the home producer, (3) it fails to deal effectively with the problem of surplus productions.—Mr. ALFRED MANSELL, College Hill, Shrewsbury.

CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Our present system of elementary education has frequently been criticized on the ground that the classes are much too large for the efficient teaching of quite young children. The answer to such criticism has always been that the country cannot afford the extra expenditure in which a reduction in class-numbers with a corresponding increase of teachers would involve it. Now, however, when it is largely conceded that a considerable increase in expenditure on free education is not only possible, but even requisite in the interests of the country, surely it would be wiser to apply the extra funds to the removal of this obvious defect in our present system than to intensify the evil by drafting a still greater number of pupils into the schools before there are sufficient teachers to maintain even the present unsatisfactory standard of class-numbers.—BERTHA LOWE, St. Edmund's Cottage, Hindhead.

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

There is one obvious objection to Mr. R. A. Garratt's interesting theory of the Master Mind which guides the universe, that it contains all the potentialities of the human mind, so that it must be the mind of a perfect mathematician, but a poor poet, a perfect artist, architect, poet, lover—if so, why not also the mind of the poet, a criminal? Human potentialities are far from being uniformly virtuous.—THE Rev. JAMES COLLIER, 69, Eton-avenue, N.W.3.

"PLEASE CROSS HERE"

A pedestrian who strictly observes the notice "Please cross here," and waits until the traffic over his intended crossing has been stopped, should be able to feel safe in venturing across. It is not so. At the very moment of stepping into the roadway he is liable to be run down by a car or bicycle which has been allowed to break through the cordon because it requires, not to cross the lines of traffic, but to diverge to right or left and travel with one or other of them. He is liable to the same danger on reaching the other end of the crossing. It is a real danger, and a danger that is not lessened by the invitation "Please cross here"—indeed, that invitation tends to create a false sense of security.—Mr. R. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Connaught Club, Seymour-street, W.2.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

With regard to Mr. C. R. Williams's inquiry in your issue of November 17 as to "walking out," perhaps a suitor might find it worth while to weigh whether his future home is not likely to be better run by one with good training in domestic service, even with its inevitable restrictions, rather than by one employed in a shop or factory all day who spends every evening in amusements. Far be it from me to say that this is the general practice, but it is the alternative presented to us by Mr. Williams's plaintive appeal, and this is my reply to his question.—Mrs. BAIRD, 51, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

BERLIOZ'S "MESSE DES MORTS"

Mr. A. W. Gans says that "the *Messe des Morts* has had only one hearing at the Crystal Palace, in 1883, and one at the Albert Hall, in 1927." I was present at the second performance in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow—I believe in 1884.—The Rev. A. C. TURBERVILLE, Stansted Vicarage, Essex.

THE NATIONAL MARK GIVES A NATIONAL GUARANTEE

EMPIRE BUYING BEGINS AT HOME

The value of a firm's trade-mark depends on the reputation and standing of the firm. The firm behind the National Mark is the Nation.

Produce bearing the National Mark is guaranteed to be of home origin and guaranteed to be of high quality: and the credit of the Nation is behind the guarantee.

This is the Nation's scheme to ensure that you get the best produce from your own Countryside. Take advantage of it!

National Mark Products Obtainable:

I. AT ALL TIMES:—Table Poultry - Eggs Wheat Flour - Malt Flour - Malt Extract (with Cod Liver Oil) - Beef (in London and Birmingham) - Canned Fruits Canned Peas and Beans.

II. IN SEASON:—Tomatoes - Cucumbers Cherries - Strawberries - Apples - Pears.

LOOK FOR THE NATIONAL MARK

THE HALL MARK OF QUALITY

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

M.424

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PERFECTION of line makes a world of difference . . . all the difference between the faultlessly-elegant and the "bunchy." Cast a thoughtful eye on the lines of the coats below—study their chic perfection of tailoring—and you'll realize the advantages of shopping at Harvey Nichols.

THIS inexpensive coat is cut on slightly waisted lines—in a choice of reliable materials. The becoming collar and cuffs are of beaver lamb. Lined Silk.

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THIS lovely afternoon Coat is made in zibeline cloth or barathea, perfectly cut and tailored, and trimmed with Shiraz lamb. Note the new sleeve and the graceful cape-back.

16½ Gns

(*Right*)

CHIC simplicity gives this coat distinction; so does its clever trimming of finest Persian lamb. In black, clerical grey, and a few good colours. Silk lined throughout.

15½ Gns

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1

PUBLIC HEALTH CONGRESS

COST OF STATE INSURANCE

EXCESSIVE CLAIMS

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, opened yesterday at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, a Public Health Congress and Exhibition. The delegates number over 1,000, representing local authorities, hospitals, and other institutions, and there are also representatives from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Poland. The large hall is devoted to exhibits of machinery, equipment, and materials associated with public health, and include various types of vehicles used for municipal purposes. In the Gilbey Hall a section of roadway has been specially constructed, 150ft. long and varying in width from 30ft. to 50ft., where demonstrations are given daily of the efficiency of machines and vehicles used for street sweeping, refuse collecting, and other forms of public work.

PURE WATER AND AIR

Mr. Greenwood congratulated the organizers of the exhibition on its varied character and said it ought to awaken pride in the mind of some who had become a little too pessimistic about what British industry could do. He wished they could persuade all citizens to come there because they would appreciate the vast organization that lay behind the fundamental health services of the country. A pure water supply, pure air to breathe, pure food, and cleanly surroundings were perhaps more important than the whole medical profession. He had never thought very much of the bottle of medicine. He was certain that prevention of disease was infinitely more important than the Red Cross and ambulance work, to which so large a proportion of the medical profession to-day, unfortunately, had to devote themselves.

They must ensure, so far as they could, to all their people an adequate and pure water supply. In London that had been done with conspicuous success. In rural areas it had not yet been done, but it was being done. They must do all that they could to clean the skies. He did not suppose that anybody could tell them how much they lost materially, and from the point of view of public health, through the pollution of the atmosphere. They must keep their streets and roads clean, and they were doing that, though not yet perfectly. They must be far more scientific than they had been in the collection and disposal of refuse. There were many exhibits in the hall which were concerned with that problem. His business was, so far as he could, to encourage public authorities to utilize to the full all the resources of knowledge and invention.

The congress would be a powerful influence in increasing interest in various aspects of the health problem. From such a congress and exhibition they could learn much about real economy. They must look at the subject from the wide point of view of national economy, not merely in matters of money but in matters of physical well-being and mental development.

Sir Frederick J. Willis, chairman of the Congress Organizing Council, presided at the opening and at the first session of the congress.

A GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Sir Arthur Newsholme (late principal medical officer of the Local Government Board), in an address on "Medicine and the State," said they were constantly being reminded of the excessive expenditure on the social services. On the medical side not a single service could be stopped without national injury. What was needed was critical examination, national and local, of the extravagant and wasteful administration of those services. Of the large portion of what remained of medical care to which the State did not contribute would have disappeared if medical benefit were extended to the dependents of the insured, as suggested in the recently published scheme of the British Medical Association. He did not discuss this in detail, but it was certainly wise to make the next effort one to secure efficiency of the medical services already supplied in part or wholly at the expense of the community, before embarking on further commitments. This necessitated drastic reform in the relation between the various forms of medical service, reform which would secure efficiency by saving these services from their present vices of inco-ordination, overlapping, hiatus, with the associated extravagances of unsatisfactory administration. When this had been done, it was doubtful whether elementary education would be the model on which a general medical service would be established, and whether we should not preferably proceed on the lines of contributory schemes, in which there was definite payment, according to family means, for insurance while well, against the contingent risks of sickness.

The National Health Insurance Act, 1911, was passed through Parliament after very inadequate discussion and still less adequate examination by those engaged in public administration. The fact that it continued and had become a permanent part of our social machinery, notwithstanding its many flaws and especially its propping of an already obsolete type of medical practice, was remarkable testimony to the genius of the Civil servants who made it workable, though at an expense entirely disproportionate to the benefits received. The defects on the medical side were obvious; and it was noteworthy that in regard to the most serious of them—the absence of consultative, including pathological, services, the failure to provide hospital treatment when needed, and the non-inclusion in medical aid of the wife and dependents of the insured—the British system stood almost alone in its partial nakedness.

CERTIFICATION OF CLAIMS

He could not avoid mention of the burning question of medical certification in insurance practice. Without medical certification the money benefits under the Act could not be given. Each certificate of inability to work meant a cheque to be paid by the society of which the insured person was a member. This had meant the moral degradation of individual doctors who had certified without thorough examination of a patient and without realizing their responsibility not to certify merely because the patient desired it. Such cases, he was confident, were very exceptional; but border-line cases were numerous, and in such cases the doctor desired to give his patient the benefit of the doubt. His wish to retain his patient, whose free choice meant freedom to change his doctor, had some weight. How could this sinister association of medicine and money be avoided; or, if it was inevitable, how could the weakness of a doctor wishful to please his patient, and the unscrupulous or unthinking desire of the patient to have a rest from work, even when he was not incapacitated, be counteracted?

Let them remember that some common incapacitating conditions had no objective signs on which the doctor could base his judgment. The so-called chronic rheumatism was a common source of over-certification. Chronic respiratory complaints, especially bronchitis, stood similarly; and in these and allied conditions neither doctor nor patient might be blameworthy. It might be merely that the instability and immeasurableness of human frailties did not lend themselves to the exact medical certification which was equivalent to a money cheque.

A DISAPPEARING LOYALTY

How could the stream of excessive claims now experienced be stemmed? The former friendly society mental attitude, in which pride was taken in not "going on the club," had disappeared. The old-time democratic management of each society had almost ceased, and over 60 per cent. of the insured belonged to centralized societies, in the working of which the insured could take practically no part. This went some distance to explain the partial failure of community spirit and loyalty. Could the old loyalty be stimulated and could it be supplemented by appeal to interested motives? It would, in his view, be advantageous to give a graduated bonus on reaching the age of 65 to every person whose sickness experience had been below the average. There was much to be said also for making the patient pay a portion of the charge for drugs prescribed. This was done in other countries. Often the drugs prescribed were unnecessary; they had been given by the "doctor in a hurry," who thus satisfied his patient, while evading his moral responsibility to give his patient a thorough examination.

He doubted if an effective remedy for over-certification was practicable in this country unless sickness insurance societies were regionalized and placed, in some respects at least, under county and county borough administration. A territorial distribution would also enable public health work to be initiated on the basis of incidence of sickness. Local authorities would then have invaluable evidence as to where excessive sickness prevailed. This could be analysed according to age and sex, and in married women, and it would gradually become possible to ascertain occupational experience. Without this and similar collateral reforms it was futile to expect that national sickness insurance could assist in enhancing national health, except to the limited extent to which prompt treatment, largely for minor ailments, made this possible. The name of the Act of 1911 was, and had remained, a misnomer—National (Health) Insurance Act. It need not continue to be so.

THE BOTTLE OF MEDICINE

Dr. H. B. Brackenbury (chairman of the Council, British Medical Association) said it was becoming a commonplace for lay people—even the Minister of Health—to ridicule the bottle of medicine. If any of them were sceptical about this matter, he could give every one of them a bottle of medicine the efficiency of which they would, in a short time, not dispute at all. (Laughter.) There were many drugs which were of the highest value in the practice of medicine. He protested against the reiteration of the remark disparaging the use of drugs in the treatment of disease. He was not disposed to agree that there was a very large waste of money or of energy in the prescriptions of the family doctor, or even of the insurance doctor. If they compared the average attention given and the average results achieved in insurance practice with the same things in everyday and ordinary private practice, they would find that the insurance patient had by no means the worst of it.

The congress and exhibition will be continued to-day.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

LORD MELCHETT ON APATHY OF GOVERNMENT

Writing with reference to the resolution of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers which appeared in *The Times* yesterday Lord Melchett says:—"In under eight weeks the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act is due to expire, yet so far neither the dyestuffs industry itself nor other trades depending directly or indirectly upon it have been given any indication by the Government as to whether it is to be allowed to lapse or to be renewed. The short period it has still to run is totally inadequate for setting into operation the machinery which will be necessary to cope with the altered situation arising in the event of non-renewal.

"The dyestuffs industry in particular and the chemical industry in general is bereft of that sense of stability and confidence which is the soul of trade. It is unable to formulate programmes with the freedom which is vitally necessary to the conduct of business. It is confronted with a menace which threatens to undo much of what has been done under a licensing system that, for 10 years, has prevented the country from being flooded with foreign dyestuffs to the detriment of British manufacturers.

"Nor can the Government plead ignorance of the urgency and precariousness of the situation. The facts of the case have been placed before them in the fullest possible manner. It is now some months since the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade to watch over the progress made by the dyestuffs manufacturing industry, presented its official report to the Government. That report, which has been published, sets out in great detail what the industry has been able to achieve during the period of operation of the Act, and indicates what still remains to be done in order to place it in a position to stand unaided in competition with formidable foreign rivals. Those who, through their intimate knowledge of the subject, are convinced that we are now within sight of the goal which the Act was designed to enable us to reach are amazed at the apathy shown by the Government towards an industry whose ramifications are unquestionably of vital national importance. In the light of the present state of trade and the vast number of unemployed people, the Government's indifference appears utterly incomprehensible."

SCHOOL SPEECH DAYS

COMMEMORATION AT WELLINGBOROUGH

Commemoration Day was held on Saturday at Wellingborough School, when over 100 Old Boys revisited the School. A service was held at 12.30 p.m. in the Chapel, at which the Rev. H. L. Haseler, the School Chaplain, officiated. Luncheon was served in the Library upon the invitation of the Headmaster. There were four football matches between the Old Wellingburians and School elevens, the Old Boys winning one, losing two, and drawing the other. In the evening the Old Wellingburian Dinner was held at the Hind Hotel, the President, Mr. G. O. Raven, being in the chair, when over 80 Old Boys were present. The toast of the School was proposed by Mr. Alfred Pretty, who was a master over 50 years ago, and was responded to by the Headmaster.

LATYMER SCHOOL

Major John Hay Beith ("Ian Hay") distributed the prizes at the Speech Day of the Latymer School, Edmonton, last week. He reminded the pupils that the British Empire was founded by average men, who, in doing their immediate duty, found themselves initiating far-reaching developments. With all our faults, the fact remained that "the word of an Englishman" was regarded all over the world as equivalent to our own expression "honour bright." The habits of discipline and loyalty inculcated at school would stand the children in good stead in after-life. The whole essence of discipline lay, first, in learning to be controlled, then, later, in learning to control oneself, and, finally, in controlling others. The man who gained the fullest joy from life was he who thought not what he could get out of life but how much he could put into it.

POWERS OF MINISTERS

COMMITTEE MEETING TO-MORROW

It is officially announced that the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the Chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision, will hold meetings to-morrow, November 19, and on Thursday, November 27, in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, at 4.30 p.m. on each occasion.

At the former meeting evidence will be given by Sir Dennis Herbert, M.P. On the latter occasion evidence will be given on behalf of the Board of Trade by Sir Charles Hipwood, Second Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. R. Fraser has been appointed Secretary to the Committee, in place of Mr. J. H. Woods.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Fraser at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

THE FIRE AT WARWICK SCHOOL

An outbreak of fire at Warwick School was further investigated at Warwick yesterday, when a 15½-years-old boarder was charged on remand with maliciously setting fire to the school on November 10. He was remanded for a week to the remand home in Birmingham, and in the meantime will be examined by two doctors, who will advise as to a suitable institution for proper treatment. Mr. Overell, on behalf of the boy, pleaded "Guilty." Superintendent Wade said that at 1 a.m. last Monday a fire occurred in the masters' common room and bursar's room at the school. The Warwick fire brigade, with the assistance of the school fire brigade, put it out. When formally charged, the boy said: "I understand." Dr. A. T. W. Forrester said that the boy was very highly nervous. He needed individual teaching and attention in an institution where his peculiar disposition would be understood. The whole trouble was that he had been trying to keep up at school with the work which normal boys did, and had broken down. His mother was quite willing to consult with doctors and be guided by their advice as to the proper methods of treatment.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET

At Tower Bridge Court yesterday, before Mr. Campion, K.C., Humphrey John Berrington, described as a departmental manager to Messrs. Vickers Traders, Limited, of Victoria-street, Westminster, was fined £5 on each of two summonses for having travelled on the Southern Railway without a ticket on October 8 and 10, and ordered to pay 10 guineas costs, with alternatives to the fines of two months' imprisonment on the first summons and one month's imprisonment on the second.

Mr. J. Guilfoyle Williams, addressing the London Section of the Textile Institute yesterday on problems of distribution, advocated a systematic study of the properties of textiles, work would be the investigation of complaints received by retail distributors.

INTELLIGENCE WORK IN THE WAR

A REALISTIC EXHIBITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A collection has been made in one of the upper galleries of the Imperial War Museum at South Kensington of many of the objects, maps, and photographs employed during the Great War to obtain intelligence of enemy dispositions. The writers of military histories as a rule assume in their readers a knowledge of the organization, as well as the results, of a trench raid or an aerial reconnaissance. The elaborateness of the preparations and the human difficulties and human care involved cannot well be realized without a study of the objects assembled.

The general methods of military intelligence are summarized in a series of photographs ranged together. Aeroplanes and observation balloons, runners, motor-cyclists, field telegraphists and telephonists, portable wireless units, and visual signallers are seen observing and conveying information. The shifting backwards and forwards of the pigeon lofts and dog kennels as the fighting line moved can be seen here, together with the tiny metal fittings in which papers conveyed by animal messengers were hidden. The reports and directions of the French and Belgian "agents" behind the lines (sometimes written on minute pieces of paper which could be swallowed in an emergency) can be seen side by side. Among the most personal of the relics are a hollowed five-franc piece used by an Allied agent for conveying his messages, a portion of clothing used as a concealed note-book by a Belgian woman (who conveyed it to an Allied Consulate), and a map of La Bassée in 1915, drawn with great fineness and exact military observation by two French schoolgirl refugees.

One case tells the full story of a trench raid. The order from headquarters, the detailed instructions, the map drawn for the party, and their spoil in enemy clothing, note-books, and letters are shown together. A group of the party taken behind the lines, and pictures of their leaving the trenches for the raid and their successful return amplify their written record. Even fuller is the exhibit which traces the history of a counter-battery operation. The damage done by the enemy guns is first reported; then in some 30 authentic photographs, documents, and maps the visitor is shown how this battery is "spotted" from the air, made the target of a British heavy battery, damaged, weakened, and finally destroyed. The notes made at successive stages by the "flash spotters" and range-finders form a commentary upon the photographs, reports, and plans.

STRIKING MAPS

Again, the visitor is shown the artillery direction board actually used by the enemy Friedrich Battery at Ostend (partly defaced on their evacuation); beside it, and agreeing in detail, are aerial photographs of the central area pieced together by British aerial photographers, and the accurate map constructed on the Allied side from their observations. Maps of the German order of battle, and British disposition maps are shown below a great zigzag map 50ft. long and in semi-relief, which illustrates a large portion of the complete trench system in March, 1918. Traffic, trench, and artillery barrage maps of large, but still limited, areas can be compared with the strategic map presented to Sir William Orpen by Lord Haig, and illustrating the gradual process of the British advance from the summer to the late autumn of 1918. More detailed, and finer drawn, are two maps constructed by the late Dr. H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, which plot the course of every single German aircraft during two raids on London in 1917, while a German officer has presented a series of panoramic photographs which show Ypres and Zillebeke as they looked from Hill 60 in 1915.

Photography and map-making contribute a very large proportion to the exhibition, but drawings by Muirhead Bone and Adrian Hill, and annotated panoramic views by De Glehn, show how the service of the "war artists" on various fronts was by no means confined to historical records of the nation at war, such as decorate other portions of the Museum galleries. The value in range-finding of sound-films is also indicated, and a record in this form of the armistice, as heard at the front in 1918, shows how at 11 o'clock on November 11 the artillery became silent, but two accidental pistol-shots broke the stillness.

UNREGISTERED ASSURANCE SOCIETY

TWO OFFICIALS FINED

At the Justice Room of the Mansion House yesterday, before Alderman Sir William Waterlow, James William Howell attended on an adjourned summons alleging that between November 5, 1929, and last March 30 at Kingsley House, Upper Thames-street, being a director of the General Benevolent Assurance Society, he was a party to the carrying on of industrial assurance business by that body contrary to the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923. William Gleeson de Leybourne and Ethel Mary Hickman, said to have been agents of the society, were summoned for participation in the alleged offence. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." Miss C. Colwill was counsel for Howell and Hickman.

Mr. C. Pierpoint Best, representing the Industrial Assurance Commissioner, said there would be grave risk if unauthorized persons were allowed to engage in this class of insurance. To protect the public the Act of 1923 was passed. Under that statute it was compulsory to deposit £20,000 before such a business could be begun. So far from the defendants being able to deposit that amount, they were apparently not even in a position to pay the society's rent or claims, and the society had never been registered.

A number of witnesses were examined. A coaltrimmer's wife said she paid 4d. per week for sickness and funeral benefits for her young son. She understood she would receive £5 if the child died.

Miss Colwill, for the defence, submitted that no breach of the Act had been committed. Howell's business was lawful under the Friendly Societies Acts. The society only owed £3, and it had been a very small affair.

Sir William Waterlow fined Howell £50, with £26 5s. costs, and Hickman £25, with £26 5s. costs. He dismissed the summons against Leybourne as he had a doubt. He considered the position of the law in such matters very unsatisfactory in regard to collections for sick benefits, but not for funeral expenses.

SEARCH FOR DOCTOR'S WIDOW

WOMAN'S COAT FOUND BY CORNWALL POLICE

During the search for Mrs. Annie Hearn, 41, the widow of a Yorkshire doctor, which is being made by the Cornwall County police, a coat was found yesterday on the beach between Looe and Polperro. Efforts are being made to establish whether it is Mrs. Hearn's property.

Mrs. Hearn disappeared from her home at Trenhorne, near Launceston, a week ago, a few days after the death of her friend Mrs. Thomas, the wife of Mr. Cecil Thomas, a farmer.

Mrs. Thomas became seriously ill about a month ago. Some little time before she and her husband and Mrs. Hearn had been to Bude by motor-car. They took with them some sandwiches, and all three afterwards complained of feeling unwell. It was thought that they might be suffering from food poisoning. Mrs. Thomas was seriously ill for a fortnight and during that time Mrs. Hearn nursed her devotedly. Mrs. Thomas was then taken to a Plymouth hospital, where she died on November 4.

Mrs. Hearn, who was on terms of great friendship with the Thomas family, continued to keep house for Mr. Thomas. Later she left by motor-car for Looe without giving any indication where she was going. It appears, however, that she gave instructions to a Launceston auctioneer to sell her house and furniture.

Mrs. Thomas was buried on a coroner's warrant after a *post mortem* examination, as a result of which certain organs were removed and sent to the Devon County analyst at Exeter.

Besides the find of a woman's coat the police are hopeful of obtaining something helpful from various statements made to them. Edgar Toms, a Looe fisherman, has informed them that he came into collision with a strange woman in the dark about the time when Mrs. Hearn disappeared. He apologized, but she did not reply and hurried away. Another statement being investigated is that a woman answering to the description of Mrs. Hearn was noticed in a Bristol church. Mrs. Hearn's house has been entered, and a will showing how she wished to dispose of her property has been found.

The inquest on Mrs. Thomas will be opened by the Plymouth Coroner, Mr. J. A. Pearce, this week.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

GROWING SALE IN BIRMINGHAM

EFFECT OF PUBLICITY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 17

It is just a year since the grading and marking of beef, under the National Mark scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, was extended to Birmingham, and it is nearly six months since the wholesale meat dealers of the city declined to cooperate further in the scheme. The immediate effect of their withdrawal was to reduce substantially the amount of beef on sale in Birmingham bearing the stamp which is a guarantee of British origin and high quality. Though the Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Association still stands officially where it took its stand on June 1, the position to-day is that the sale of graded beef in Birmingham is growing steadily, and the Ministry is hopeful that in time the opposition will die away.

The number of shops selling graded beef in the city is stated by the Ministry to be increasing week by week, and the demand of the public to be becoming slowly more insistent. In the early months of the scheme the largest number of sides of beef graded and marked in any one week was 600. This figure and those which follow are inclusive, covering both the city abattoir and private slaughterhouses. The average declined through April and May, and with the withdrawal of the wholesalers' support it fell below 100. It has been gradually rising since, and in the week before last it reached 500—the highest return since the first week in April, and an increase of nearly 100 sides of beef over the quantity graded and marked in the last week of October. The Ten Acres and Stirchley Cooperative Society has been supplying National Mark beef all along, and the Birmingham Cooperative Society is now pursuing the same policy. So is the British and Argentine Meat Company, another large concern, through its branches in the district.

It is considered that this steady advance has come about mainly through publicity. The National Mark scheme has had the support of members of all political parties in Birmingham, and women speakers of all parties have appeared on public platforms to impress its merits on the housewife. Her education has no doubt been carried further by the arresting show-cards and posters which have been displayed. It seems evident that the final word will rest with the public. The wholesalers and those in the retail trade who share their view have based their opposition on the arguments that they are unable to discover either any public demand for the National Mark on beef or that anyone stands to benefit by its use. Such reasons for hostility must vanish automatically, once the public demand for graded and marked beef has become considerable. If, therefore, the Birmingham consumer can be imbued with sufficient interest in the scheme, and persuaded of the benefits it holds out for British agriculture and for himself, the system must eventually prevail. Those now responsible for its operation in the city believe that a genuine demand is growing up. There is still a good deal to be done, however, before success is certain. According to one estimate of the Birmingham meat trade as a whole, three-quarters is still opposed to the use of the National Mark for beef.

CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS

FIXING A MINIMUM STANDARD

A meeting will be held at Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to-day, of a technical committee which is seeking to draw up regulations for the minimum requirements of airworthiness in aeroplanes. Following the Treaty of Versailles, there came into existence the International Commission for Air Navigation, and in the years that have passed a number of regulations have been produced. So much remains to be done, however, and so considerable is the revision required, that the suggestion was made to the Commission last March that the position should be considered afresh.

The matter was referred to the Materials Committee of the Operations and Materials Sub-commission, and those taking part in to-day's discussions will be M. Allard (Belgium), Inspector-General Sabatier (France), Cav. Giulio Magaldi (Italy), M. Wolff (Holland), M. Stoces (Czechoslovakia), and Major Buchanan (Great Britain), with Mr. M. A. Roper as secretary-general. The committee will report to the Sub-commission in Paris on December 16.

While, according to the Air Convention, all aircraft engaged in international aviation must be provided with certificates of airworthiness, there is, in fact, no minimum agreed standard. The various countries accept each other's certificates of airworthiness, but there is not, as the Convention visualized, a minimum of requirements common to all. The view is held that in the past there has been too much concentration on detail in drawing up regulations, with the consequent need of frequent revision. The great progress being made in aviation results in detailed regulations being always some years behind the best practice. The British attitude is that the regulations should be drawn up in general terms, covering all aspects of flying, and leaving each country to deposit with the International Commission and every other individual country the details of its own rules.

OVERTURNED OMNIBUS

CRASH INTO PARK RAILINGS

Several persons were injured when an L.G.O.C. omnibus on the No. 2 route from the Crystal Palace to Golders Green overturned yesterday afternoon. While travelling along Norwood-road, Herne Hill, beside Brockwell Park, it swerved at a point near Rosendale-road, ran on to the pavement and fell over on its side. James Knight, the driver of the omnibus, of Canterbury-grove, West Norwood, and several passengers living in the Norwood and Herne Hill districts were treated at King's College Hospital for cuts and other minor injuries.

When the accident occurred the omnibus crashed into the park railings and overturned on the tramway lines. The driver was imprisoned in his seat, and the omnibus had to be lifted before he could be released. Repairs are in progress beside the tramway rails near by.

THE CADETS

FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Below is a fourth list of subscriptions and donations to the British National Cadet Association:—

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, £25; Major T. Sutton Timmis and Mrs. L. H. Haldane, £10 10s.; Cadet Colonel C. W. Matthews, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mrs. Monroe, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Gresham, £5 5s.; the Bishop of Ripon, £5; Officers and Cadets of the Haileybury O.T.C., £3 3s.; Mrs. Gregory, £2 2s.; Mr. Stephen Keele, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Watson, and Sir Arthur and Lady Downes, £2; Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Mr. H. A. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Goodman, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Grey, Colonel F. H. L. Errington, Mrs. H. C. Walker, and Mr. H. H. Heyland, £1 1s.; Miss G. Macdonald Bird, Mr. S. Strangways, and Mrs. C. Ogle, £1; Miss MacBean and Miss F. Hamilton, 10s.; Mr. L. A. G. Clarke, "In grateful remembrance of the 1914 Cadets," and Miss Janet Morrison, 5s. Total to date, £1,115 17s. 6d.

In the list published on November 11 Miss Jeudwine should read Miss K. W. Jeudwine.

Donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received at the headquarters of the British National Cadet Association, 21, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

NEW AIR LINER'S SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

A successful demonstration flight by the Handley Page "42" air liner was carried out at Radlett, Herts, yesterday. It is the first of a fleet of eight of the largest passenger aeroplanes in the world. These aircraft are capable of a maximum speed of 120 m.p.h., and will carry 42 persons—38 passengers, two pilots, and two stewards.

ACQUITTAL

Albert Horatio Winkworth, 57, a fishmonger, committed from Greenwich, was at the Central Criminal Court yesterday found *Not Guilty* on a charge of bigamy, and was discharged. His defence was that he had not seen his lawful wife for 11 years.

A male inmate of Prestwich (Lancashire) County Mental Hospital escaped yesterday and a search is being made for him.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO-ORDINATION

SCHEME FOR GREATER LONDON

The Electricity Commissioners, sitting at Savoy-court, yesterday held an inquiry concerning a draft Order amending the London and Home Counties Electricity Order, 1925. Sir John Brooke, the deputy chairman, presided.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., for the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, explained that the Order was supported by all local authorities in the district affected by the Order—which included Twickenham, Teddington, Weybridge, Surbiton, Walton, and King ston—and there was no opposition from anybody in that area. This was part of a much greater scheme for the co-ordination of the electricity supply from Twickenham in the north to Reigate and Dorking in the south—an area of 112 square miles. The Order was going to save consumers of electricity considerable expense, and in the meantime would provide conditions which would undoubtedly prove of benefit to them. At present there were great differences in the prices which were charged, and one of the effects of this Order would be to obtain a general uniformity of charges, supplying electricity at the cheapest possible rate.

Sir Lynden Macassey submitted that the London companies, in opposing the Order, were making a strategic move to try and make it impossible for the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority to pursue their line of policy of co-ordinating and cheapening electricity throughout the area under their control.

Mr. F. W. Purse, chief engineer of the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, giving evidence, said that in the Weybridge district electricity for lighting cost 8d. a unit, while Kingston consumers were in the fortunate position of paying only from 2½d. to 5d. a unit. In Walton the price was 7½d. a unit for lighting and 1½d. a unit for heating and cooking. In Surbiton lighting cost 6d. and heating and cooking 3d. a unit.

Greater efficiency, with a lower cost to the consumer, would be brought about by uniformity of charges and the use of proper publicity methods to encourage consumption of electricity for domestic purposes. The average cost of generation and bulk supply of the two separate generating stations of Kingston and Twickenham for 1929-30 was £2 7s. a kilowatt, plus .24d. a unit. By the proposed joint working of the two generating stations, it was estimated that an over-all figure of £1 7s. a kilowatt plus .2d. a unit could be obtained.

This cost, according to Mr. Purse, should be still further reduced as the demand increased. He quoted the following figures to show how the units of consumption per head of population varied in the six areas in the district:—Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, and Hampton Wick, 76; Ham, Esher and the Dittons, East and West Molesey, 72; Weybridge, 76; Surbiton, 53; Walton, 108; Kingston, 138.

"In view of the anticipation," continued Mr. Purse, "that the annual consumption per head of the whole population of England, Scotland, and Wales, will have reached 500 units by 1941, no obstacles must be allowed to stand in the way of bringing into much more active consumption a group of areas which are typical of the anomalous position of areas throughout London and the Home Counties."

He said that so far from there being displacements of staff by reason of their proposed developments, they expected additions to officers and workmen, so that there would be no burden on the undertaking for compensation.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

ELECTRICAL GENERATION

The official returns made to the Electricity Commissioners show that 963,000,000 units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during the month of October, 1930, as compared with 949,000,000 units in the corresponding month of 1929, or an increase of about 1·5 per cent. During the 10 months of 1930 up to the end of October, the total amount of electricity generated by authorized undertakers was 8,684,000,000 units as compared with 8,240,000,000 units for the corresponding period of 1929, representing an increase of about 5·4 per cent.

AVENUE OF ELMS IN DANGER

FELLING IN WARWICKSHIRE

Two miles to the west of Kineton, and close to Compton Verney, Lord Manton's seat, the road from Stratford-on-Avon passes through an avenue of splendid elm trees. They appear to be old trees, as elms go. Standing in double rows on each side of the gently winding road, for a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile, they have long been known in Warwickshire for their beauty and enjoyed by travellers. The news that the northern side of the avenue is now threatened with destruction will cause general regret among its admirers.

The trees bordering the north side of the road are separated by a hedge from the adjoining estate, the owner of which lays claim to them. The legal position is being explored at present, and he is understood to have agreed to wait for this question of ownership to be settled before doing anything irrevocable. But many of the elms are already marked for felling. The timber merchant who is negotiating to buy them from the landowner is at work on other property in the neighbourhood, and a quantity of timber which he has bought and felled is piled on the roadside between Compton Verney and Kineton.

It is possible that there will be local efforts to dissuade the landowner from fulfilling his intention, should his legal right to cut the trees down be established. An expression of opinion from the Warwickshire County Council, the relevant authority, might have been helpful, but it will be three months before the council meets again. The possibility of losing these fine trees is deplored by people of all stations in life in Kineton. It is felt to be particularly unfortunate just now, at a time when the Roads Beautifying Association is striving to endow new highways with something of the beauty that belongs already to such roads as this—a beauty which only age and association can make so intimate and permanent a part of them.

CONFERENCE ON THAMES FLOOD PREVENTION

DRAINAGE BILL DIFFICULTIES

Presiding at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board yesterday, Lord Desborough stated that certain important matters had arisen in connexion with the Land Drainage Bill which would require the board's consideration, and he suggested that these be referred to the Parliamentary Committee, who should also be asked to keep in touch, not only with the progress of the Bill in Parliament, but with the negotiations with the various bodies concerned.

Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., said he understood that the Middle Ouse Drainage Board were applying for a postponement of the Bill for three years, and wanted to promote a short amending Bill, so far as they themselves were affected.

The chairman's suggestion was adopted.

Lord Desborough reported that a letter had been received from the Ministry of Health stating that they had decided to call a conference to consider the question of the co-ordination of activities for flood prevention in the tidal waters of the Thames and inviting the board to send representatives. The conference would be held on November 27 at Whitehall, and would probably affect the whole future policy of the board. It was agreed that Lord Desborough, Mr. J. D. Gilbert, and Mr. R. W. James should represent the board at the conference.

The proposal to widen the river in Teddington Reach, between One Mile Tree and Teddington Lock, in connexion with the Thames Improvement Scheme, is to be abandoned, owing to the cost of obtaining the necessary land which would have to be provided in lieu of the part of the towpath proposed to be taken. Alternative proposals are to be adopted which will have the effect of improving the flow of the river at this point.

Lord Desborough reported that, although a very high tide was experienced recently, the river flow was now below normal. The flow that day at Teddington Lock was 700,000,000 gallons, as compared with 1,606,000,000 gallons on the corresponding day last year and the standard-average daily flow for November of 1,486,000,000 gallons.

News in Brief

Mrs. Ann Grace Russell, of High-street, Fareham, Hants, will celebrate her 107th birthday to-morrow.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has received a gift of £50 from Lord Brayc, as a result of an exhibition of his sea-paintings, which he held in London in the spring.

A bomb was thrown early yesterday at Glengariff (Cork) Civic Guards' barracks and damaged the front of the building. Sergeant Boylan and three men, who were in bed, escaped.

Mist compelled the Duchess of Bedford to make a forced landing in her Gypsy Moth biplane at Blackpool aerodrome yesterday afternoon. With Captain Allen as pilot she was flying to Woburn Abbey from Scotland.

Jewelry to the value of £400 was stolen on Sunday night from the house of Mr. A. D. S. Rice in Kirkstall-road, Streatham. Some of the servants and members of the family were in the house at the time, but nobody heard any noises.

A bag containing £31 and silver was stolen by three men in a car at Hillside, Stonebridge Park, Harlesden, yesterday from Mr. George Marshall, an employee at the Coach and Horses Hotel, Hillside, who was carrying the bag to the bank.

Mr. Noel Austin Harvey, 24, builder and decorator, of London-road, Beddington Corner, Mitcham, has disappeared while on a visit to Brighton. His motor-car was found abandoned near a suit of clothes on Hove beach. Papers found on the clothing bore his name.

A gentleman who called at the Lord Warden Hotel Buffet, Marine Station, Dover, became interested in Dover Hospital Building and Extension Fund, gave the waitress an envelope, and asked to have it delivered. It was found to contain a cheque for 50 guineas.

Sidney Malcolm Moore, 50, a dust sheet manufacturer, of Noble-street, City, who pleaded "Guilty" at Guildhall yesterday to a number of charges of uttering forged money orders knowing them to be forged, was sent to prison in the second division for four months.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest at Kenfig Hill, Glamorganshire, yesterday, on the body of Gwillym Thomas, 35, who lived for three years with a broken back. He was knocked down by a journey of trams at Pentre Colliery, Kenfig Hill, on October 1, 1927.

The Hendon Bench yesterday passed sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour on Raymond Harry Lancelot Keeble, 32, of Davenport-street, Paddington, who pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a diamond ring valued at £140 from Mrs. Cathleen Durward, of Turners-close, Golders Green, with whom he was staying as a guest at the time.

Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary to the Mines Department, will meet a deputation to discuss the employment of horses and ponies in mines. The deputation will be composed of representatives of the R.S.P.C.A., the Animal Defence Society, the Pit Ponies Protection Society, the National Equine Defence League, and the National Council for Animals Welfare.

Annie Eames, 48, Albert Smith Eames, 58, Arthur Frederick George Eames, 21, of Chandlers Ford, and Albert Charles Thomas Eames, 22, of Eastleigh, were remanded at Eastleigh yesterday on a charge of unlawfully wounding George Brown, the Hampshire cricketer, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. A remand for a week was ordered, and the Bench allowed bail in £10 each.

Eleven motor-cars valued at over £800 were alleged to have been stolen by four Middlesbrough boys who appeared at a Middlesbrough Court yesterday. A 15-years-old boy was described by the Chief Constable as the master mind of the scheme. He was sent to a reformatory for five years. A cripple youth, aged 18, was bound over for two years. Two other boys, aged 16 and 15, were acquitted.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Sudan Government require the services of a sanitary inspector for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

A secretary is wanted for the Secunderabad Club. (p. 3)

A nautical publisher's business is for sale. (p. 25)

Notice is given that Nicholas Ferdinand Gebhardt, of The Ridgeway, Golders Green, London, N.W.11, and Alexander Savitsky, of The Avenue, Acton, London, W.4, have applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

Worth Attention!

"BURMESTER'S"
OLD TAWNY PORT

An unique offer affording a genuine opportunity of acquiring pre-war value

A beautiful old Tawny wine obtained from Burmester & Co. a firm famous as Shippers of Port Wine since 1730-and offered at the cut price of

63/-

PER DOZEN BOTTLES

For style, quality and breed, the wine is not approached to-day at the price. It may either be tasted at our offices here or sample bottles of it obtained at the rate quoted per dozen, carriage paid.

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO.
Wine Merchants to H.M. The King
23 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE MEASURE OF WORK

By CALLISTHENES

Last week those who read police court cases to pick up unconsidered trifles about human nature learned of a man in the fruit business who worked from 3 a.m. to 6 p.m., and of another, the Chairman of the Bench to which this statement was made, who "started at 1 a.m. and finished at 10 p.m."

It helps towards clearness of understanding if one sets alongside these prodigious figures the statement made by Dean Inge a fortnight ago that any man who thinks he is doing hard intellectual work for more than 7 hours a day is deceiving himself—that time in excess of that is usually spent with the book unprofitably before one's eyes.

The truth is, of course, that time is a very inadequate measure of work Whether a man has a 21-hour, a 15-hour, or a 7-hour day is in reality irrelevant. Long hours afford a presumption that a man has done some work; they are not proof.

Yet nearly every day you will hear some one talk as if "9 hours in the office," "ten hours in the workroom" were a definite proof of a definite service to his Firm.

In the interests of reality in effort and sincerity in service it is well occasionally to drop this time measure and ask ourselves, not the number of hours we have spent in the office, but what we have done for it. It often has a chastening effect on our self-esteem.

A man who tells himself he has done his duty to his Firm, "earned his salary" as the commoner phrase is, by arriving punctually at 9 and leaving punctually at 6, may be induced to take a less complacent view if he finds he has only written three humdrum letters and answered half a dozen telephone calls without once using his brain.

The reality of work is not measured by time. The spirit in which it is done and the effort put into it are what matter. In spite of the frequency of the phrase, no man is paid for his time. He is paid for his work, and the time is only the parcel in which it is wrapped.

These things are not only true of a man's relation to his Firm, but of the Firm's relation to the public. But though the Firm may take the measure for the reality the public never does. The public gives its reward not to the firm which can prove long hours or long years, but to the one which gives good value and good service.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

But a Winter Sports Holiday to be truly delightful must be carefree. If we make the arrangements for you, you will have nothing to worry about. Our special trains with first and second class accommodation, sleeping and restaurant cars will remove any difficulty about how to get there. All you have to do is to apply early. Let us know well ahead of time, so that we can secure just the train and hotel accommodation you want for the dates you prefer.

The illustrated programme "WINTER SPORTS" may be had free on request.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD. & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES

ITALY
for WINTER SUNSHINE

In ITALY there are more warm and sunny resorts than in any other country in Europe and many of them have the HIGHEST WINTER TEMPERATURE TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE.
NAPLES RIVIERA, SICILY, LIGURIAN RIVIERA, LAKE GARDA RIVIERA, ISTRIAN RIVIERA MERANO (Dolomites), provide a wide choice of large and small resorts.
THE ITALIAN COLONY OF TRIPOLI (N. AFRICA) is attracting more people in the winter; it has a delightful climate.
In the ITALIAN ALPS and DOLOMITES are many WINTER SPORTS CENTRES with FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES for ALL SPORTS
INEXPENSIVE HOTELS.
No Government Taxes.
No restrictions.
ENIT

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1830, Price 7d.

Who are to be the constituent members of the new Administration? We believe that not one appointment is yet made. . . . Now with respect to the system of the new Administration. They must retrench, and they must reform, or radicalism will infallibly swallow them, and us, and all up. They must retrench seriously, setting the example themselves; and they must reform moderately, but boldly and firmly. We have no wish—the virtuous and honourable part of the community has no wish—to hear of annual Parliaments, and ballots, and universal suffrage; but an end must be put to Gatton and Old Sarum, and such infamies; and the vile misarrangement of East Retford must be remodelled. . . . The present is no time to trifle with popular feeling and general conviction.

3 per Cent. Cons. 83¼ to ⅞.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25

Entertainments

THE WINDSOR STROLLERS

OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH SEASON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

This year the Windsor Strollers have decided to strengthen their society and to fill with fresh talent the gaps made by time. While the casts of the two plays with which they will inaugurate their sixty-fourth effective season consist in the main of favourite and experienced players, there is an infusion of youthful and progressive elements new to the public, local and from London, which fills the house year after year at these performances. At the Theatre Royal to-night and on Thursday evening, and on Saturday afternoon, the Strollers will present *Other People's Worries*, the Comedy Theatre success which, eight years ago, the late R. C. Carton wrote for his wife, Miss Compton; and her part of the imperturbable Lady Conroy will be in the competent hands of Miss Renée de Vaux, who, with Miss Marjorie Clarke-Jervoise as Mrs. Ormandy Browne, may be relied on to prove the value to professional actresses of an amateur novitiate with the Windsor Strollers. Mr. Stephen Powys, as her husband, Sir William Conroy, is well fitted to deal with the embarrassments caused to that absent-minded baronet by his relatives, the peppery Digby Rawes (Colonel C. P. Hawkes) and the philandering Lord Robert Blantyre (Mr. Wilfred Loyd); while the forbearance of his melancholy butler will be efficiently expressed by Mr. Edward Malet. Mrs. Gerald Crutchley will play the *intrigante* Mrs. Ryecroft, to the unaccommodating husband of Mr. Prescott Hedley. And, as Eugenia Ormandy Browne, Miss Pamela Balfour—a well-known member of the Fairoak Players, that delightful pastoral company who, each August, bring Shakespeare (or an equivalent) from Arden to a Hampshire coppice near Petersfield—will make her first bow to Windsor audiences. Glanfield, the prolix politician, will be played by Mr. Nigel de Grey; Miss Cope, the scarcely ingenuous *ingénue*, by Miss Katharine Wyld; and the harassed leader of a ladies' orchestra by Miss Zannuchi Pompei. Last, but by no means least, Major Clarke-Jervoise will apply his inimitably droll methods to the part of Bromley Dalmore, the music-hall "bill-topper" from Kensalrise.

On Saturday evening as well as to-morrow night and at the Friday *matinée* the Strollers will repeat, with but a few changes in the cast, the production of *The Cardinal*, which, in their alternative capacity as "Old Stagers," they gave with such success during the Canterbury Week last August. Mr. Ralph Alderson will again appear as the Cardinal Giovanni Dei Medici, a role most congenial to his style and personality, with Mr. Denys Buckley as his romantic brother, Lady Crutchley as his imperious mother, Messrs. Gerald Block and Rowland Usher as his devoted Deacons, Mr. R. Barnes Gorell as Pietro, his servant, and Miss Rosalie Crutchley (the very youngest of a famous Stroller family) as his page. Mr. C. H. P. Hay will be Chigi, the genial victim of the murderous Strozzi (Mr. Percy Lee), and Mr. Hugh Fraser and Messrs. R. J. T. Hills and H. E. F. Saunders the Minister of Justice and his henchmen who mete out due punishment to that sixteenth-century gangster. Mr. Cyril Roberts will be the jovial Abbot of Sherborne, and the sly philosophy of Beppo the Bellringer will again be revealed by Major Clarke-Jervoise. Mr. John de Grey (another Stroller cadet) will play the Papal Messenger, and more new blood will be represented by Miss Gwendolen Armstrong-Jones, appropriately cast as Chigi's lovely daughter Filiberta, with Mrs. Margaret Bartlett, Miss C. Burnaby-Atkins, Mrs. David Wilson, and Miss Pamela Balfour as her *damigelle d'onore*. Both plays will be produced by Mr. Gatenby Bell, and the proceeds will, as usual, be given to local charities.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE COLISEUM

The Coliseum programme this week looks exceptionally strong in that it includes Miss Beatrice Lillie, De Groot, G. S. Melvin, George Clarke, and a sketch *The Splendid Liars*, in which Miss Frances Carson and Frank Vosper appear. De Groot, however, is rather too inclined to turn what might have been music to fervour and to prettiness, and the sketch *The Splendid Liars*, is, in that in the cast of four there is a husband who wishes his wife out of their flat and a wife who wishes her husband out of their flat, somewhat lacking in originality. The situation is given an agreeable twist at the end, but Miss Carson and Mr. Vosper do not have anything like the opportunities for acting, as distinct from delivering facetious lines, they should have. Mr. Melvin did something to prove that the music-hall idea of the curate need not be altogether lacking in wit, and Eve, "the dancing wonder and *poseuse*," surprisingly translated the Nordic music of *Peer Gynt* into slow and very complicated Eastern gymnastics. Nobody knows more than Mr. Clarke how to keep a new car free from every particle of dust and nobody knows less how to start it and how, having once started it, to keep it from performing the most ridiculous of antics with its back wheels. There remains Miss Lillie. Miss Lillie appears in a sketch, *References*, by Mr. Harold Simpson and Mr. Morris Harvey, but, although the idea of a maid putting on her mistress's clothes and giving herself a reference is not without its humour, it scarcely suits Miss Lillie, who is always at her best when she is at her most sophisticated, and the songs she sings afterwards do all too little to redress the balance.

THE PALLADIUM

The Palladium programme this week is pleasantly noisy and light-hearted. There is, for instance, Mr. Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Band. Mr. Payne is not one of those conservative people who believe that the object of a band is simply to make music, for among his talented company are those who can sing, dance, and even supply comic relief against a background of musical instruments. "Wee" Georgie Wood appears in a sketch, "Thicker than Water," the point of which seems to be that, if a school footballer loses his place as the first-eleven goalkeeper, he can hope to win a fortune of £30,000 if he refuses to allow his mother to go to Australia without him. The outline of the sketch is not outstandingly intelligible, but Georgie Wood keeps his eye, through all the dazzle of that £30,000, fixed sufficiently firmly on the half-a-crown he wants to take his girl to the cinema to give it a satisfyingly amusing anti-climax. The "Everybody Moochi" of Mr. Robert Sielle and Miss Annette Mills can either be taken as an authentic Zulu dance or as an elaborate parody of modern dancing, but Mr. Gillie Potter's methods are agreeably straightforward and no one can question Mr. Jack Barty's title, "Burlesque Comedian." Included in the programme are Mr. Arthur Petley and his Company, Jack and Sylvia Kellaway, and Coram and "Jerry."

DINNER TO SIR FREDERIC KENYON

A dinner of the Forum Club was held last evening in honour of Sir Frederic Kenyon on his retirement from the Directorship of the British Museum. Other guests were Lady Kenyon, Mr. Eric Maclagan (Victoria and Albert Museum) and Mrs. Maclagan, and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler (London Museum) and Mrs. Wheeler. Miss ALICE WILLIAMS presided.

SIR FREDERIC KENYON said that museum directors were fortunate in living under more soothing conditions than ordinary Civil servants, and in being surrounded by things of beauty and interest. The public had been showing an increasing interest in museums, which were to a great extent dependent on its good will.

RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

A GLINKA OVERTURE

There is a regrettable tendency on the part of all the gramophone recording companies to keep too closely to well-trodden ways and to issue in ceaseless competition with one another records of the same music. One is all the more grateful therefore for any attempt to break more or less fresh ground. Glinka, for example, deserves some attention from those who record for the gramophone. He has been described as the father of modern Russian music, and certainly he struck out new paths which have been followed by numerous successors. H.M.V. have recently issued two disks containing two orchestral works which are good examples of Glinka's style. The first is the overture to the composer's second opera, *Russlan and Ludmila*, played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Frederick Stock (D1808). On the second side of the disk is a rendering of an arrangement by Thomas of Wagner's "Träume," originally a song, and described by the composer as a study for *Tristan*. We have had records before by this orchestra, and in these two pieces they give further evidence of their fine quality. The string tone is particularly good. The other Glinka piece is "Kamarinskaya," a tone-poem skilfully built up on a variety of folk-songs and dance melodies. This is played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Albert Coates (D1856). It is interesting to compare the playing of the two orchestras, English and American. On the whole we think the honours are easy.

Chaliapine, among singers of the first rank, is perhaps the worst served by the gramophone. His latest records indeed are even less satisfactory than those made a few years ago. There is an unpleasant nasal quality which seems to persist whatever machine or needle is used for reproduction, and this in the absence of personal contact with the singer's personality spoils everything. Could we but see him, for example, as he sings "Le Veau d'or" and "Vous qui faites l'endormie" from *Faust* (H.M.V., DB1437) we might forget the faults of the singer in admiration for the actor, but as it is this record must be accounted a disappointment. It is a delight to find Kreisler putting aside the trifling pieces in which he is too often heard on the gramophone. Even the Slavonic Dance No. 1 in G minor and "Songs my mother taught me" (Dvorak) are scarcely worthy of so great an artist, but perhaps they may be the half-way house to better things again before long. Kreisler is at his best in both pieces (H.M.V., DB1057). One of the best of the less expensive orchestral records in recent H.M.V. lists contains "Judex," from Gounod's *Mors et Vita* and an arrangement by Doppler of the Naila Waltz by Delibes (C1969). The first is beautifully played by the New Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Lawrance Collingwood. The same conductor directs the Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden, in the waltz.

The service rendered to music by Cecil Sharp in his collection of folk-songs and dances is well known. Columbia have issued five small disks containing some of Cecil Sharp's best-known numbers, such as "Oranges and Lemons," "Grimstock," "Hyde Park," "Hunsdon House," "Never Love Thee More," "Maid in the Moon," and "The Old Woman Tossed Up" (Morris jig). The dances are well played by the National Folk Dance Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Vaughan Williams, on the violin by Miss Elsie Avril, or on pipe and tabor by Miss Joan Sharp (DB181-3 and 227-6). The choir of the recent festival of English Church Music, conducted by Dr. S. Nicholson, have recorded for Columbia Stanford's Te Deum in B flat, Sterndale Bennett's "God is a Spirit," S. S. Wesley's "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace," "Nunc Dimittis," by O. Gibbons, and "Jesus, where'er Thy people meet" (tune Wareham). They are all well sung and very successfully recorded, except for occasional roughness in the surface, which, by the way, is a point which Columbia might keep in mind in regard to their records generally. They are so very good at their best that it seems a pity that the utmost care should not be taken to avoid bad pressings.

BOXING AT THE STADIUM CLUB

JOHN PETTIFER WINS

The Stadium Club in High Holborn was well filled last night with a crowd that apparently was anxious to see, above all else, a contest between John Pettifer, the very latest of the larger type of heavy-weight popularized by Carnera, and Tom Berry, the very oldest of veterans not more than half retired from the prize ring and, although a former light heavy-weight champion, the possessor of few of the prizes.

This was only Pettifer's second contest in the full glare of publicity, but, as he stood about 6ft. 6in. in his shoes, was young and fairly well instructed as a boxer, and Berry looked a meagre 12st. and quite 8in. the shorter man, it scarcely seemed likely that the fight would last 10 rounds. Berry, at his best, always had relied more upon skilful boxing and sober ringcraft, than upon any weight or ferocity or punch, so that Pettifer's jaw at least was not in great danger. There was the possibility that the younger man had no sort of guard for a stomach not yet inured to punishment, but even that danger vanished within a minute's boxing. Berry stood up, as one expected him to do, but no longer was agile enough to get in or to slip the long straight lefts that shot out from an opponent who towered over him, almost half an arm out of reach. When Pettifer missed Berry countered with a swing that invariably went round the shoulders and landed somewhere in the back. Forced to break ground, he encouraged the crowd to cheer sympathetically by using the ring and ropes as only the "old 'uns" really can, and also by smothering or dodging the rights and lefts that a confident opponent hooked and swung at him. This went on for a couple of rounds and for a minute or so in the third. Then Berry weakened and failed to stop several blows that drove him on to the ropes. He was on the point of receiving the punch that no one, not entirely callous, wished to see when the referee jumped into the ring and stopped the fight.

It was not a good match, though one hopes it benefited materially a very worthy and honest old fighter. Pettifer himself emerged with some show of credit, for at least he used an effective straight left and generally looked as if he might not always be a novice and dependent upon mere publicity. Obviously it will require someone more of his own size and age to help to reveal what his true fighting value is.

REGAL CINEMA

"THE TEMPORARY WIDOW"

A UFA FILM

This is the story of a trick practised upon the law by a painter who wants notoriety. To the audience it is a transparent trick. A beautiful young woman is charged with the murder of her husband. As the trial drags on with slightly self-conscious solemnity we are shown an auction sale at which the paintings of the man presumed to be dead are fetching rare prices. The woman, then, is manufacturing the evidence which causes her to start and tremble like a guilty thing, and even while she dabs her eyes with a handkerchief is laughing up her sleeves at the gullibility of the learned Judge and counsel. But should not the circumstantial evidence against her be divertingly fantastic or, if not amusing, so impressive that it would seem to be conclusive? It is neither; indeed, it is so thinly circumstantial that it would not be allowed to waste the time of any reputable Court. And at the end of the trial, when husband and wife explain the imposture to the lawyers, they are explaining what we have all guessed almost from the beginning.

Perhaps in the original German story which Mr. Ben Levy has adapted to the film there was some satirical idea which has got lost in translation. The lawyers may not have been entirely compact of absurdity and the evidence, lacking only a basis in fact, may have had a beautiful, logical precision; but here the lawyers are good-hearted, commonplace men and the evidence is dull, flimsy, and inconsistent with itself. The film counts on an effect of surprise which has been dissipated long before its time comes. The lawyers are Mr. Felix Aylmer, Mr. Athole Stewart, and Mr. Frederick Lloyd, whose acting within the convention set by the producer is uniformly good. Miss Lilian Harvey is agreeably double-faced as the temporary widow, and Mr. Lawrence Olivier, the unscrupulous self-advertiser, has little to do, but decorates that little with resourceful skill.

CARS OF TO-DAY

BUICK LIGHT EIGHT

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Dominion Straight Eight Buick Saloon is simple to drive and has a good general performance.

The eight cylinders, cast in one with the upper half of the crankcase, are of 73 and 108 mm. bore and stroke, and have a capacity of nearly 3½ litres. The nominal horse power is 26.45, and at 3,200 r.p.m. 76.5 h.p. is stated to be given off. The compression ratio is 4.75 to 1, and the firing order is 1, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3, 7, 4. The crankshaft has five bearings and a torsional balancer: the pistons are of cast-iron. Most of the components are arranged on the offside of the engine, but the carburettor and manifolds and the starter are on the nearside. The heat round the mixing chamber can be regulated from the dash: a combined air cleaner and silencer is in front of the carburettor. The induction is by two U-shaped circular inlets in the same horizontal plane: the exhaust manifold has three double branches and a single port at either end. The pipe to take the gases away is placed forwards. The starter is handy, and works, in sequence, with a pedal. With a long oil-can the oiler for the clutch bearings can be reached. The cellular radiator, in a shell, has thermostatically worked shutters in front. There is a temperature meter in the instrument panel; the fan belt can be adjusted.

Timing is by gear, and on the offside, under the bonnet, are the tandem-driven generator and water pump. The output of the dynamo is thermostatically controlled: above the unit is the coil, and towards the back the vertical drive for the double make-and-break and distributor. The water pump has a handy gland and there is a drain tap. Above it is an oil temperature regulator—a radiative core enclosed in a steel jacket bolted to the side of the cylinder block. Water from the cooling system flows through the core passages while oil under pressure circulates between the tubes. All the water from the pump is forced through the shell and makes contact with the surfaces of the radiative core. The objects are to heat the oil more quickly from cold and to preserve a lower temperature when the oil is hot and inclined to thin.

Behind the worm and sector steering box are a petrol pump and glass bowl filter; the bowl is out of harm's way, but the pump is not very accessible. Above is a circular oil filter, and near it a filler tube without a gauze. There is a dipstick for gauging the level in the base; the sump is ribbed for cooling, and in the nearside of the base is a drain plug. The valves are overhead and the mechanism is enclosed by a cover held by three permanently attached winged nuts of good size. The washer on the car tried did not appear to be quite oil tight. At the side, on the cylinder head, is another cover, held by two large butterfly nuts; behind it, deeply inset, are the sparking plugs, which can be got out with a box-spanner. The valves, which have double springs, are worked by rockers and pushrods. There is forced lubrication, the pushrods have the cups which help to retain the oil and so conduce to quietness, and there is simple adjustment with the ball end part of the connexion in the pushrod end of the rockers. The timing gears and the generator-shaft bearings are oiled from the rocker arm shaft. There is crankcase ventilation: the outlet pipe is taken down outside the base, thus preventing fumes from entering the body and helping to preserve the quality of the oil.

The steering box is attached to the frame, and engine, clutch, and gearbox are assembled at four points on rubber. The floorboards are screwed down and the forward one has a lot of metal piece attachments. The pedal travel of the single plate dry clutch can be altered. This Buick has the ordinary three-speed centrally controlled gearbox. There is a small level filler on the offside and the speed lever has no catch for reverse. The hand brake lever is anchored to the lid of the box on the nearside. The propeller-shaft is open and has metal universal joints and a spline forwards. The half-floating back axle is of usual design with spiral bevel gear. There is only a level plug at the back. The petrol tank, at the rear, holds 13½ gallons. There is a gauge in the instrument board, but no strainer in the filler, which is rather overshadowed with luggage on the grid and the number plate.

The springs are half-elliptical and of good length behind. Here they are underhung and in front are held out of centre. There are no stops at the back. Single-acting hydraulic shock absorbers work with the four springs. Four internal duo-servo brakes are worked by pedal or hand lever. Rods are mostly used, except for the last part of the application of the front brakes, for which there are cables. The two primary rods are threaded, but the main adjustment is made individually on the inner side of the brake drums. This position is not the most convenient for the back wheels. The front axle has rounded ends and jacking platforms. The spare big hub wire wheel and 28 by 5.25in. tire are in a well in the nearside front wing.

The five-seated body has four doors, six side windows, and very comfortable cushions and squabs. The whole of the front seat can be moved backwards or forwards by turning a handle; the front window glasses can be wound right down, the middle ones nearly so, and the back glasses enough for ventilation. The quarter-lights have blinds and the one over the back light can be worked from the driver's seat; except for a double-flap pocket on the back of the front seat, there is a lack of cupboards and pockets. There are ventilators in the sides of the scuttle; and in the equipment are ashtrays, rug rail, foot-rest, and parcel roof net. The screen can only be wound up enough for ventilation, and the battery is under the floorboard, which is not quickly removable. The wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 9ft. 6in., 4ft. 8½in., and 7½in. The three forward gear ratios are 4.8, 7.9, and 13.6 to 1. The saloon costs £398. A sliding roof can be had at extra cost.

The most pleasing qualities of this car are its quietness and smoothness on top; except at very low speed under heavy and sudden load, the engine is always delightfully silky. It pulled well and kept cool. On the stretch, with a fairly heavy cross wind, 58 miles an hour was reached; with a more adverse wind, the rates on the new hill were 30 and 51; with a standing start on top the crest of the old Dashwood Hill, which is rough, was well passed at 30 miles an hour. The roads were dry and the load was two persons. The clutch and change speed actions were simple and effective, though the lower gears could be quieter. The brakes by pedal were on the responsive side with severe pressure, as this kind of brake generally is, but the application was even and was practically the same in reverse. The working by hand was more graduated owing to less leverage. The suspension was good and the steering light yet steady. On the car tried it was a shade stiff on the lock at low speed. The lock is useful. Entrance in front and behind is good for the size of the car. About 20, 40, and 70 miles an hour are the highest comfortable speeds on first, second, and top.

An enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" is published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 1s. 3d, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

The 1931 edition—the eighth annual one—of "Cars of To-day" will be published shortly.

"BRIGHTER LIGHTS ON THE HORIZON"

Speaking at a dinner of the Leamington Chamber of Trade last night, Mr. FELIX J. BLAKEMORE, past president of the National Chamber of Trade, said he was convinced that a scientific application of the policy of safeguarding to our secondary industries would be helpful to an emergence from the present difficulties. The economic advantages of a scientifically applied system of safeguarding were that they could organize their imports on a basis relative to their wants. By this means they could say to the U.S.A.: "We do not want your wire nails, but we want your raw cotton," and so the volume of imports was not reduced but only changed in character. He saw brighter lights on the horizon. Economic pressure had made most of our industries highly efficient, and a slight movement upward would start the whole machinery working. The spring of 1931 might see a definite advance towards better days.

YOUTH AND RELIGION

CANON VERNON STOBS, speaking at a meeting of the Christian Evidence Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, said that youth might have lost interest in organized religion, but that might be because the Church had ceased to be a teaching Church. The Church must find a fresh message that would make an appeal to the heart of youth. They must cater for the younger generation. He praised the keenness and vision of youth. The young were thinking new thoughts and dreaming new dreams, but they must not forget the permanent visions which had come down through history. To-day science was stamping out atheism; it was recognized that effective progress towards a spiritual end. LORD DARLINGTON, who presided, said that true religion and true science harmonized perfectly.

MODELS OF OLD LONDON

EXHIBITION AT CHARING CROSS

In the ground floor of what was recently the Golden Cross Tavern, opposite Charing Cross, there has been installed an exhibition of models, pictures, and relics of old London brought together by Mr. John B. Thorp. Illuminated models of old London by this artist have, since its establishment, formed one of the principal attractions of the London Museum at Lancaster House.

At the Golden Cross these are represented only by pictures, but two larger scale models have been erected, one 20ft. long, of Old London Bridge about 1630, and a second of John Lemen's Lord Mayor's Show of 1616, copied from representations preserved in Fishmongers' Hall. Over Old London Bridge a procession of miniature carts, pedestrians, soldiers, and packhorses moves constantly between the City water-wheel on the left and Southwark, with the Traitors' Gate on the right, while a lecturer explains to the visitor not merely the history but the construction and position of the Bridge. As the procession and lecture come to their end night falls on the Bridge, and the windows and shop-fronts light up in succession, while the lecturer guides his listeners to the Lord Mayor's Show in the next room. The procession here, of figures and carriages about 6in. high, passes along Cheapside filled with an equally Lilliputian crowd, which (aided by an unseen gramophone) cheers and comments upon the Chief Citizen's display. Drums and fifes, the dolphin of the Fishmongers, the car of Justice, Sir William Walworth, and Wat Tyler's head are included in a procession led by the "Wild Men."

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—His Majesty THE KING.
THURSDAY, November 20, at 8 p.m.
VERDI'S REQUIEM.
Miss RITA CLARE.
Miss ASTRA DESMOND.
Mr. HEDDLE NASH.
Mr. NORMAN ALLIN.
At the Organ—Mr. R. A. GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor:
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; arena, 7s. 6d.; balcony (reserved), 5s.; unreserved, 2s. 6d.; gallery-promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall (Tele. Kensington 5360) and Agents.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
ELISABETH SCHUMANN
SONG RECITAL
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
Pianoforte—GEORGE REEVES.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s., 9d., 3s. No free list. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.30.
MIRIAN DUNCAN.
RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.
ETIENNE AMYOT.
Grotrian-Steinweg Pianos. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. IMPERIAL CONCERT AGENCY, 175, Piccadilly, W.

GROTRIAN HALL, TO-MORROW, at 8.30.
SAMUEL DUSHKIN.
SONATA RECITAL.
BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.
(By arrangement with the Michell Direction.)
Also WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, at 8.30.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. L. G. SHARPE, 25, Haymarket, S.W.1.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, NOV. 23, at 8.
Lionel Powell announces
ONLY APPEARANCE
CHALIAPINE
assisted by
SZEKELY (Violinist). *and* *KAROLYI* (Pianist).
Bluthner Piano.
Free List entirely suspended.
Tickets, 21s., 15s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s., from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, Queen's Hall Box-office, usual Agents, Harrison, and Chappell's Box-office, 50, New Bond-street, W.1. No booking fee.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Patrons: H.M. THE KING.
H.M. THE QUEEN.
President:—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director:—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
PATRON'S FUND
(Founded by Sir S. Ernest Palmer, Bart., F.R.C.M.)
CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC
BY THE
LUCAS QUARTET.
1st Violin: MIRAN LUCAS. 2nd Violin: ELSIE AVRIL. Viola: PATIENCE LUCAS. Violoncello: MAUD LUCAS.
FRIDAY NEXT, November 21st, 1930, at 11 a.m.
The Programme will include:—
STRING QUARTET in A minor, Op. 105 ..... Charles Wood
STRING QUARTET in F major, Op. 77, No. 2 ..... Haydn
SUITE for String Quartet, "Lady Audrey's Suite" ..... Herbert Howells
(This work was published by the Patron's Fund in 1917.)
Members of the Public are cordially invited to attend.
No tickets are required.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
HUXLEY MEMORIAL LECTURE.—Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, D.D., will Lecture on "The Antiquity of Civilized Man," To-day (Tuesday) at 8.30, in the Lecture Room, Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly.

GRESHAM LECTURES: Michaelmas Term, 1930. The Gresham Lecturer on Astronomy, Mr. ARTHUR R. HINKS, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., will deliver the first Four of a course of twelve Lectures entitled:
"ASTRONOMY in TWELVE CHAPTERS: A SUMMARY OF RECENT ADVANCES."
On Tuesday to Friday, Nov. 18th to 21st, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, E.C.2. The Lectures are FREE to the Public.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the progress of the World, at 1.15, 3.30, 5.50, 8.0, 10.15. Also "THE WHITE DEVIL."

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. Constance Bennett and Eric von Stroheim in "THREE FACES EAST"; 2.25, 4.50, 7.20, 9.50. Also Dancing Sweeties; Gaumont Sound News. Fifty Primeboys.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous 12-11. Helen Twelvetrees, Ricardo Cortez in "HER MAN." 1.20, 4.5, 6.50, 9.30; also "Pardon my Gun"; Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Cartoon, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Last 4 Days! Maurice CHEVALIER'S greatest success, "THE BIG POND," with Claudette Colbert. All Tkg. Dly., 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. "B. Pond" starts 3.30, 7 o'c., 9.40. Prices 8m. 2.4. Rec. 2211. Sat. Next! 4 Marx Brothers in "Animal Crackers." World's Funniest Hit!

DOMINION. "SWING HIGH," the Musical Extravaganza, with Helen Twelvetrees. Also Edmund Gwenn in "NIGHT WORK." Continuous from 1 p.m. Reduced Prices till 2.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. 2 Big Features. WILLIAM HAINES in "WAY OUT WEST." Rollicking Comedy. Also "SHOULD A DOCTOR TELL?" Gripping Problem Play. Dislosure by Edgar Wallace. From 11.30-1, any seat (except Loges), 1/6.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Talking, Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS." Rex Lease in "Troopers Three."

LONDON PAVILION. Gerrard 0704. Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 3112. 2-11. GEORGE ARLISS in "OLD ENGLISH." 2.46, 7.16, 9.36. Also Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature. Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud in "ON APPROVAL." 3.20, 6.20, 9.20. Also "Call of the West." British Movietone News. Mickey Mouse. Comedy Feature. Cinemagazine.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Con., 2-11. (Doors 1.30.) Wallace Beery, Lewis Stone, Leila Hyams, Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." 1.37, 6.37, 9.37, &c. Also Albert de Courville's Revue, "Sport."

PLAZA. Ruth CHATTERTON, Clive BROOK in "The Paramount Sensation Anybody's Woman," with Paul Lukas. The Lows Drama of the Year. All Talking. Smith and Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." An Uproar. Stage 1.30. "The Roof Garden." Adm. 1s. 6d 11.45-1. Rec. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON in Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAS." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Lilian Harvey in "THE TEMPORARY WIDOW." Dly. at 1, 3.50, 6.45 and 9.40; and "THE LAST COMPANY" at 2.25, 5.20, and 8.15. Phone 9011.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Regent 2588.) John Boles, Paul Whiteman and Band in "KING OF JAZZ." A sensation of London. Showing 12.15, 2.30, 4.55, 7.15, and 9.40 p.m.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3702.
RICHARD BARTHELMESS and CONSTANCE BENNETT in "SHE GOES TO WAR." Richard Dix in "7 KEYS TO BALDPATE"; Organ Novelty Interlude.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 56 MINUTES." Gaumont Sound Star the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI, Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. "A NEW KIND OF LAUGH"—*Film Weekly*. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. Mon. Next, Nov. 24. FOR TWO WEEKS. Evgs., at 8. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST WEEK.
Mon., Nov. 24th .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tues., 25th .. PAGLIACCI and GIANNI SCHICCHI
Wed., 26th .. TOSCA .. Mat., Thurs., 27th, FAUST
Thurs., 27th (evening) .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri., 28th .. .. .. LA BOHEME
Mat., Sat., 29th .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat., 29th (evening) .. .. IL TROVATORE
SECOND WEEK.
Mon., Dec. 1st .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Tues., Dec. 2nd (at 7) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS
Wed., Dec. 3rd .. .. .. TOSCA
Mat., Thurs., Dec. 4th .. .. LA BOHEME
Thurs., Dec. 4th (evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Fri., Dec. 5th .. .. .. RIGOLETTO
Mat., Sat., Dec. 6th .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat., Dec. 6th (evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
PRICES: Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 10s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Grand Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
Mon. Next, at 8. Subs. 8.15. Wed., Fri., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present

Imperial and Foreign News

VENEZUELAN UNREST

THE DICTATOR'S PLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17

The bare facts of an attempt to assassinate Don Vincenzio Perez y Soto, President of the State of Zulia, in Venezuela, have come through the censorship maintained by the Government of Venezuela. Señor Soto was leaving his residence at Maracaibo, surrounded, as usual, by an armed bodyguard of picked men. His assailants not only fired shots at him, but even tried to rush his bodyguard. They were driven off, but none of them seems to have been captured. Señor Soto, who was apparently uninjured, hurried off by aeroplane next day to confer with General Gomez, the Commander-in-Chief and power behind the Throne, at Caracas.

The news of this incident—of which no word was permitted to be printed in Venezuela—was brought out by travellers arriving at Balboa, in the Canal Zone, yesterday. It has caused much interest, though little surprise, in financial and business circles here, where it is considered doubtful whether General Gomez and the President, Don Juan Bautista Perez, can maintain themselves in power very much longer.

The position of the Government has been rendered actually critical by the rapidly increasing seriousness of the unemployment problem in Venezuela. This is the result of over-production, followed by retrenchment on the part of the oil companies, which provide the principal labour market in the country. The process of laying off workers in large numbers which has accompanied this retrenchment is still going on, and will inevitably go farther.

Representatives of the Royal Dutch Shell Company here have not yet been apprised as to the accuracy of the reports of a serious strike in their Mene Grande field, resulting from the unrest caused by increasing unemployment. The oil companies interested in the Venezuelan fields are prepared, however, for an outbreak in the immediate future of Labour unrest on a scale not experienced hitherto.

They do not see any solution of the Venezuelan problem apart from the solution of the general problem of over-production in the oil industry, and it is admitted that even a new and comprehensive agreement on the curtailment of output, though it might be effective in raising the price of oil, would hardly have any immediately beneficial effect on the Labour situation.

THE DISORDERS IN CUBA

MANY ARRESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17

The six military supervisors in charge of the enforcement of martial law in the provinces of Cuba report that public order is being perfectly maintained except for some fighting at Alcranes, in Matanzas Province, and a comparatively minor riot in Havana, where the police were attacked by a crowd armed with stones and bottles. The police, according to the Cuban authorities, have massed throughout Cuba, "dealing a death-blow to all Bolshevist activities."

The Government has announced that it has discovered a Communist plot to blow up, or otherwise attack, United States property in Cuba in order to create an incident, and thus ensure armed intervention by the United States. Details of the plot have not been revealed, but the United States Embassy, the various American newspaper buildings, and other American-owned property are being strongly guarded.

Some 130 people have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having taken part in the attempt to destroy the lighting system of Havana on Friday, when more than 6,000 arc lights were destroyed.

The Cuban authorities show great anxiety lest the reports of unrest in the island may adversely affect the winter tourist season.

PERUVIAN LABOUR TROUBLES

U.S. REPRESENTATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16

The Peruvian Government yesterday acceded to the representations of Mr. Dearing, the United States Ambassador in Lima, and Mr. Kingsmill, the manager of the Cerro de Pasco copper mines, who for two days had been bringing strong pressure to bear on the Government, with the object of securing the arrest, and if possible the deportation, of the ringleaders of the "radical" and anti-foreign labour movement, which resulted in open violence at the De Pasco mines on Wednesday. It was threatened that unless Government troops immediately suppressed this movement the De Pasco mines would be closed, resulting in unemployment among Peruvian workmen.

Forty alleged agitators have now been arrested by the Government. Most of them appear to be Peruvians and not foreigners, as was originally claimed by the De Pasco Company officials. Twenty-one have been sent to Fronton Island, in Callao Bay.

Work has now been generally resumed after the brief strike called by the General Federation of Workmen, an organization controlled by comparatively moderate elements in the Labour movement. The situation is now reported to be quiet.

PRETORIA AND LORD ATHLONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Nov. 17

The retiring Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Lady May Cambridge, attended a garden party in their honour, given by the Mayor and Councillors of Pretoria in Burgers Park to-day. During the afternoon the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, presented his Excellency with an album of remembrance, containing a set of photographs of Pretoria, past and present, its gardens and jacarandas, the Union buildings and Government House.

The Mayor said the Governor-General and Princess Alice had helped to make difficult paths easier. Nowhere had their influence been more apparent than in healing old wounds and bringing about harmony and mutual understanding among the different sections of the people. They had been the truest friends to Pretoria and South Africa, and had given the truest service.

The Governor-General replied both in English and Afrikaans, which evoked enthusiasm. He said it was in the hope that he and his family would be spared to enjoy once more the kindliness, the welcome, and the affection of the Pretorians, that he bade them farewell.

FRENCH MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

THE BANK FAILURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 17

M. Raoul Péret, the French Minister of Justice, called upon M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, this evening and offered his resignation on the ground that he could not continue to hold office after the attacks that had been made on his personal honour by the Opposition. In spite of M. Tardieu's pressing invitation he refused to reconsider his decision. The Prime Minister thereupon offered the portfolio to M. Henri Chéron, Finance Minister in the last Government, who accepted.

The attacks to which M. Péret referred were made on Friday in the Chamber during the debate on the recent banking failures. M. Péret was accused by M. Mounet (Socialist) and others of abusing his official position to favour the operations of M. Oustric, director of the bank of that name, which has just failed. The allegation was that in June, 1926, after the resignation of the Briand Cabinet, in which M. Péret was Minister of Finance, he seized the opportunity before the formation of the next Cabinet on June 23 to authorize the quotation on the Bourse of shares of an Italian artificial silk concern; and that he was at that time financial adviser to the Oustric group, which was responsible for the introduction of the shares on the Bourse. M. Péret, in a vigorous defence, stated that the introduction of the shares in question was purely a question of routine, since the application for trading, together with the necessary guarantees, had been made and granted in the usual way. M. Tardieu took up the defence of his colleague, and after putting the question of confidence, gained a majority of 47 votes.

In view of the important debates taking place in the Chamber this week, M. Tardieu held a series of conferences with various members of the Cabinet. Among the matters discussed were military estimates and the national equipment scheme. A conference also took place between M. Tardieu and M. Briand. It has been arranged that the interpellations on the present state of aviation in France shall be debated in the Chamber on Friday.

NEW DANZIG DIET ELECTED

LARGE NAZI VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 17

The Free City of Danzig, the Constitution of which under the League of Nations was promulgated on November 15 10 years ago, elected a new Diet yesterday. The last elections of 1927 brought a "swing to the Left"; yesterday's brought a swing back to the Right, in which the bourgeois parties, including the Nationalists, were passed over, and the votes of the discontented went, as in the Reich elections, to the extremists of the National-Socialist movement.

Owing to a constitutional amendment reducing the number of seats from 120 to 72 the only possible comparison is with the actual votes given in 1927. The Nazis have obtained 34,294 votes compared with 2,130 in 1927. The Communists have doubled their poll and retained the same number of seats in the smaller Diet. The Socialist poll has fallen from 61,779 to 53,741. All the Middle Parties have lost except the Centre, which has obtained 4,000 votes more than three years ago. The 1927 election put into office a Left coalition of Socialists, Centre, and German Liberals, which tried with indifferent success to pursue methods of understanding with the Poles, and to avoid constant friction over petty matters. This combination no longer has a majority. There appear to be only two possibilities: a "Grand Coalition" of Socialists, Centre, and the other moderate bourgeois parties, with 41 seats in all, or a Right bourgeois coalition, including the Nazis, with 42 to 44 seats.

The latter combination is precisely that which the Centre has so far prevented in the German Reichstag. In the peculiar circumstances of the Free City its methods—the policy of any German combination is the same—would inevitably be the opposite of those with which the late coalition started its career.

AUSTRIAN CABINET TO RESIGN

HEIMWEHR AND PARLIAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 17

It is reported in Parliamentary circles to-day that Herr Vaugoin, the Chancellor, will resign with his Cabinet this week and that neither the Prince of Starhemberg, Minister of the Interior, nor Dr. Hueber, the Minister of Justice [the two Ministers who belong to the Heimwehr], will figure in the next Government, whoever may head it.

At a Heimwehr reunion the Prince of Starhemberg frankly confessed that his election tactics had proved disappointing in their results.

He said he was glad the commotion was ended and the Heimwehr's more appropriate activity could be resumed. It would not be in Parliament. "We are those who will bring about the final decision with the storm battalions of the Heimwehr," the Prince declared. Parliament, he added, would achieve little, and the Heimwehr was not prepared to take part in the "swindle" at the expense of the country.

The Prince spoke bitterly of those, who, being more Christian-Social than Heimwehr, had wheeled off into the Christian-Social Party, and declared that the section of the Heimwehr which he headed would sooner or later unite with the Nazis. His Heimat *bloc* had secured 200,000 votes in the elections and the National Socialists (Nazis) 110,000. He could, he thought, add the two together.

The Heimwehr were to have held an open-air meeting yesterday morning, and then to have marched along the Ringstrasse. The Vice-President of the Vienna police, however, who was recently promoted to that post by the Prince, forbade the meeting and the march as not having been registered in time. This firm action is regarded as significant.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Nov. 17

The physicians attending Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, who was shot and seriously wounded at Tokyo Station on Friday, state that he is now virtually out of danger. The intestinal inflammation has disappeared. His wife left his bedside this morning for the first time.

The censorship has been lifted, and the newspapers are filled with photographs and details of the life of Sagoya, Mr. Hamaguchi's assailant, who was born in Manchuria, and is alleged to have a criminal record extending from Singapore to Tokyo. He has been formally arraigned on a charge of attempted murder.

FORMER PODESTA OF MILAN ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 17

Dr. Ernesto Belloni, the first Fascist Podestà of Milan, who recently lost the libel suit which he had brought against Signor Farinacci, on account of the latter's strictures upon his administration of the Milanese finances, was arrested here last night. It is said that he will be relegated to the islands of compulsory residence.

SITUATION IN INDIA

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

The Government of India, in its review of the situation up to November 15, which was issued last night, says:—

Demonstrations in Bombay City appear to have been on a smaller scale than during the past few weeks, but it has been again necessary to disperse several gatherings, and on two occasions there has been stone-throwing by members of the crowd. In other parts of the Presidency the local Government have taken further action under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and have declared certain associations to be unlawful. In Gujarat there has been a definite improvement in the collection of arrears of land revenue, and many cases occur in which land revenue payers, while maintaining the pretence of opposition, make secret payments to the revenue staff. The organized refusal to pay Government dues is much less widespread than it was.

In the Central Provinces the last fortnight of October is described as the quietest for several months. Agitation has been on the wane generally. Picketing of liquor shops has declined everywhere and has ceased entirely in two divisions. The breach of Forest Laws has been limited to a few districts and cloth is selling more freely. Meetings have been fewer and speeches more guarded. The aboriginal tribes are settling down and one of their leaders has recanted and is now carrying out propaganda on behalf of the Government. Apart from terrorist activities, there has also been definite improvement in Delhi Province, where the situation a few weeks ago showed some signs of deterioration. Action taken against the local leaders and against several associations has had a good effect, and the supply of volunteers is reported to be running short.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa report trouble at Jamalpur arising out of attacks on liquor shops by labourers employed on the railway. A series of incidents culminated on the 12th in the forcible rescue of prisoners from police custody and by an attack on the police. The police were forced to open fire, but the crowd continued to advance and a number of policemen were injured and their ranks broken. The crowd in the meantime continued to stone them and fire had again to be opened. In all there were 23 casualties among the crowd, of whom four were killed. Among the police 24 received injuries. No disturbance after the 12th has been reported.

The assent of the Governor-General has been given to a Bill passed by the Punjab Legislative Council, which will, while adequately protecting the interests of the accused, facilitate the trial of persons accused of offences connected with the terrorist movement, by substituting trial by a tribunal of three members in place of proceedings before a magistrate, followed by trial by a sessions judge. The Bill follows closely the similar Act in force in Bengal. It will be in force for two years, with power to the local Government to extend it for a further three years.

It is too early as yet to estimate the attitude of Indian public opinion towards the Government of India Dispatch on reforms, but whatever that attitude may be, there is no doubt that the Round-Table Conference is attracting great interest in India and is directing a good deal of public attention towards constructive methods of obtaining a solution of constitutional problems.

KARACHI HOOLIGANISM

COMMISSIONER IN SIND'S DENUNCIATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Nov. 17

A deputation of Europeans waited on the Commissioner in Sind and the Collector of Karachi yesterday in connexion with incidents of last Saturday, when a crowd of youths wearing Gandhi caps insulted and attacked officers and European and Indian women, some of whom were injured by missiles. This morning the Commissioner in Sind issued the following note:—

The Commissioner in Sind has learnt with the deepest regret of the disgraceful behaviour of the crowd on the occasion of the opening of the west wharf by his Excellency the Governor on Saturday. This was, he believes, the first, as he hopes it will be the last, occasion in Karachi on which open insults have been offered to both European and Indian ladies and officers wearing the King's uniform. A deep stain has been thrown upon the fair name of this city which it will take long to efface.

The Commissioner trusts that every responsible citizen of Karachi will join with him in expressing condemnation of the shameful incidents that occurred, and that all public bodies of importance will, irrespective of race and creed and political persuasion, hasten to pass resolutions giving effect to their profound disapproval of these occurrences and announcing their intention to do all that lies within their power to prevent a repetition of them. The Commissioner is instituting an inquiry into the whole matter with a view to taking drastic steps against any person or persons in any way responsible for what took place. Meanwhile, he hopes that nothing will be done to aggravate the strained relations between the European and Indian communities which have been created by the disgraceful behaviour of a crowd of hooligans.

Jairamdas Doulatram, the president of the Sind Satyagraha Council, was arrested this morning while about to take the train for Hyderabad. He is charged with making a speech last night in contravention of the Collector of Karachi's prohibitory order.

COCONUT BOMB AT CAWNPORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17

In celebration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday, there were Congress processions and meetings yesterday in various places in the United Provinces. During a procession at Cawnpore a bomb was thrown near the police station, but it did not explode. The bomb consisted of a coconut shell containing some explosive powder, broken glass, and iron.

A Reuter telegram from Ahmedabad states that 25 persons were arrested there yesterday, including Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, "dictator" of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN

CAUCUS TACTICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17

Representatives of the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks conferred to-day regarding the Conversion Loan. Mr. Lyons, the Acting Commonwealth Treasurer, later said that the conference was most interesting and satisfactory. The Government had not asked the banks to underwrite the loan, preferring to trust to the people's patriotism; but the banks promised to give the same services as if they were underwriting it and without involving the costs of underwriting.

Opponents in the Labour Party Caucus of the Ministry's financial proposals had been gathering strength since their recent reverse to an extent likely seriously to embarrass the moderates in the party. Their latest move is an insistence that Parliament shall not adjourn without "doing something for unemployment."

Mr. McGrath, chairman of committees, is one of the ringleaders, and Mr. Keane and Mr. Anstey are others. They hope to go as far as to compel Parliament to remain in session till Mr. Scullin returns.

Mr. McGrath hinted strongly that if Mr. Scullin had been in Australia last week the Caucus would have called on him and his colleagues to resign, and added that the only way to relieve unemployment would be to release credit through the Commonwealth Bank. The Caucus is expected to reach a decision on Wednesday.

In a football match played on Sunday in SOFIA for the Balkan Cup, Yugoslavia beat Bulgaria (the holders) by three goals to nil. The Yugoslavs were warmly applauded by a big crowd of Bulgarians.

LIMITATION OF NAVIES

VIEWS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 17

The League Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference this morning began to discuss a French draft resolution, which, as M. Massigli, the French delegate, explained, was to enable Governments to form an estimate in advance of the Disarmament Conference as to the possibility of the limitation of budgets for warlike purposes and the undertakings involved. Señor Cobian, the Spanish delegate, then detailed an amendment which in his opinion raised the question of principle, since it introduced the factor of the cost of production of war materials in various countries. M. Westman (Sweden) also announced that he would submit a proposal dealing with expenditure on *personnel*.

Lord Cecil (Great Britain), while expressing the belief that the inquiry already made into Budget limitation had been sufficient, said that he did not object to a further inquiry provided it bore only on means of application. As to the Spanish proposal, he agreed that it would be quite wrong to make comparisons between one country and another in relation to the cost of armaments, and quoted as an example the case of a possible agreement between Great Britain and the United States. Were such an agreement to take place, the proportionate cost for material would be enormously greater owing to a variety of circumstances than those of any other country.

The draft resolution agreeing to the study of budgetary limitation by experts was adopted, together with the Spanish addition. The Commission then began to discuss the limitation of naval armaments.

Tewfik Rushdy Bey (the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) informed the Commission of the recent agreement between the Turkish and Greek Governments in order to put an end to the competition in naval armaments between these countries. This agreement would certainly consolidate peace in Eastern Europe and create an atmosphere favourable to the work of the Commission. M. Politis (Greece) read the agreement, and remarked that an era of cooperation and good understanding was now opening between two countries which had long been enemies but had now accepted their present territorial conditions. He expressed the hope that the Greco-Turkish agreement would be a factor of peace in the Balkans and in the whole of Europe.

The chairman of the Commission, M. Loudon, having congratulated the Greek and Turkish members, opened a discussion on the draft for the limitation of naval armaments prepared by the seven delegations present at the London Naval Conference. General de Marinis (Italy) recalled the general reservation made by his Government at the London Conference. The Italian Government was not in a position to accept any given method for the limitation of naval armaments so long as the ratio of the maximum level of tonnage had not been fixed for the various Powers. This reservation would not prevent his delegation from cooperating in the technical examination of the draft.

On the proposal of M. Politis it was decided to set up a naval sub-commission to consider the various amendments to the draft and to decide which should be retained, which rejected, and which modified. All the delegations concerned may be represented by naval experts, and the meetings are to be held in public. The sub-commission began work at once by opening a discussion on the limitation of naval tonnage.

Lord Cecil, in conversation this evening with the journalists in attendance on the Preparatory Commission, summed up the results so far obtained.

He pointed out that agreement had been reached upon the limitation of military effectives both in their total and in those categories capable of rapid expansion in time of crisis. It had also been agreed to limit the period of service of effectives by a double process, and it had been decided to limit military material by budgetary means.

The limitation of effectives in naval and air forces had been accepted in principle, but the method of limitation had yet to be decided.

Lord Cecil admitted that he had received instructions from his Government about direct limitation of material, notably with reference to big units, such as tanks and guns of large calibre, but that after discussion with the various delegates he had concluded that this limitation was impracticable. The important fact was that the Commission had already adopted the principle to limit the expense of upkeep and maintenance of armaments. A framework had been provided which, if properly filled in, would secure a serious degree of disarmament throughout the world. The success of the Disarmament Conference would depend upon public opinion. He believed that a large majority in every country was in favour of peace and disarmament. If that feeling could be made vocal and effective he did not believe that any Government could resist it.

THE GENEVA COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

SIGNATORIES NOT EAGER FOR RATIFICATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 17

The League Second Conference for Concerted Economic Action opened here this morning under the presidency of M. Colijn (Netherlands). Twenty-six European states are represented, while six oversea countries, including Japan and the United States of America, have sent observers. The British delegation is headed by Sir Sydney Chapman (Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government), who is accompanied by a representative of the Board of Customs and Excise, and experts from the Board of Trade.

The objects of the Conference are (*a*) to take a decision as to the date on which the Commercial Convention of March 24, 1930, is to come into force; (*b*) to draw up a list of States whose ratification or adhesion are considered to be indispensable for its entry into force; (*c*) to begin negotiations necessary to give effect to the resolution of the tenth Assembly of the League in respect to concerted economic action.

The Chairman, in his introductory remarks, reminded the Conference that this year's Assembly of the League had expressed the opinion that the need for concerted economic action was more urgent than ever, and that that action should be immediately taken. He then proposed the discussion in the following order of five subjects recommended by the Economic Committee:—(1) the bringing into force of the Commercial Convention; (2) tariff negotiations (British and Netherland proposals); (3) system of trade of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe (Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, and Yugoslavian proposal); (4) convention for the abolition of import and export prohibition and liberation; (5) conference on treatment of foreigners.

Of the signatories of the Commercial Convention eight States only (Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland) have ratified it within the prescribed time limit (Luxemburg has since ratified).

When, towards the end of the morning, the President asked if the countries which had ratified were disposed to bring the Convention into force between themselves, the representatives of the countries concerned replied that the situation compelled them to postpone their response.

This afternoon was devoted to a debate upon the coming into force of the Convention.

THE ANTI-SOVIET "PLOT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 17

The Soviet Government has announced that the trial of Professor Ramzin and other specialists accused of a "plot" against the Government will begin on November 25.

The Soviet tribunal at Rostoff-on-the-Don has sentenced five private traders to death for alleged violation of the food regulations.

THE LATE TURKISH OPPOSITION

REASON FOR DISSOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17

Fethy Bey has explained why he has decided to dissolve the Liberal Republican Party, saying:—

I founded the Liberal Republican Party with the consent and help of the Ghazi Pasha. Accordingly I did not anticipate the possibility of a struggle occurring between my party and the Ghazi Pasha. But it has now become apparent that in future my party would come into conflict with the Ghazi Pasha. As founder of the party I consider it is useless to continue my political organization, and have therefore decided to dissolve it.

It is clear that the debate in the Grand National Assembly in Angora last Saturday, when Fethy Bey strongly criticized the Government, hastened the dissolution of the Liberal Republican Party. Fethy Bey's motion of want of confidence in the Government was defeated by an enormous majority, and he was severely attacked by members of the Popular Party. For some weeks past it had, however, been evident that the position of the Liberal Republicans was precarious, and at the beginning of this month a section of the party was already in favour of its dissolution.

The reason for this is not far to seek. Rightly or wrongly most of the Liberal Republicans believed that the Ghazi Pasha was on their side. The way in which the party was formed at Yalova last August was calculated to make people believe this, as the Ghazi Pasha then warmly welcomed the creation of an Opposition party and promised to remain neutral in the political struggle. The Ghazi Pasha has, however, retained the presidency of the Popular Party, and, as Fethy Bey pointed out in his statement, the Liberal Republicans would, therefore, inevitably have come into conflict with the Ghazi Pasha in that capacity.

At present it is not known what attitude Fethy Bey and his handful of supporters in the Grand National Assembly will adopt, but it is denied that he contemplates resuming his diplomatic career.

Meanwhile the Ghazi Pasha leaves Angora this evening on his Anatolian tour, attended by a large suite. He will first visit Kaisarieh, and then travel north to the Black Sea coast, where he will take ship for Constantinople. He has forbidden any ceremonies or manifestations during his journey, and announces that the object of his tour is to study the needs of the population and acquaint himself with the general situation.

IDRISI EMIRATE ANNEXED BY WAHABIS

CENTURY OF INDEPENDENCE

News has been received by Sheikh Hafez Wahba, the Wahabi Minister in London, that, as the result of negotiations between the Wahabi King and the Idrisi Emir of Abu Arish and Sabia in Asir, that Emirate, which was previously a Wahabi protectorate, has been ceded in full sovereignty to the Wahabi King, and will henceforward form part of his dominions.—*Reuter.*

⁂ The Idrisi Emir Seyyid Hasan ibn Ali ibn Mohamed ibn Ahmed el Idrisi succeeded to the Emirate in April, 1926, after the deposition of his nephew, Seyyid Ali, who had become Emir on the death of his capable father, Seyyid Mohamed ibn Ali. The Idrisi Emirate was founded only in 1830, when Seyyid Ahmed el Idrisi, who had come from Morocco, obtained Sabia from the Sherif Hamud of Abu Arish.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESULTS

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 17

The Imperial Conference is regarded by the Melbourne *Argus* as having failed because the attempted reciprocity was based upon the condition precedent that each Dominion was independent. The Dominions, it says, must admit that Great Britain was right to follow the course best suited to her, and it endorses Mr. MacDonald's opinion that no Dominion would accept Empire Free Trade under present conditions.

The *Age*, a protectionist organ, is disappointed because the results contrast strikingly with the initial hopes.

But (it continues), if no ground was gained no ground was lost. The British Ministers acknowledge that there is not only sentiment but also sanity in the Dominion plea that Empire citizens might be bound closer by commerce as well as by kinship. The Conference results may be valuable without being positive or apparent. Mr. Scullin has not garnered a harvest but has sown good seed on what is likely to be fruitful soil. Mr. Scullin's services are proudly noted and fully appreciated.

Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, says "We had hoped for better results, but must be satisfied with small mercies in these times."

Mr. Bruce, the former Commonwealth Prime Minister, stated on his arrival this morning that he did not think the attitude of the MacDonald Ministry represented the real British feeling to-day. "When there is a change of Government there will be an entirely different attitude towards Imperial trade, but the duty of formulating definite proposals will be upon British industry."

ENGRAVINGS FROM THE HERMITAGE

MODERATE PRICES AT LEIPZIG SALE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 16

During the past week Messrs. Boerner, of Leipzig, have been conducting an auction of duplicates from the collections of engravings in the Hermitage at Leningrad and other State galleries in Russia. The sale, at which over 1,400 items were offered, was the second of its kind; the first was held in May last, when over 1,800 engravings, including many works of Rembrandt, Dürer, Ostade, and others, as well as French and English coloured engravings of the eighteenth century, were sold. Many of the prints offered have lain untouched in the Hermitage portfolios since they were issued, and are in unusually fine condition.

The interest of the international art market in the present sale was only moderate, but fair prices were obtained for the collection comprising over 100 prints of Dürer's works, the highest price (£1,350) being paid by a Swiss dealer for a fine example of the "St. Jerome in the cell." Messrs. Colnaghi, of London, obtained a copy of "St. Jerome kneeling before the Cross" by an anonymous Florentine master of the fifteenth century for £425. The Rembrandt collection also brought satisfactory prices, Messrs. Colnaghi paying £725 for a print of the "Three Crosses," and a Swiss dealer £1,350 for one of the "Presentation in the Temple." Less interest was shown in Ostade's etchings, but on the last day of the sale good prices were received for a rare and unusually well-preserved collection of views of European cities; a well-known Berlin series printed in 1786 brought £310.

⁂ In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday, Professor Borenius drew attention to persistent rumours that some of the most important pictures in the Hermitage Gallery had been sold, and declared that "the prevalence of these reports invites an authoritative denial if they are unfounded."

Telegrams in Brief

A movement for the boycott of foreign cloth has been started in NEPAL.

Lord Strickland, Head of the Ministry, and Lady Strickland arrived in MALTA on Sunday.

M. Arakium Yepas, aged 110, and Mme. de Waldersee-Selma, aged 104, have died at MARSEILLES.

It was discovered on Sunday that an attempt had been made to damage the line on the EGYPTIAN State Railways near Shebin el Kanater.

Miss Eleanor Mitchell, of Manchester, who won the International Typewriting Championship contest last year, repeated her success in PARIS on Sunday.

In the course of his Budget speech, Mr. Rankine, the British Resident in ZANZIBAR, said that the finances of the Protectorate were favourable as the result of a record clove crop with firm prices.

M. Jules Carde, the new Governor-General of Algeria, was taken ill with appendicitis on board the ship between Marseilles and ALGIERS yesterday. On arrival at Algiers he underwent an operation, which was stated to have been successful.

Master butchers at SYDNEY yesterday personally killed meat enough to supply the city for the present. Representatives of the slaughterers on strike conferred with the employers yesterday before the State Industrial Commissioner.

Telegrams received in PEKING state that an express train on the Peking-Suiyuan railway, *en route* from Peking to Paotowchen [Mongolia], has been attacked by several hundred bandits and plundered of the valuables and mails it was carrying.—*Reuter.*

Twenty thousand litres (approximately 4,450 gallons) of spirits were seized by the FINNISH police yesterday, when they captured a large German-owned smuggling ship, flying the Persian flag. After a fight, in which fire-arms were used, seven of the smugglers were arrested.—*Reuter.*

Air-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, who returned to RANGOON yesterday from his flying inspection trip, said that an aeroplane service between Rangoon and Singapore was feasible but dangerous, owing to the mountainous nature of the country. Flying-boats, however, could cover the route without difficulty.

MM. Boussoutrot and Rossi, who are making an attempt on the endurance flight record for aeroplanes at ORAN, had been in the air for 52 hours yesterday morning, flying in a closed circuit. They had then already broken the French record of 45 hours 12min. made by MM. Drouhin and Landry. The airmen are using a new type of Blériot monoplane.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

RENEWED ARAB CONCERN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

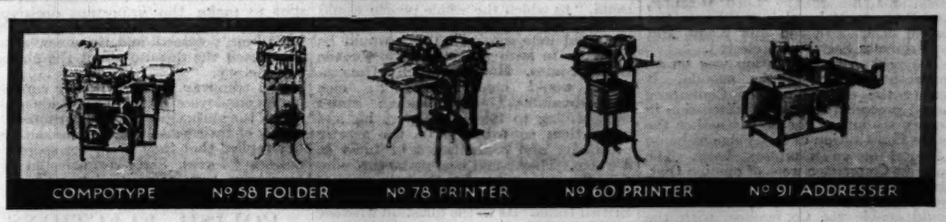
JERUSALEM, Nov. 16

There is much concern among the Arabs as it is feared that the British Government is preparing to yield under Jewish pressure and retreat from the policy laid down in the White Paper under the pretence of "explaining" it. Yesterday a delegation from the Arab Executive was received by Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, who informed it that the British Government had given an assurance that it would not neglect its duty towards all sections of the population of Palestine.

El Falastin, which earlier welcomed the White Paper and urged the Arabs to take part in the proposed Legislative Council, now advocates a full meeting of the Arab Executive, which should notify the British Government that it must either announce that no change whatever will be made in the policy laid down in the White Paper and expedite the legislation necessary to put it into effect, or the Arabs will forthwith renew their former opposition and start a campaign of rigid non-cooperation.

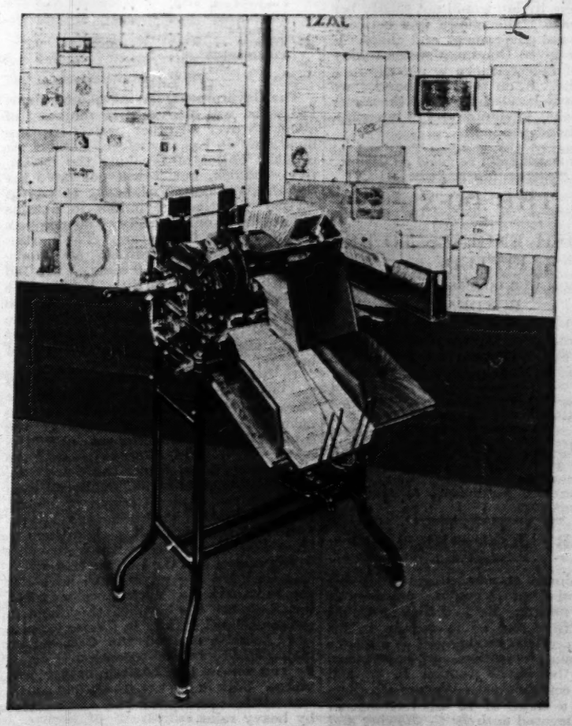
The Hebrew daily newspaper *Doar Hayom*, the organ of the Revisionists, has been suspended for the publication of matter liable to endanger the public peace. It had suggested that the issue by the Government of 1,500 labour immigration certificates for the coming six months was intended deliberately to exacerbate Arab feeling against the Jews.

Other Foreign News on following page



EQUIPMENT THAT MAKES YOUR ADVERTISING APPROPRIATION GO FURTHER

The Multigraph range of 20 Machines



HOW to get more advertising without more appropriation is a question for which Multigraph equipment has an answer. Here is a range of 20 machines which meets every office printing requirement. There are Multigraph machines which will print broadsheets, booklets and catalogues in printers' inks and type. There are others for folding, addressing, "matching-in" and all the other jobs which must be done in a complete Direct Mail Scheme.

Good printing, yet cheap printing, is the demand of modern industry to-day. The Multigraph range of twenty machines meets this demand. It produces first-class work at an average saving of 50% on every job. It enables you to turn out work in half the time of the printer. This saving of days at the vital moment is a tremendous stimulus to selling. Plentiful supplies of good advertising literature rightly applied make the work of your sales force doubly productive and enable you to operate sales development schemes which only the speed and economy of Multigraph printing make possible.

This new automatically-fed Addressing Multigraph prints in one operation, 1,000 perfectly typed letters, adds the signature, matches in the name and address, and addresses the envelopes.—Equal in volume to the output of 15 typists.

Let us send you more details, together with a copy of our latest booklet "Organising the Selling Attack."

The Gammeter MULTIGRAPH

THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH COMPANY (BRITAIN) LIMITED, 15-16T, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1
Branch Offices at: Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle

THE FEDERAL IDEAL

SIR TEJ SAPRU'S SPEECH

APPEAL TO THE STATES

A PRINCE'S REPLY

The Indian Round-Table Conference assembled in Queen Anne's Drawing Room at St. James's Palace yesterday morning for the first plenary session, following on the inauguration by the King in the Royal Gallery last Wednesday. A thick frost-fog enveloped the neighbourhood of the Palace, and some of the delegates had their first experience of a still, cold day of early winter in England. It may be noted that special attention has been devoted to the maintenance of a comfortable temperature in all the rooms used by the delegates.

The Prime Minister presided. To his immediate right and left were his Cabinet colleagues and the Conservative and Liberal members of the British delegation. Next, to the right, came the States delegation, Princes and Ministers; then the British Indian Moslems; and next the Indian Liberal group. The small groups—the Hindu Mahasabha, the Sikhs, the representatives of the Depressed Classes, the martial races, the Indian Christians, and the Burmese—occupied the inner table facing the Chair. At small tables round the sides of the apartment were the advisers and members of the secretariat.

After a photograph of the assembly had been taken, the President announced that he had received from Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, the following message:—

"The King has received the Prime Minister's submission the message of yesterday from the Indian Round-Table Conference expressing gratitude to his Majesty for undertaking the opening ceremony, and also thanking the Queen for the kindly solicitude which her Majesty has displayed towards the delegates. This communication has been received with much satisfaction by their Majesties."

In welcoming the delegates the Prime Minister said there were two things they must keep in mind—first, they were there to cooperate together; secondly, every one must be animated by a determination to succeed.

THE MORNING'S BUSINESS

The Conference began with the consideration of recommendations made by the Business Committee. The first of these, that the Prime Minister, as President of the Conference, should *ex officio* be a member of any committee, including the Business Committee, which he may desire to attend, was agreed to. The second recommendation, also carried at once, was that a deputy president should be appointed, and that Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, should be asked to occupy the position. The third recommendation was that a panel of chairmen of committees should be selected on the basis of two nominees from each delegation. Accordingly Lord Reading, Lord Peel, the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Aga Khan, and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri were elected.

The next recommendation was on an important question of the agenda. It was to the effect that the Conference should proceed to a general discussion in plenary session on the issue whether the future Constitution of India should be on a federal or on a unitary basis. The Business Committee were of opinion that, while no conclusions could be reached in the general discussion, the trend of it would enable the Conference, with the help of the Committee, to frame its programme for further discussion in committee. The Prime Minister said that if this recommendation was passed he would certainly rule that a liberal interpretation should be put on the report of the Committee; that not only should they consider the question whether the future Constitution should be on a federal or a unitary basis, but he would allow delegates to refer to cognate questions and questions which they thought were involved in that decision. Mr. MacDonald added that he was not going to open the session by a red-tape ruling.

The fifth recommendation of the Business Committee, readily agreed to, was that the opening general discussion should take place in the morning from 10.30 to 1 o'clock, and should last three days. Accordingly the Conference will assemble to-day and to-morrow for the discussion at 10.30 a.m. The sixth recommendation, that the selection of speakers in the general discussion should, so far as possible, be prearranged informally with the various delegations, was adopted as a matter of course—for effect had already been given to it.

PUBLICITY ARRANGEMENTS

The recommendations of the Business Committee on the arrangements for informing the Press on the proceedings of the Conference led to some difference of opinion. They were to the effect that the Press should not be admitted to the general discussions in plenary session, but should receive information as to the proceedings through officers of the Secretariat-General, who would act in this matter under the control of a committee of three—one member being nominated by each of the three delegations. As stated in *The Times* yesterday, these nominees were the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, and Mr. Chintamani.

In the discussion members of all three delegations took part, and it was clear that opinion was somewhat divided. When the matter had been well ventilated, the President held that the general sense of the Conference was in support of the Committee's recommendation. He added that the information given to the Press should be full and impartial, and that if it was felt later that the decision should be reconsidered it might be brought up again.

Having regard to the importance of the opening discussion, the Publicity Advisory Committee decided that the verbatim transcript of the official shorthand notes should be made available for the Press. So much preliminary business having to be done, there was time for only three speeches yesterday morning—those of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharajah of Bikaner, and Mr. Jayakar, the latter claiming to speak "on behalf of Young India." This morning the Maharajah of Alwar will make the first contribution to the discussion, and he will be followed by the first Moslem speaker, Sir Muhammad Shafi.

The Business Committee, comprising 16 delegates, met in the afternoon and decided to recommend to the Conference that a Federal Relations Committee should be set up. The recommendation will be made at to-day's meeting.

The desire of the information officers to give every facility to the Press, and in particular to Indian correspondents, was shown at the conference with journalists immediately following the plenary sitting. Though copies of the official text of the speeches were to be made available an hour or two later, the transcript was read in full to the assembled journalists. This procedure was, perhaps, a refinement of attention, and the needs of Indian and other correspondents will probably be sufficiently met to-day and to-morrow by the reading of summaries pending the issue very soon after of the text of speeches.

"STATUS OF EQUALITY"

In the speech which he delivered yesterday morning Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru—who said that "this is absolutely the first time in the history of the connexion of India with England that such a big gesture has been made by England towards India"—declared "India wants, and is determined to achieve, the status of equality—equality with the other three members of the British Commonwealth, equality which will give us Government not merely responsive but responsible to the popular voice." It would not do to "grant provincial autonomy, or anything of that kind, unless you accept with it a decided and clear change in the constitution of the Central Government." It must be made responsible to the Legislature.

The most notable passage in the speech was a direct appeal to the Princes. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru invited them to say whether or not they were prepared to join an All-India Federation. He declared himself to be a strong believer in the federal form of government. The Government of India in their dispatch "speak vaguely of a far-off, distant federation," but it was a "real live issue now."

In discussing an "absolutely unrestricted responsible Government at the centre" the question of law and order would have to be "fairly faced." Law and order could not be maintained so long as political aspirations were not satisfied. As for British capital in India, they had no desire to rob Europeans. They were "welcome to suggest any safeguards for their rights and interests, and we shall be more than willing to meet them."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recognized that there was a "difficulty about the Army," and that they would "have to be patient," but he said: "Give us the opportunity to train our own men; give us the freedom to establish institutions."

The Maharajah of Bikaner said that the ultimate attainment of Dominion status under the Crown was inherent in the declaration of policy of 1917, and had more recently received an authoritative endorsement. "Let us hitch our wagon to that star," he said. No half-hearted measures or tinkering with the Constitution would meet the case. The Princes had an unflinching loyalty to the Throne and the person of the King-Emperor and an unfaltering devotion to the British Commonwealth of Nations. They stood for the terms of their treaty rights, and those treaties were with the British Crown and could not be transferred to another authority without their free agreement. Though it was true in a political sense that there were two Indias—British India and the India under the rule of her own Princes—India was a single geographical unit and they were all members one of another. They must recognize that, "associated with its geographical unity, India was a land of some diversity." Their starting point, therefore, must be sought, "not in the dead hand of an impossible uniformity, but in an associated diversity."

AN ALL-INDIA SOLUTION

The establishment of a unitary State, with a Sovereign Parliament sitting at Delhi, "to which the whole people would look in small things as in large," was to his mind impossible. "There would be no room in such a Constitution for the Indian States. Moreover, such a Government would crack under its own imponderability." The Indian States were willing to take their part in, and make their contribution to, the greater prosperity and contentment of India as a whole. They could best make that contribution through a federal system of Government composed of the States and British India. As to the question whether if a federal Government was devised for India the Princes and States would enter into association with it, the final answer would obviously depend on the structure of the Government indicated and on other points involved, such, for instance, as certain necessary safeguards, constitutional and fiscal, for the preservation of the rights and interests of the States and their subjects. Federalism was an elastic term, but, "speaking broadly, the Princes and States realized that an All-India Federation was likely to prove the only satisfactory solution of India's problems."

Mr. Jayakar said that what would satisfy India to-day would not satisfy her a year hence. The choice was between constitutional government and chaos. If India were given Dominion status to-day the cry of independence would die in a few months. If, on the other hand, "we return empty-handed, it will be the surest way of raising, in volume and in intensity, the cry of independence."

** Reports of the speeches delivered at yesterday's meeting will be found on page 9.

THE DO-X

BRITISH ENGINES TO BE FITTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BORDEAUX, Nov. 17

The DO-X made several flights up the Gironde and over the town of Bordeaux to-day. She will take off for Lisbon to-morrow, weather permitting.

The Press Association says it is understood that the Atlantic flight of the DO-X will be postponed until eight 900 h.p. Rolls-Royce engines have been fitted in place of the 12 600 h.p. Curtiss Conqueror engines at present installed. Dr. Dornier calculates that by removing two pairs of tandem engines there will be increased performance by reason of lessened resistance.

BOBBY JONES RETIRES

R. T. Jones announced yesterday his withdrawal from all golf competitions of a serious nature. He said that he would give his time and effort mainly to his profession of law, leaving golf as a means of obtaining recreation and enjoyment. He said that on November 13 he had signed a contract with Warner Brothers to make a series of 12 one-reel motion pictures devoted entirely to showing and explaining his strokes in an ordinary round of golf.

Mr. Jones's retirement is further discussed on the sporting pages of *The Times* to-day.

CHURCH AND STATE

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced yesterday at the autumn session of the Church Assembly the names of those chosen by him and by the Archbishop of York to form the Commission which is to inquire into the relations of Church and State. Lord Cecil is to preside. The names of the other members are given in the report of the proceedings on page 19.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

GENERAL STRIKE AT BARCELONA

MADRID NORMAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 17

The general strike in Madrid ended this morning and the town resumed its noisy bustling life as if there had been no interlude. The Labour leaders issued a manifesto congratulating the workers on the discipline shown and asking them to continue taking orders only from headquarters. A passage in the manifesto reads:—

The city of Madrid has had the opportunity to observe that we workers are men of exquisite sensitiveness, inspired by high principles and ideals of imagination and justice.

The Government also issued a note commenting on the common sense of the people of Madrid, who made a holiday of the strike, and expressing satisfaction at the number of offers of support made to the authorities.

Attention is now concentrated on Barcelona and Granada. At Granada a strike of builders, metalworkers, and woodworkers has been declared as a mark of sympathy for the victims of the disorders in Madrid. In Barcelona the movement is of graver character. It is directed by the Sindicato Unico, which, without warning, issued a manifesto early to-day calling upon all workers to come out, with the exception of those in the trades engaged in food supplies. The Sindicato declares that the strike must continue until the authorities recognize the transport union as a legal association, a recognition which so far has been refused. The manifesto is in violent terms and ends with a *Viva* for Communism. Workers in taxis carried the order to strike all over the town. Groups of workmen immediately began picketing the streets, obliging trams to stop and motor-omnibuses to return to their yards. There were some incidents and disputes, and two omnibuses were set on fire. The strike is spreading rapidly. Medical students left the Faculty and joined the strikers, helping them to place obstacles on tramway lines and to unhook the trollies. This evening, however, everything was comparatively quiet. The water, gas, and electricity services are assured. Troops are confined to barracks, and the police are showing prudence and forbearance.

LOYALTY OF THE ARMY

In the course of a statement to foreign Press correspondents in Madrid, General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, said:—

The Spaniards are a charming people, but have undoubtedly a tendency to exaggeration. The elections will smooth out everything. How can a revolution break out? For that they must count on force and the support of the Army. But the Army is entirely loyal to the Monarchy. A revolution would be immediately suppressed. I guarantee that. Political revolution is impossible here.

There remain now in Madrid only the local metalworkers' strike and the responsibility for the deaths and injuries in Friday's disorders to be settled. The victims were buried privately to-day in the presence of their relatives. *El Socialista*, the Labour organ, makes the grave charge that there were *agents provocateurs* among the crowd around the hearses on Friday. Other newspapers criticize the fact that the handling of thousands of workers was left to subaltern police officers, and that there was nobody on the spot to make the important decisions. Had there been, the funeral would never have been detained, and there would not have been the dispute about the change of itinerary.

The tramway company, after consulting its employees, offered to provide a service if the authorities would guarantee the safety of their *personnel*, but the authorities replied that they could not spare the necessary forces. Sixty-two arrested persons have been committed to prison.

POLISH ELECTIONS

LARGE GOVERNMENT GAINS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 17

The approximate result of the General Election to the Seym, subject to modifications which may yet have to be made in the results sent in by the constituencies in the allotment of national seats, is as follows:—

Governmental Party	247
Nationalists	62
Christian Democrats	13
Centre-Left	82
Ukrainians	21
Germans	5
Jews	9
Communists	5
Total	444

The Government, having gained about 120 seats, will have a clear majority of about 25 over all other parties in combination. It has, therefore, fulfilled its primary object of breaking the legislative deadlock, but it will not have the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a revised Constitution unless it obtains the assistance or neutrality of 50 members of the present Opposition. The parties united in the Centre-Left *bloc* have altogether lost about 80 seats of the 160 which they formerly held. The Nationalists have come out of the election with a gain of 20 seats. The National minorities have all suffered defeat, the Ukrainians and Germans most heavily.

In Warsaw the Government gained one seat from the Nationalists, and the Jews one from the Communists, who have also lost in other parts of the country. The Government now has seven of the 14 Warsaw seats, the Nationalists have three, the Jews two, and the Socialists and Communists each one. In the former German provinces, Pomorze, Poznan and Silesia, the Government and the Nationalists claim each to have won four or five seats from other Polish parties and the German minorities. The Germans are reported to have lost three-quarters of their former seats, including the three which they held in the so-called Corridor. In former Russian and Austrian Poland the Government had a steady run of successes, reaching its summit in the Eastern border provinces. Both in the north-east and south-east of the country the poll was reduced by heavy rains.

The reports which have come in to-day show an almost entire absence of disorders in the country districts and provincial towns. The open voting recommended by the Governmental Party was adopted by its supporters in many rural constituencies, in some of which whole villages are said to have marched to their polling stations with brass bands to cast their votes unanimously for the Government.

CALLS TO THE BAR

Last night was Call Night at the Inns of Court. The full list of those called at the four Inns is published on page 7.

PALESTINE

BRITAIN AND THE MANDATE

COMMONS CRITICISM

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The House of Commons was in a noticeably subdued mood during the debate to-day on British policy in Palestine, partly because feeling clearly did not follow party lines, and partly because no division was to follow. Members appeared determined to consider calmly a question upon which not the existence but the reputation of the Government was at stake. They did not, therefore, respond readily to the fireworks with which MR. LLOYD GEORGE opened the debate. His case was the moderate plea that the Government could have a chance to explain a policy apparently regardless of the national honour, but he pitched the note of disbelief in their innocence too high to be in harmony.

The recent White Paper issued by the Government was considered by the original parties to the Balfour Declaration, by the Jews, and by the Arabs as a revocation of the promise to the Jews. Neither the Allied Powers, nor the League, nor the Dominions, nor the other British political parties had been consulted before its issue. It appeared to answer the recent strictures of the Mandates Commission by threatening to tear up the Mandate. It criticized—as from a Labour Government—the Jewish Trade Union for wishing to establish arbitration, high wages, and the restriction of employment to its own members. It forgot that the Jews were remaking a land which the Arabs had ruined.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS, whose return to the House was warmly greeted, retorted with a gentle rebuke to partiality and misrepresentation. The difficulties arose from a Mandate so badly drafted by Mr. Lloyd George and other present critics that both Jews and Arabs thought that their own interests should be supreme. The Government intended only to elaborate and to follow the interpretation issued by Mr. Churchill in 1922. They intended to stand by the Mandate and to continue to hold the balance between conflicting interests, and their White Paper was merely a fusion of the document of 1922, the Shaw Report, and the Hope Simpson Report. It had been put forward only as a basis of discussion with both sides.

Meanwhile he would remove further misunderstandings. The British Government would guarantee, and in the first few years actually pay, interest and sinking fund charges on a loan of £2,500,000 for development works in Palestine to provide land for 10,000 families. Landless Arabs would have the first claim, and surplus land would then be open to both races. The necessary Bill would be passed after Christmas. This promise, in conjunction with the issue of 1,480 permits to new Jewish immigrants, showed that Jewish settlement was not to be crystallized at its present stage, but advanced with the advancing resources of the country. His final contention was that in a land holy to all races and creeds the success of all must depend upon good racial feeling. He confessed, after some hesitation, that the proposal for a round-table conference had been rejected by the Arabs alone. But the British Government would welcome it; and meanwhile pledged itself to take no action until after the fullest consultation with both sides.

This speech, as MR. AMERY pointed out, removed fears as to the Government's intentions, but did not answer the criticism that those intentions had been completely obscured by the Government's tactics and tactlessness. The problem of reconciling different races had been solved in Canada, and could be solved in Palestine, though he admitted his own responsibility for cutting down the British element in the police prematurely. The Government's White Paper, with its irresponsible anti-Semitic bias, had aroused afresh racial antagonisms. He begged the Government to return to the balanced spirit of the Hope Simpson Report, and not act in the spirit of unbalanced excerpts from it.

THE NATIONAL HOME

THE PRIME MINISTER responded at once with an authoritative repetition of Dr. Shiels's speech. The mistakes of past Governments showed that this Government must maintain order, but it would firmly operate the Mandate. His own tour in Palestine two years ago had shown him the imminence of economic difficulties, and that meant racial difficulties. The Jews must believe that the Government would go as fast as it could within economic limits and so as to promote economic unity. He paid a fine tribute to their development work and to the general benefits they had conferred on the country. They need only realize that a Jewish national home could best be promoted by economic cooperation with the Arabs. The Government was already in consultation with the Zionists, and would welcome similar touch with the Arabs.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL refused to be comforted. With the authority of one who had never forgotten the existence of conflicting interests, he deplored the baseless insinuation that a Jew's gain must be an Arab's loss. The White Paper suggested that colonization could go on only provided that the land expanded and the population remained stagnant. He believed that Palestine could soon support 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 people; and all far-sighted Jews believed that a policy of exclusion or dispossession of the Arabs would be at once idiotic and intolerable. Finally he begged the Government not to disappoint the champions of a beneficent and spirited movement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY was deeply suspicious of Zionism, but other members, including two members of the Shaw Commission and MR. DE ROTHSCHILD, the chairman of the Jewish Colonization Association, kept to an appeal for strict impartiality, but full recognition of the work of Jewry in Palestine.

In the final stages MAJOR ELLIOT pointed out that the criticism of the White Paper was not a party attack, but an all-party protest against the bungling of a world question. The Government pretended there was no change of policy. Why, then, did the whole world rise up in suspicion that there was a change? Because the White Paper cast new aspersions upon the activities of Jewry, and because it was thought inconceivable that a document issued after so much inquiry should be an essay and not a policy. Since the Government now said it meant nothing, would they withdraw it?

MR. ALEXANDER'S repetition of the Government case was so meagre that LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY insisted on carrying on the debate beyond the usual hour.

RAILWAY WAGES

CUT OF £11,000,000 A YEAR

SCHEME AFFECTING 625,000 MEN

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

It is officially estimated that the saving in labour costs of the proposals made last week by the railway managers to the unions of the men in the traffic and clerical grades of the service would amount to £9,500,000 a year, and the savings accruing from the proposals made yesterday to the representatives of the shopmen would be £1,500,000 a year, a total estimated saving of £11,000,000. This sum is roughly 10 per cent. of the total wages and salaries bill. There are nearly 625,000 railway workers affected by the proposals, about 119,000 being shopmen.

The position of other grades in the railway service has not yet been considered by the railway managements. The wages of some sections, like the dock workers, are governed by awards or agreements to which the railway companies are not the principal parties.

Five railway companies—the four principal groups and the Metropolitan—were represented at yesterday's meeting of the National Railway Shopmen's Council and the following organizations of the men:—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the National Union of Foundry Workers, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the United Patternmakers' Association.

WORKSHOPS AND STORES

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, the chairman of the General Managers' Conference, made a full statement explaining the present financial position of the companies, and submitted the following proposals:—

The War wage of 16s. 6d. per week at present paid to railway workshop staff and stores staff whose rates of pay and conditions of service are governed by Decision No. 728 and subsequent decisions of the Industrial Court to be reduced by:—6s. 6d. per week in the case of men employed on piecework or other systems of payment by results, and 4s. 6d. per week in the case of men employed on timework, leaving a War wage of 10s. per week in the case of pieceworkers, &c., and 12s. per week in the case of timeworkers.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood pointed out that the proposed reductions would bring the War wage of railway shopmen to the level of the War wage in the general engineering industry.

The trade union representatives undertook to consider the proposals and to give a reply at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that the unions will be in a position to announce their policy on November 28. Should direct negotiations fail to produce agreement the subsequent procedure will be different from that provided for the conciliation grades. For the conciliation grades there is first the Central Wages Board (a body consisting wholly of railway company and trade union representatives), and afterwards the National Wages Board, which has an independent chairman and includes representatives of the users of railways. The appeal, in the case of the shopmen, is to the Industrial Court, the chairman of which, Sir Harold Morris, is also chairman of the National Wages Board.

ENGLISH COLONISTS IN AMERICA

INVESTIGATION OF ORIGIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17

The members of the Anglo-American Records Foundation have organized preparations for the raising of a fund of $500,000 for the purpose of conducting an extensive investigation into the circumstances bearing on the origins and birth of the first English colonists in America.

The period of 20 years from 1580 to 1600 has been singled out for special study. Out of the mine of historical data contained in English records of this brief period it is expected that information sufficient to fill 40 volumes, each of 400 pages, will be gathered. The material for the first three volumes is already being dealt with in England under the direction of Dr. Richard Holworthy.

The expense of collecting and preparing material for the complete work is great because of the necessity of employing a large staff of men adequately trained to deal with archives of this kind, many of which are in Anglo-Saxon, Old English, Latin, and Greek. Among the archives to be collated are innumerable legal papers relating to land grants, affidavits, and statements of witnesses concerning the distribution of profits of merchant adventurers and even the division of loot secured by pirates. There is also a mass of data indicating the desperate efforts of some would-be colonists to evade the English emigration laws and smuggle themselves out of the country, and the motives which caused them to do so. Thus, when completed, the vast work will not only illuminate the whole social and economic background of the period, especially religious problems and the unemployment situation in England at the time, but will shed new light on the personal character and individual motives of the early colonists.

BRITISH MACHINE TOOLS FOR RUSSIA

TRADING AGREEMENT SIGNED

The following joint statement was yesterday issued by Mr. S. G. Bron, Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, Bush House, Aldwych, and Mr. Greville Maginness, chairman of the Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Limited, 17, Grosvenor-gardens:—

We have to-day signed a general agreement which provides placing by the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain through its agents, Messrs. Arcos, Limited, orders for different kinds of machine tools to an amount of £800,000 during the year ending October 31, 1931. The association extends to the Trade Delegation credit to the full amount of the orders placed and undertakes to provide the Soviet industry with technical assistance in construction of machine tool-making works in the U.S.S.R. The agreement provides for an extension of trade in the future.

The placing of orders under this agreement will be commenced at once. Mr. Maginness, accompanied by other directors of the Associated British Machine Tool Makers, will proceed to Moscow at the beginning of next week in order to establish a personal contact between the British machine tool-making industry and the respective industrial and trading organizations of the U.S.S.R.

SAUL G. BRON.
G. S. MAGINNESS.

INVALIDS

Dame Mary Scharlieb, who is seriously ill at her home in York-terrace, Regent's Park, was stated last night to be much weaker.

Mr. Snowden, who has been suffering from a severe cold for the past few days, was reported to be very much better yesterday.

Lady Mary Grosvenor, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Southampton, hopes to leave the nursing home next week.

Lord Lymington, who was thrown from his horse and received concussion while hunting with the Bicester hounds on Saturday, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to be removed to London.

Sir Maurice Anderson was stated last night to be slowly progressing.

LABOUR PARTY INTRIGUES

RENEWED RUMOURS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There has been a strange recurrence during the past few days of the rumours which have been made public from time to time of the likelihood of an early reconstruction of the Government. As all these rumours have at least one point of agreement, that any change would involve the disappearance from the Administration of the Prime Minister and Mr. Snowden, Ministers are naturally beginning to wonder whether they do not emanate from a common source.

There seems to be little doubt that for some months past a determined effort has been made to give the impression in political circles that both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden were about to lay down their offices. Before the House of Commons rose in the summer there were constant rumours that Mr. Snowden's health had suffered severely under the strain of getting the Budget through Parliament, and either Mr. Graham or Sir Oswald Mosley was nominated as his probable successor, according to the whim of the particular gossip-monger. Mr. Snowden himself insisted that he was in the best of health, and proved it by taking a leading part in the work of the Imperial Conference, but the rumours still insisted that he must go. It was then suggested that he would part company with the Cabinet as a result of his uncompromising attitude on free trade during the Imperial Conference, although as a matter of fact the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the end, agreed to the suggestion that the economic work of the conference should be adjourned to Ottawa, and that an agreement should be entered into not to decrease the margin of preference for three years.

SUGGESTED COALITION

The next suggestion was that a considerable section of the Cabinet was pressing for the resignation of Mr. Snowden on the ground that he refused to accept the Liberal Party's proposal for a large Development Loan, and the hint was further given that if he left the Cabinet he would be joined in the wilderness by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. On that occasion both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt it desirable to issue an official denial, and it was thought that this had scotched the rumours for a little while. Now, however, the rumour has appeared in a different form. It is suggested that Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden will be asked to efface themselves in order that some form of Coalition may be formed—apparently with Mr. Henderson as Prime Minister and Mr. Graham as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Oswald Mosley would have a seat in the Cabinet; the Liberals would be represented by Mr. Lloyd George, and there were dark suggestions that Conservative support would also be obtained for such a Government.

For some days past there have been rumours in the Parliamentary Lobbies of mysterious luncheons of political leaders, newspaper proprietors, and others, and it is assumed that the latest rumour has been circulated as a kite to discover the amount of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive. The general feeling last night was that there would not be enough supporters for such a movement even to form a Ministry, and it is certain that it would not live for five minutes when it reached the House of Commons. If the matter were raised at a Labour Party meeting the vote would be overwhelmingly in favour of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, and against those who are trying to depose them.

A PARTY MEETING?

Many Labour members feel that the best plan would be to bring the whole subject before an early party meeting, in order that the whole question may be discussed. Many members are particularly anxious to know why this vendetta is being carried on against the Prime Minister at a time when he is compelled to spend a considerable part of his time away from the House of Commons. They agree that no other member of the Cabinet could lead the United Kingdom Delegation, either at the Imperial Conference or at the Round-Table Conference, and there are strong protests that such a time should have been selected to embark upon a "whispering campaign" against him. If the subject is raised at a party meeting it will be suggested that some of his colleagues might agree to take over a certain amount of the work which he is now doing in the House of Commons. They are unable to understand, for instance, why someone else, like the Foreign Secretary, could not have deputized for him in the Palestine debate yesterday. One thing can be stated quite definitely—that neither Mr. MacDonald nor Mr. Snowden has the slightest intention of handing over his office to anyone else.

COLD WEATHER GENERAL

FROST AND FOG AGAIN

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Frost was general over the inland districts of Great Britain and Ireland early yesterday morning. Thermometers exposed on the grass fell 21deg. below the freezing point at Ross-on-Wye and South Farnborough, and 22deg. below at Eskdalemuir (Dumfriesshire); at the last mentioned place 14deg. of frost were registered by a screened thermometer 4ft. above the ground. Temperature in many instances failed to reach 40deg. during the day; at Malvern and Ilkley the maximum was only 34deg.

The weather was generally fair during the day, though cloudy over parts of Central and Northern England. Patches of fog developed owing to there being very little wind except in the south-west. A system of depressions out on the Atlantic is expected to cause milder and less settled weather to spread slowly eastwards across Ireland and Western England; elsewhere frost and local fog will probably occur again to-day.

COST OF LIVING

At November 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 57 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the corresponding figure was 44 per cent. These percentages are slightly higher than those for a month ago, though substantially below the figures for the corresponding date in 1929, when the increases over the pre-War level were 67 per cent. for all the items included in the statistics and 59 per cent. for food alone.

THE IRISH SWEEPSTAKE

Details of the draw in the Irish Free State sweepstake in connexion with the Manchester November Handicap are published on page 16.

POLITICAL NOTES

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TARIFF PREFERENCES

Members of the House of Commons wish for an early debate on the work of the Imperial Conference in order that some points may be cleared up. There is particular interest, for example, in the undertaking given by the United Kingdom Government that, subject to the right of Parliament to fix the Budget year by year, all existing preference margins accorded to the Dominions shall be retained for three years. Conservative members are wondering whether this is not a more striking achievement than appears on the surface. In addition to the normal Budget tariff preferences the Dominions receive preferential treatment both as regards the McKenna duties and the safeguarding duties. The McKenna duties continue until they are repealed in a future Budget, and Mr. Snowden has indicated that he desires to abolish them as soon as the condition of the national revenue allows. The position of the safeguarding duties is specially interesting. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced this year that they would be allowed to lapse on the appointed day, and the duty on lace has already been withdrawn, with a consequent steady increase of unemployment in the lace trade. The duties on gloves, gas mantles, and cutlery do not expire until next month, and members wish to know whether the Government proposes to introduce legislation to continue them. In the meantime the appropriate Government Departments are to press forward their inquiries into the quota system, bulk purchase, and import boards in the hope that it will be possible for the Economic Conference to meet at Ottawa in June.

Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary of the Mines Department, will meet representatives of the German Government in London to-day, when he will discuss with them the international aspects of the mining industry with special reference to the hours worked in the pits. On November 28 he will attend a conference of representatives of the coalowners and coal exporters to discuss the question of coordination in the sale of coal for the export market. It is expected that the constitution of the National Board which is to be set up under the Coal Mines Act will be announced this week.

It is understood that the Liberals as a party will be prepared to support the second reading of the new Consumers' Council Bill. Since the first Bill on the subject was dropped there have been consultations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, as a result of which the original Clause 5 has been amended. Anxiety was expressed by the Liberals in the debate on the earlier Bill last Session that this clause, which deals with the power of the Board of Trade to regulate prices and charges, might prove to be too inquisitorial, and might apply to the individual shopkeeper. The Government insisted that this was not its intention, and the clause, as now worded, provides that prices and charges shall be regulated only where "conditions exist which restrict the free play of competition." The Liberals have always agreed that the position of monopolies ought to be dealt with in this way.

Sir Archibald Sinclair has agreed to become Chief Liberal Whip, and a meeting of the party will be held to-morrow night, when the official announcement will be made.

The Prime Minister is to address a conference, convened by the Minister of Agriculture, of urban allotment authorities at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, to-day. The conference will consider the Government's proposals that allotments be provided for unemployed persons.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	2.30 & 8.40
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	MASKS AND FACES	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE TOY CART	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE	8.45
"Q"	GOSSIP	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE À LA MODE	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE ONLY WAY	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS MIRIAN DUNCAN AND M. ETIENNE AMYOT	8.30
Queen's Hall	MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30
Astoria	THREE FACES EAST	1 to 11
Capital	HER MAN	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	SWING HIGH	1 to 11
Empire	WAY OUT WEST	12 to 12
Kensington	SON OF THE GODS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	OLD ENGLISH	2 to 11
New Gallery	ON APPROVAL	2 to 11
New Victoria	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WOMAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE TEMPORARY WIDOW	1 to 11
Rialto	THE KING OF JAZZ	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable winds ; cloudy ; fog early, persisting locally ; cold.

Further Outlook.—Gradually becoming less settled generally. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Proposals for the reduction of the wages of the railway shops and stores staffs were submitted yesterday by the managers to the unions. These are estimated to represent a saving of £1,500,000 a year, making, with the proposed cuts in the wages of the conciliation grades already communicated, a total estimated saving of £11,000,000. (p. 14)

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced to the Church Assembly yesterday the constitution of the Commission appointed by himself and the Archbishop of York to report on the relations of Church and State. Some criticism was offered by the Bishop of Norwich and Lord Brentford, but their amendment was rejected. (p. 19)

The draw in the Irish Free State sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap took place yesterday at Dublin. The prize fund amounted to £409,527, and Irish hospitals will receive £131,724. A list of those who have drawn horses is published. (p. 16)

Lord Crewe has intimated to the Cheshire County Council his willingness to present Crewe Hall to the county for use as the headquarters of the county council administration. (p. 17)

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, opened a Public Health Congress and Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, yesterday, and Sir Arthur Newsholme gave an address on "Medicine and the State." (p. 11)

Last night was call night at the four Inns of Court. (p. 7)

POLITICS

The question of policy in Palestine was debated in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Amery criticized the Government, especially in the matter of the recent White Paper. Dr. Shiels and the Prime Minister replied. Sir Herbert Samuel also took part in the debate. (p. 8)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent, commenting on the renewal of rumours that an early reconstruction of the Government is likely, states definitely that neither Mr. MacDonald nor Mr. Snowden has the slightest intention of handing over his office to anyone else. (p. 14)

A large majority of I.L.P. members of Parliament, including two Ministers (Mr. Shinwell and Mr. T. Johnston), are stated to be in opposition to the new constitution of the group decided upon by the last I.L.P. conference. (p. 16)

The writ for the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney was issued yesterday. Nominations are to be made on November 25, and polling will take place on December 3. (p. 16)

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision will take place to-morrow at the House of Lords. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke for the Indian Liberals, the Maharajah of Bikaner for the Princes, and Mr. Jayakar for "Young India" at a plenary session of the Round-Table Conference yesterday. (pp. 14 and 9)

The general strike in Madrid ended yesterday. Strikes were declared at Granada and at Barcelona, where there were minor disorders. (p. 14)

The results of the Polish General Election so far to hand indicate that the Government Party has gained about 120 seats, and will have a clear majority of about 25 over all other parties in combination. (p. 14)

The Commissioner in Sind has issued a Note condemning the hooliganism on the part of youths in Gandhi caps who insulted and attacked European and Indian women at Karachi on Saturday. (p. 13)

The League's Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference began to consider the draft of a French resolution to enable Governments to form an estimate in advance of the Conference as to the possibility of the limitation of budgets for warlike purposes and the undertakings involved. This was adopted, together with a Spanish amendment, and the Commission then began to discuss the limitation of naval armaments. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Cambridge University beat Swansea by 38 points to 8 in a Rugby football match at Cambridge yesterday ; Bristol met with their first defeat of the season at the hands of Redruth at Redruth, by 6 points to 3. (p. 7)

A race meeting was begun at Warwick yesterday, frost delaying the start of the racing for half an hour. (p. 6)

R. T. Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, Amateur and Open Golf Champion of Great Britain and the United States, has announced his intention to retire. (p. 7)

The Young Professionals' Invitation Tennis Handicap was begun at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

The Army Squash Rackets Championship was begun in the courts of the Army and Navy and United Services Clubs yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The New Capital Market ; South Durham and Cargo Fleet Steel Results ; Peruvian Corporation's Year ; P. C. T. Construction Accounts ; S. Instone's Report ; Brazil's Trade Balance ; and Incomes through Life Assurance Schemes. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loan rates were higher. Discount rates remained almost unaltered. The Bank sold £260,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Spanish rate moved against Spain, but the Swedish, Swiss, and German rates were lower. The French exchange advanced. Argentine currency depreciated. Gold rose ¼d. to 85s. 1¼d. per ounce; silver declined 1-16d. to 16 11-16d. (p. 21)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and steady. British Government securities eased slightly, but other high-class investments generally continued strong. A further rise took place in Chinese bonds. Motor shares were dull. The Rubber group hardened slightly in sympathy with the commodity. (p. 21)

PALESTINE

The course of yesterday's debate on Palestine should serve as another warning of the dangers attending any carelessness in the preparation of State Papers and any uncertainty about the policy which they propound. It was even suggested by MR. LLOYD GEORGE, who opened the attack, that the Government, if they had a policy for Palestine at all, had departed from that of their predecessors in favour of one which was unfair to the Jews and constituted a departure from the international obligations imposed upon this country by an international Mandate. The recently published Statement of Policy, which furnished him with the text for a good deal of rhetoric, cannot fairly be stretched to bear this interpretation. But it does show, in MR. AMERY'S words, "the inevitability of tactlessness"—and one may fairly add "the inevitability of bad "drafting"—under the present Administration. The White Paper had some very obvious defects. It contained unnecessary asperities. Its presentation of the situation in Palestine appeared to be one-sided. While some passages in it have offended a susceptible and emotional people, there were others so ambiguously worded as to excuse, and indeed to invite, misinterpretation. In a letter recently published in these columns LORD HAILSHAM and SIR JOHN SIMON drew attention to the apparent conflict between the Mandate—itself not a model of clear statement—and no fewer than seven paragraphs of the latest Statement of Policy. LORD PASSFIELD'S reply explained at some length that their inferences were based upon a misinterpretation of the meaning of these passages. But what is to be said of the drafting of so important a document when two most eminent lawyers thus fail to interpret the meaning of its most essential provisions and the intentions of the Government which issued it ? More lately the impression of Ministerial vacillation and of confusion in the White Paper has been deepened by a subsequent decision of the Government to allow a number of Jewish immigrants, whose permits were cancelled last May, to enter Palestine and settle there. These people, it appears, belong to classes to whose admission SIR JOHN HOPE-SIMPSON raised no general objection in his Report. But the coincidence of the new concession with the discovery that the large Jewish electorate in the Whitechapel division, where a by-election is impending, were deeply concerned about the Government's supposed hostility to Zionism is not altogether reassuring.

The fact is that, not for the first time, the intentions of the Government have been a good deal better than their declarations. MR. MACDONALD'S personal telegram to GENERAL SMUTS, which was published on October 27, was a far better statement of their policy than the original document issued by the Colonial Office. He repeated much of its substance yesterday, and made it clear that his Government intended absolute impartiality towards all Palestinians, whether Jews or Arabs, on whose cooperation, as DR. SHIELS had already pointed out in his defence of the Government, the future economic prosperity of Palestine is entirely dependent. He confirmed the assurance, already given by the UNDER-SECRETARY for the COLONIES, that the Government had never contemplated any evasion of its obligations as the Mandatory for Palestine or any compulsory crystallization of the Jewish National Home in its present state of development. Their proposals for the intensive agricultural development of Palestine at a cost of £2,500,000 incurred little or no serious criticism in the course of the debate, and were of importance as showing that they had decided to carry out the principal recommendations of the Hope-Simpson Report as soon as possible. But a certain *caveat* is needed here. It is to be hoped that the loan which is to be raised on the guarantee of the British Treasury will be expended as far as possible on productive objects, all the more since its service during the years immediately following its issue will be a charge upon the British Budget. The Report in effect proposes an increase in the strength of the Civil Service of Palestine which will not easily be borne by a country which is never likely to grow rich upon its native resources. The multiplication of Departments and posts, which will inevitably be filled by non-Arab specialists, may add to the efficiency of the Administration; but they will not enhance its popularity with the majority of the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory.

It still remains to be seen whether yesterday's explanation of the policy of the Government will compose the angry excitement among the Jews of many countries—in New York, for example, which contains a larger Jewish community than any other city in the world. Some of the indignation which manifested itself so loudly has abated after a more careful study of the Palestine facts, and in this connexion a tribute must be paid to the good sense and moderation which have consistently marked the comments of the *New York Times* on the British Government's statement of policy. But much ill-feeling unfortunately remains, and is likely to remain, among the political Zionists, who, according to SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, are in a small minority, though his estimate of their strength will probably be contested by those who are acquainted with the rank and file rather than with the leaders of Zionism. In so far as Jewish disappointment has been caused by the refusal of the British Government to accept an interpretation of the Mandate which would translate the Jewish National Home into a Jewish National State in Palestine, no policy that any British Government can honourably follow will disarm it. The extreme claims of political Zionism are inadmissible. They involve the establishment, with the aid of British administration, ultimately backed by British troops, of a Jewish ascendancy over the Arabs of Palestine in obvious violation of the relevant Articles of the Mandate. But the moderate Zionists, who loudly regret the set-back to the policy of intensive colonization, will do well to remember, first that, as SIR HERBERT SAMUEL wisely said, an Arab gain is not a Jewish loss, and secondly that a Jewish National Home requires a solid foundation of Arab good will to be secure. The policy of the Government clearly aims at securing that good will. It is a pity that it was stated with so little precision in the first instance.

The Salvation Army

For a whole week the forty-two Commissioners of the Salvation Army assembled under GENERAL HIGGINS have been thrashing out the constitutional problems which have brought them together. Though not spectacular like the assembly of the High Council, the meeting is recognized as hardly less important, for it is the first time that the leaders of the Army have been able to get down to the work of reform which was promised, if not inaugurated, when GENERAL HIGGINS assumed command. So far it cannot be said that they have been dilatory. Successive reforms have been agreed upon; certain obvious hindrances to efficiency have been removed easily and harmoniously. It has been resolved that no General shall hereafter nominate or appoint his successor, who shall always be elected; that the General shall no longer be the sole trustee of the Army's property ; and that he shall retire at the age of seventy. The case for these changes has long been self-evident, and indeed GENERAL HIGGINS was pledged to them. He has also indicated the possibility of further reform. "We want," he said earlier in the month, "to move a bit away "from autocracy and to get a bit nearer to "what is known as constitutional government." This question, which is much less definite than those already settled, may well occupy the Commissioners longer, for so autocratic are the executive powers of the General at present that the precise methods by which the Army is to be brought nearer to constitutional government cannot be easy to determine. It is generally felt, however, that the duty of directing all the Army's enterprises, in whatever part of the world, of appointing, commissioning, promoting, and if necessary dismissing all the leading officers, and of regulating all the Army's literature, is more than any one man can now be reasonably expected to fulfil, especially when he also has many public calls on his time and energies. It is not easy to think of a parallel to the General in respect of the powers which have hitherto been entrusted to him. The case for a devolution of his authority looks very strong ; and, to keep to the military analogy, it would seem that the formation of something like a General Staff has become imperative. At present the General and his Commissioners may prefer to proceed by degrees rather than commit themselves hastily ; but that preliminary steps will be taken is hardly to be doubted, even if others have to be deferred to subsequent meetings, the periodical holding of which the GENERAL has recently foreshadowed.

Beef in Birmingham

The message from a Special Correspondent who has been inquiring into the sale of National Mark beef in Birmingham gives definite grounds for the conclusion that the scheme introduced into that city by the Ministry of Agriculture just a year ago is at last beginning to make visible headway. At present the progress is slow. According to one estimate three-quarters of the Birmingham meat trade are still opposed to the use of the National Mark for beef. So far as this formidable proportion of the organized retail butchers and wholesalers is concerned the position remains unchanged. The Wholesale Meat Salesmen's Association stands officially where it did last June, when the resolution to boycott the scheme was adopted. But in spite of their refusal to cooperate with the Ministry the number of shops selling marked and graded beef is now said to be steadily increasing week by week. Of the big meat-selling corporations in Birmingham the Stirchley Cooperative Society, which has been supplying National Mark Beef all along, has been joined in the same policy by the Birmingham Cooperative Society and by the British and Argentine Meat Company. In the early months of the scheme the largest number of sides of beef graded and marked in any one week was 600. The average declined through April and May, and after the withdrawal of the wholesalers' support fell below 100. Since then it has been gradually rising, and in the week before last the total reached 500, an increase of nearly 100 sides over the return for the last week in October and the highest figure recorded since the first week in April. Thanks to the extended use of publicity and the support of enthusiastic advocates, including women speakers, drawn from all political parties in the city, the tide is steadily turning in favour of the scheme. The demand of the public for the marked and graded beef seems to be slowly but definitely becoming more pronounced.

It is, of course, on the extent and persistence of that demand that the eventual withdrawal of the trade opposition, of which the Ministry are now hopeful, must depend. If the public in sufficient numbers make a point of asking for marked beef, the dealers will necessarily sooner or later fall into line. There was a time, after the Government inspectors were no longer permitted to carry out the marking and grading at the wholesalers' stalls, when the retail buyer could not purchase graded beef, however much he might want it, and the lack of the supply naturally diminished the demand. Now, owing to the separate stall placed by the Corporation at the disposal of the official inspectors for grading and marking, no retail butcher can any longer tell his customers that graded beef is not to be had. But the present method of getting it, as our Correspondent points out, is lengthy and unsatisfactory, and those butchers who are cooperating in the scheme would much prefer a return to the system by which the meat was marked before leaving the wholesalers' stalls. The argument of the wholesalers and of those in sympathy with them—that no one stands to benefit by the marking system—is contrary to the facts of the case and to the views of the Central Landowners' Association, the Land Agents' Society (in daily touch with farmers in all parts of the country), the National Farmers' Union, and practically every organization which is entitled to speak for British agriculture. It is common knowledge, as SIR GEORGE COURTHOPE said last June in a letter published in these columns, that the home beef producer has been handicapped in marketing his live-stock in the past by the fact that he has had no means of carrying through to the consuming public a guarantee of its origin and quality. It stands to reason that the housewife would be better off under a system which ensures that she gets the quality of beef which she asks and pays for, than under one which enables a dishonest trader to offer for sale imported and inferior beef under the guise of the best English. And, in the third place, as was pointed out by DR. ADDISON'S predecessor at the Ministry, it is clear that the attempt to boycott the National Mark scheme is a blow struck against the butcher who has welcomed it as giving an impartial guarantee to his own trade in the best beef that British farmers can supply. On these three grounds it is earnestly to be hoped that, under the influence of public opinion and the growing public demand for certified and properly graded home-bred beef, all the wholesalers and retailers of Birmingham will of their own accord set an example to the whole country by giving their support to the much-needed reform which DR. ADDISON is endeavouring to bring about.

On Wanting a Change

One of the most annoying things that a man can be told at this time of the year is that he wants a change. Even from the blandest of doctors to the most patient of patients the pronouncement is almost bound to ruffle. Of course he wants a change. Who is there that does not, with the summer holiday dim in the distance and the black months of winter close ahead ? But, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the well-meant advice ignores the real problem. The question is not whether the poor man wants a change, but whether he can afford the money and the time to take it. If he cannot, he is condemned to watch with envious eyes the joyous preparations of the lucky hundredth, and of the still luckier ones who know, without any prompting from friends and doctors, that a winter change of scene is both essential to their well-being and within the compass of their means. One fits himself out lavishly for winter sport. Another's fancy is taken by the comparative novelty of a West Indian cruise. Another still swears by the Riviera. Yet another, waiting no longer for the new thing to come out of Africa, is going there to find it, to see the sights in cities which not so very long ago were the nests of corsair swarms, and to picnic with car and camel in desert sands which have made light of swallowing armies at a gulp. It is all very trying for the man who must stay at home. He vainly seeks consolation in recalling to the objects of his envy the Latin tag which dissociates a change of sky from the change of heart which they so clearly need. The happy travellers jauntily retort that they are not worrying about their hearts, and that it is precisely the home climate that they object to.

The man who cannot get his winter change by following the oversea fashion must look elsewhere for comfort. Within, if not without, there may be a gleam of hope. If he cannot change his surroundings, perhaps he can change himself. The body whose frailties clamour for the change undergoes complete renewal, if popular science is right, every seven years or so. That, the disconsolate man may tell himself, hardly counts, since the atoms which make up his too, too solid or too tenuous flesh replace one another by such soft degrees that he is not even conscious of the process. All the same he feels bound to admit that there is something in it when he faces the almost incredible fact that the queer small boy in a school photograph was a stage of his own unique and very self. Mind and heart should surely be more under his control than a body whose changes are so deeply rooted in the reflex and the subconscious. So, if his sky is immutable, perhaps he can by taking thought alter the look which he turns towards it. The degrees of change may be slow and almost imperceptible. But each one counts, and has its say in the direction of the change. Each thought, word, and deed, however apparently negligible, adds its mite to the result. And the effect is cumulative. The thoughts, words, and deeds which seem nothing more than bald replicas of those of yesterday have behind them the momentum of all their predecessors. The snowball grows, the groove wears deeper, until at length the moving mass refuses to be ignored, and a newness of life and character stands confessed both to his fellows and to the man himself. Of what kind that newness shall be depends upon the tiny elements from whose totality it issues. Short of some cataclysm from without, it is with the here and now of daily life that it lies to determine the volume and the quality of even the most striking change. It is no bad beginning to realize that putting off the old man and putting on the new is an affair of untiring patience and minute gradations, and not the variety-turn of a quick-change artist.

A DEDUCTION KILLED BY A FACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Huxley's original joke against Spencer is thus recorded by Spencer himself at page 403, Part VI., Vol. I., of his Autobiography :—

"A witticism of his at my expense has remained with me these 20 years. He was one of a circle in which tragedy was the topic, when my name came up in connexion with some opinion or other ; whereupon he remarked :—'Oh ! you know, Spencer's idea of a tragedy is a deduction killed by a fact.'"

Now the prefatory note to Vol. II. of that work shows that Spencer began writing it in 1886, and that Part VI. was one of the two earliest sections written. As the work was finished probably in 1893 (the preface to Vol. I. is dated April 27, 1894), it seems extremely likely that this early-written Part VI. was set down well *before* 1890. Spencer's allusion to the joke having remained in his memory "these 20 years" implies that it was originally made *before* 1870—the date when it reappeared in a more finished form in the Presidential Address to the British Association. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE EASTGATE.

28, Stanley-road, Woodford, E.18, Nov. 17.

WRAPT IN MYSTERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We had occasion to report to a trade paper the non-arrival of the week's issue. They communicated with the Post Office and received a reply to the effect that unless they can send them the wrapper it is impossible for them (the Post Office) to investigate the trouble. We have now written to the Post Office asking them to be good enough to suggest to us how we can return a wrapper which we have never received. We wonder what the answer—if any—will be.

Yours faithfully,

G. MILLER AND CO.

1 and 3, Cotton-street, Barbican, E.C.1, Nov. 14.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLAND

THE B.B.C. AND THE NEW SYNDICATE

FUTURE OF COVENT GARDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Though grievously ill in bed, my mind is keen as ever, and can transfer itself to paper, through an amanuensis, quite easily. Therefore, with clearness I approach your announcement in *The Times* last Saturday about the future of grand opera in Britain. Covent Garden Opera House has been near my heart for well over fifty years, and I expect my knowledge of it extends as long as that of anybody else, and I have been its owner, and I love it. Therefore, when I make the following remarks, it is not in any spirit of criticism, but only to clear up the doubts and difficulties which are in my own mind.

I understand that Mr. Szarvasy, that fine friend of opera, and a friend of my own, is to be chairman of a new syndicate to be formed. "An income of £30,000 has been guaranteed from various sources," your announcement tells us. Guarantees may be fluid things. How long will this guarantee last, and who are the guarantors ? The Grand Opera Syndicate had a large number of influential subscribers behind it, but that did not prevent it sliding down the slippery slope which led to its ultimate bankruptcy.

Your announcement says further that "all the funds and earnings of the new company will be devoted to furthering the scheme." Does that mean the Covent Garden scheme only, or does it include opera in the provinces ? Further, the grand vista is set out in front of us, for schools of music and other such praiseworthy projects. I gather that the Imperial League of Opera will operate on its own account in the provinces, and, so to speak, rotate on its own basis, and that Covent Garden Syndicate will operate in English opera in the provinces, and in international opera during the grand season.

I have kept what seem to me the two most vital questions till the last.

(1) What hand is the B.B.C. going to play in this great game ? Will it allocate a share of its huge income to the cause of opera ? After all it is a semi-State Department, and the money is public money collected from wireless subscribers. If it would really help opera financially, then we ought all to rejoice. If not, we are not going to get much "forrader."

(2) Last, but not least, how about Covent Garden Opera House itself ? Some weeks ago we were told quite confidently in the Press that the freehold could be acquired, at what sounded to me a moderate price. Then we were told an arrangement for that purpose was to be concluded. Since then the curtain has dropped and we have learned no more. Is the freehold of the Opera House for sale or is it not ? If it is, and the Opera House is bought, then indeed our eyes can survey a great future for opera in England. The Opera House at Covent Garden will be the rock on which the whole scheme will rest securely, the central star round which the provincial schemes will revolve. Its doors will be open to them. The scheme for schools and educational opera will be there. It will be a complete whole. Otherwise I know full well how, as leases run out, financial security runs out with them. It was so with the Grand Opera Syndicate. The B.B.C. can indeed be an unprecedented patron of opera, if it acquires the freehold.

It will then, of course, have to decorate the house and bring it up to date, but it will be money well spent, and after all its coffers have been filled by wireless subscribers, and it has the means as a trustee for those moneys to confer a priceless benefit on opera in this country. If this opportunity is lost, like so many other opportunities, it may not come again. I am superstitious, and it cannot have been for nothing that the mailed figure of, perhaps, Siegfried floated above the heads of a large audience at Covent Garden the other evening and went towards the stage door.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WITTENHAM.

14, Avenue-road, N.W.8, Nov. 17.

PERICLES AND PROTECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. H. Rackham has discovered (*The Times*, Nov. 13) that Pericles was in his Athenian policy an out-and-out free-trader. To repeat his quotation from the Funeral Oration :

Because of the greatness of our city the fruits of the whole earth flow in upon us; so that we enjoy the goods of other countries as freely as those of our own.

Mr. Rackham does not delay in drawing his inference, in order to explain to us where the money came from that enabled a poor country to pay for these luxuries. One can agree, however, that the subject affords a most interesting parallel for present fiscal difficulties. Historians are well aware of the facts and of the disastrous results to which they led, and they are an excellent example of the lessons that history can teach; but it is not for an amateur like myself to dilate on these matters.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH LARMOR.

Cambridge, Nov. 13.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Andrew Williamson, in his speech to the shareholders of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, reported in *The Times* of to-day, states that the Commonwealth Government, in consultation with the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, had come to an agreement for pooling the London exchange to the extent of £36,000,000 for the year; that this compelled the trading banks to ration the amount of exchange they can give to their regular customers, and has held up in Australia a good deal of money that otherwise would have been transferred to London.

On Armistice morning, of all days in the year, two widowed ladies living in Surrey, both of whom lost their sons in the War, received a bald notice from one of the Australian trading banks' London office (not Mr. Williamson's), intimating that their annuities of £500 a year (payable under the will of a brother who lived in Australia) would forthwith be reduced to £300, "on instructions by cable from our head office." Now, Sir, the income from the estate is a large one, sufficient to provide for the annuities many times over, and the money for the purpose is lying in the bank in Sydney. The tragedy of the whole thing is that the annuities are the sole support of the two sisters, and the loss to each of them of £200 a year must mean the break up of their homes.

What are we to think of a Government which docks, even temporarily, widows who have the misfortune to live in England of 40 per cent. of their income to enable it to pay its debts, and at the same time continues to run its railways at a loss of over £6,000,000 year after year, and build a bridge that will cost another £6,000,000 ? I have seen no proposal that the Australian people should dock themselves 40 per cent. They appear to be haggling over 10!

Your obedient servant,

November 13. M.I.C.E.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Monday, November 10, an individual called at this house about 4.15 p.m., when one young maid was alone on the premises. He rang the bell and informed her that he was an official from the Valuation Office of the Inland Revenue calling to inspect the house for death duties to be levied on the estate of the late owner. In support of his assertion he produced a card bearing what purported to be his name, and mentioned our solicitors by name as coming with their knowledge.

We had received no request for an interview, no advice intimating that an official would call, no communication of any kind, nor had our solicitors been approached in the matter at all.

Nottingham, Nov. 11. OUTRAGED.

WEST TO SOUTH IN AFRICA

REPAYING A BAD DEBT

I.—THREE COLONIES

The following is the first of two articles describing a recent African tour, and touching upon various points in the relation of white men to Africans.

(By Lord Winterton, M.P.)

The journey which I am about to describe was made partly because I have been for many years a landowner in one of the Colonies visited, and partly because a general interest in the affairs of Africa, as well as Asia, inclines me to travel in those two continents as frequently as time and money permit. I sailed from Southampton on August 21 for Lobito Bay, in Portuguese West Africa. No British line runs a regular service to the port in question, and, consequently, I booked a passage in a German ship. In it I found politeness and cleanliness, with a very fair standard both of food and accommodation.

The ship stopped *en route* at Freetown in Sierra Leone, Takoradi and Accra on the Gold Coast, and Lagos in Nigeria. Through the courtesy of the various Governors and Governments, acting on information sent by the Colonial Office, the party of which I formed one was offered every facility for seeing as much

of the ports and surrounding country as was possible in the time. Moreover, in conjunction with generous hospitality, we had the opportunity of meeting all the principal residents at each place.

Freetown, once the "white man's grave" and a synonym for everything undesirable and unhealthy in the Tropics, has been cleansed of its evil reputation by the abolition of the mosquito, and the consequent absence of fever. Like Omdurman, Panama, and other places, it seems to me to furnish a silent rebuke to the fellow-countrymen of the man who made this immunity possible ; for Sir Ronald Ross, the discoverer of the malarial mosquito, has never received adequate financial reward for his immense discovery, nor is this neglect made less reprehensible by his never having asked for anything. He is probably the greatest benefactor of mankind alive to-day. Seen as we saw it, on a clear day after heavy rain, Freetown is an attractive little place. The deep green of the foliage, the mountains rising behind, the pleasant solidity of the old fort and eighteenth-century houses, the bright cotton dresses in many colours of the negresses, give a charming impression, especially if one is accustomed to the red and raw Africa of the South.

TAKORADI AND ACCRA

Takoradi, the new port of the Gold Coast, was opened by Mr. J. H. Thomas in 1928. This opening had some significance. It showed, in the first place, that Colonial Office policy does not proceed on party lines ; one can hardly conceive of a Minister of Labour asking his or her predecessor to perform a similar ceremony ; and it showed, in the second place, the importance attached by the Imperial Government to West African development and trade, for otherwise they would not have invited an ex-Cabinet Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies to perform the ceremony. These facts at once impressed and pleased the local officials, both European and African. The success of the visit was enhanced by the personal popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas during their stay.

Takoradi harbour appears to be admirably equipped and well fitted for the big trade in cocoa, palm oil, and manganese from a neighbouring mine, which it will eventually handle. At the moment the Gold Coast is suffering quite as heavily as any other part of the world from the drop in commodity prices.

The Gold Coast produces something like 50 per cent. of the world's supplies of cocoa, and the slump has hit her heavily. At Takoradi are some newly built works belonging to one of the great oil companies. They comprise containers with a total capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, and a factory in which the cans for the oil and the boxes which hold them are made and filled. The factory is equipped with the most modern machinery ; it is hardly an exaggeration to say that a piece of tin plate goes in at one end, a piece of ply wood at the other, and come out together as a filled, soldered, and labelled tin of petrol. The oil is brought in pipes from the tankers, and ships can be fuelled by the same means. In all this big enterprise but five Europeans are employed ; the rest of the work is performed by Africans.

Accra seems very old-fashioned after Takoradi. One goes ashore by means of a "surf-canoe-chair" (*i.e.*, a box with a seat, slung on the ship's crane) and a surf boat. But if Accra itself is old-fashioned, the neighbourhood is not, for it contains the famous new African University of Achimota and the African Hospital. The high standard of teaching in the one, and of medical and nursing service in the other, as well as the perfection of construction and equipment in both, almost take one's breath away. There are similar institutions in British India where every rupee of expenditure has to be considered, the menace of Budget deficits lurking always in the background.

THE GUGGISBERG POLICY

A great deal of the remarkable development on the Gold Coast since the War is due to what is called the Guggisberg Policy, after the late Sir Gordon Guggisberg. While nobody questions the inherent soundness of this policy, or the benefits it has conferred on the Colony, doubts are beginning to be entertained in some quarters whether it has always been put into practice wisely, or with a sufficient regard for the "inevitability of gradualness." There is, for example, the question of finance. The slump in commodity prices is hitting the Gold Coast very hard, as I have already stated. The Budget is bound to be affected for the next year or two, perhaps for longer. The enterprises and institutions to which I have been referring bring not only advantages, but also recurring liabilities. Another question is the effect on the African himself. That West Africa must be developed in the interest of the African no one disputes. Unhampered by European settlement, the administrations in the various British West African colonies are free to work out a complete and co-ordinated policy of African development. Consciously or unconsciously we are repaying to West Africans the frightful debt we incurred in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The appalling misery and cruelty of the slave trade and the mischief done by the later trade in gin place us under a big obligation to West Africa. But is our repayment always wisely made ?

Such unsolved problems in the education of the native as have vexed India for 40 years, and for some years the

Sudan, are beginning to appear in West Africa. I was told that the educated African infrequently returns to his village, or, if he does, is unwilling to engage in agriculture. I was told, also, of a growing shortage, in some places, of artisans—masons, smiths, carpenters, and the like—and a growing surplus of clerks and persons anxious to enter Government service. The African who can read and write despises any form of manual labour, however skilled. Already newspapers have been published which are as fatuous and venomous in their treatment of public affairs as any extremist newspaper in India.

Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, is pleasantly situated on the banks of a large tidal creek which makes an excellent harbour. Like other of the larger British towns on this coast, it has in recent years greatly improved its amenities and healthiness for Europeans and Africans alike. The climate in the cool months is excellent, but, notwithstanding everything that has been or can be done, a trip home every 18 months or two years is necessary for the British resident.

Common to the three colonies we visited are excellent roads near the coast towns and the new concrete houses, proof against the ravages of white ants, which are being built for Europeans and Africans, Government servants and business men. In appearance and in comfort they are much superior to the old corrugated iron buildings.

British officials in West Africa are enthusiastic about their work and the future of the different territories. Despite certain unpleasant manifestations to which I have already referred, all with whom I spoke liked working with and for the West African peoples. As it happened, I met in each colony one or two officials who had previously served under Government, either in the Army or otherwise, in India. I was not a little depressed to hear from all of them that they infinitely preferred their present to their former work, mainly because it was less complicated, and the future course of events could be more reasonably predicted.

(To be concluded)

COTTON INDUSTRY

MINISTERS TO CONSULT WITH SPINNERS

The Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes, and the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson, are going to Manchester on Thursday to carry on the consultations which they began on October 22 with representatives of the cotton industry, on the application by the industry of the recommendations contained in the report of the Government Committee. On this occasion the Ministers will continue their discussions with the representatives of the spinning section of the industry.

Our Manchester Correspondent telegraphs that the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations announced yesterday that the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has held long sittings over the week-end preparing for the resumed interview with the two Ministers, and it is understood that the principal subject of discussion will be the proposed scheme of the federation for the stabilization and rationalization of the American spinning section of the industry. Further interviews between the Ministers and the representatives of other sections of the industry will, it is understood, have to be fixed for later dates.

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations also announced the intention of the Government, through the Overseas Trade Department, to give substantial financial assistance to the project for a British cotton textiles exhibition in London in February next.

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BY-ELECTION IN WHITECHAPEL

ISSUE OF WRIT

PALESTINE AND THE JEWISH VOTE

Candidates { Mr. Loel Guinness (U.). Mr. Barnett Janner (L.). Mr. James Hall (Lab.). Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.).

Nominations: November 25.
Polling: December 3.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	3,417
Labour majority ..	9,180

The writ for the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney was issued yesterday afternoon. Nominations are to be made on Tuesday, November 25, and the poll will be taken on Wednesday, December 3.

There is a feeling in the constituency that the issue of the writ should have been moved earlier, and so far as there has been delay this is attributed to the desire of the Government to clear away misunderstandings on the subject of the Palestine Mandate. A Socialist view is that the Zionist question will play a smaller part in the by-election than seemed likely when the death of Mr. Gosling threw open the representation in Parliament of a division in which Jewish voters form more than 40 per cent. of the electorate, but it was recognized yesterday that a good deal would turn on the character of the debate in the House of Commons last night.

If the resentment aroused by the recent White Paper on Palestine is not allayed the Labour Party will almost certainly lose many Jewish votes given at the General Election to the late member. Mr. Loel Guinness, the Conservative candidate, is prepared to pledge himself to uphold, in the letter and the spirit, the undertakings given to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration; and as a member, he submits, of the only party in the House of Commons which has both the will and the power to resist what Dr. Weitzmann and Lord Melchett regard as a damaging blow by the Government to Jewish hopes, he is appealing for the support of all Jewish electors.

Mr. Guinness has, of course, other grounds for the indictment of the Government and Socialist policy. He will deal with the complete failure to prevent the increase in unemployment, and he expresses strong opposition to the Bill to compel every child to stay at school for an extra year. He does not take exception to provision being made for children to prolong their period of education if the parents think that this will be a benefit, but on the question of compulsion he is wholly against the Labour proposals.

It is difficult at the beginning of the campaign to form any useful estimate of Conservative prospects in the election. Mr. Guinness last year received only 3,417 votes, or 85 fewer than were given to Captain A. Instone, who contested the seat as a Conservative in 1922. In the intervening years, however, there had been no Conservative candidate before the constituency, and Mr. Guinness had to tackle a forlorn hope equipped chiefly with the zeal and courage of youth. He is now much better known among the electors, and with the realization by the workers that the Government is unable to give effect to the glowing promises which carried the Labour Party into office, he is expected to attract much more substantial support.

The Liberals, on the other hand, think that electors who have lost faith in the Government will come over to the side of Mr. Barnett Janner. They consider that the Jewish population is traditionally inclined to Liberalism and may be won back to its doctrines. All the resources of the party are to be used in the contest, and unemployment will be presented as a leading issue. To keep votes from Mr. Guinness, a determined effort will be made to persuade the dock and riverside workers that their employment, already precarious, is further threatened by the Conservative tariff policy. Mr. Janner, in the second of a series of "Broadcasts" which he is circulating, submits that protection or taxes on imports would only result in increasing the numbers of unemployed. "It is essential," he says, "that we should develop—not retard—our trade abroad, particularly with Russia. Work connected with shipping would substantially increase on the development of the exchange of imports and exports, and a large section of the electors in this constituency would be provided with work."

The Labour Party are not relying too optimistically on the big majority secured by Mr. Gosling in his last election contest. A full list of meetings has been arranged, and 14 Labour members of Parliament, including Mr. Lansbury, are announced to speak during the present week.

There were noisy scenes at a Jewish meeting in Christian-street, Commercial-road, last night, when Mr. Hall, the Labour candidate, and Mr. Janner, the Liberal candidate, gave their views on the Palestine question. Mr. Janner had a patient hearing, but Mr. Hall was shouted down, and in the end the meeting broke up in confusion.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

SIR H. PAGE CROFT ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT, M.P., speaking at Harrow last night, said:—"I can give this emphatic message to the Dominion Prime Ministers—'The Conservative Party for the first time in history is unanimous in support of the policy of Imperial Preference.'" He declared that the Government, having utterly failed to check the vast growth of unemployment, had struck a blow at all their hopes in refusing the offer of the Dominions for reciprocal preference:

Men of all parties now agreed that there was little hope of recovering our export trade with the protected foreign countries. There remained the great markets of the Empire, which were absorbing £270,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures each year. The Dominion Prime Ministers had declared that they would gladly do all in their power to deflect this great trade to our idle factories, if we, in return, would by legislative action prefer their produce. The answer of the Government was to declare that they would not give preference to Empire products, but they had consented to explore other proposals during the next year—proposals which the Dominions had made plain did not appeal to them.

RUSSIA AND ROCHDALE PATENTS

The Rochdale Public Libraries Committee have been relieved by a fresh order from the Patent Office of the embarrassment described in *The Times* on October 14. They had received an instruction from the Patent Office requiring them to forward to the Soviet Government a set of British patent specifications for the years from 1886 to 1914, of which they had themselves asked to be relieved. Objection was immediately raised in the town to this gift to the Russian Government of patent specifications, which it was held might be made use of in Russia to the detriment of the British interests concerned. The Libraries Committee have now received an instruction to return the unwanted specifications to the Patent Office, so that the responsibility for the further disposal of the set is now taken off the shoulders of the Rochdale Corporation. It is not known whether the Patent Office authorities will now send the British patent specifications to Russia in that "ordinary course of exchange of amenities between civilized countries" which was given a month ago as the reason for the request.

CRUELTY TO A DOG

JOHN CHARLTON and ARTHUR ROBINSON, two young Shildon miners, were charged at Bishop Auckland yesterday with cruelty to a dog. It was stated that a whippet was thrown down an 84ft. pit shaft, where it remained for three days. John Thomas Ord, an elderly man, rescued the dog from the shaft bottom at great peril to himself. The prosecution stated that Charlton and Robinson had been ratting, and one of them told the police that as the dog was useless for the purpose they threw it down the pit shaft. The dog was living when rescued, but was covered with bruises. For the defence, it was pointed out that the dog had previously belonged to one of the miners, who thought it should be destroyed because of its emaciated condition. His companion volunteered to throw it down the shaft. Both thought the animal would be drowned immediately in the water at the shaft bottom. They were fined £5 each, the CHAIRMAN stating that the offence was a dastardly act.

I.L.P. GROUP IN THE COMMONS

MAJORITY AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Independent Labour Party group in the House of Commons has been reorganized in accordance with the decision of the last I.L.P. conference. It is announced that the conditions of membership of the group have proved unacceptable to "a number"—the great majority apparently—of the I.L.P. members of Parliament, and among this number are two members of the Government, Mr. Shinwell and Mr. T. Johnston.

In effect the new constitution of the I.L.P. group requires its members, in matters of difference with the Labour Party, to give obedience to the I.L.P. The conference instructed the National Council to reconstruct the Parliamentary group "on the basis of acceptance of the policy of the I.L.P. as laid down by the decisions of the annual conference, and as interpreted by the National Administrative Council, and to limit endorsements of future I.L.P. Parliamentary candidates to nominees who accept this basis." The National Council has defined the new conditions of membership of the group, and called for acceptance in writing. In the definitions it is laid down that the "Socialism in our time" and the "Internationalism in our time" programmes must be accepted. The application of this policy in Parliament is to be left to the I.L.P. group, the "normal course" being to press the policy through the Parliamentary Labour Party except when—and here comes the rub—the I.L.P. conference has given instructions with regard to Parliamentary policy, or the National Council, or, in cases of emergency, the I.L.P. Parliamentary Committee, "considers that issues are of such importance as to justify independent action."

The I.L.P. claims to be (in the words of Mr. John Paton, the secretary) "an autonomous unit within the federal structure of the Labour Party," and is determined that the party group in the House of Commons "shall give expression to its distinctive view—and fight for it."

Mr. Shinwell declines to sign the undertaking or to leave the I.L.P. parliamentary group, and challenges anyone's right to exclude him from the group so long as the I.L.P. remains affiliated to the Labour Party. He refuses, of course, to vote against the Government of which he is a member, and suggests that I.L.P. affiliation to the National Labour Party implies loyalty to Labour Party decisions. He says that Mr. Maxton stated "quite definitely at a meeting of the I.L.P. group that one test of loyalty to the I.L.P. was to vote against the Government a few times in the course of a Session." Mr. Shinwell adds:—"I am not prepared to allow the I.L.P., in whose principles I still have faith, to be mishandled by a group who have only one idea in common—the hatred of the Labour Government."

"THE REAL CONFLICT"

Mr. Paton, in a reply to Mr. Shinwell, says that the real conflict is between the "gradualists" and those who believe in the possibility of a speedy advance to Socialism. "A large number of our M.P.s have been opposed to our living income programme. . . . A large majority of the members of the I.L.P. in Parliament are in complete opposition, not only to the programme of the I.L.P. but to the basic conceptions for the advance to Socialism of which it is the expression."

Mr. T. Johnston, in his letter to the National Council, says he cannot understand the I.L.P.'s affiliating to the Labour Party and then binding its representatives to vote, if called upon, against the considered opinions of the body to which it is affiliated. He makes it known that on October 26 the Scottish Divisional Council of the I.L.P. summoned a meeting of Scottish I.L.P. members of Parliament to discuss the whole position, but that the result was to "widen the fissures and intensify the antagonisms."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW ORGANIST OF TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 17

Mr. Hubert Middleton, M.A., Mus.B., External Fellow of Peterhouse and Organist of Ely Cathedral, has been appointed Organist of Trinity College. The appointment will take effect upon the retirement of Dr. Alan Gray at Christmas next.

Mr. J. C. P. Miller, B.A., Trinity College, a Wrangler in 1928, has been elected to an additional Isaac Newton Studentship tenable for one year.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17

The Council has appointed Mr. J. E. Myers, O.B.E., D.Sc., as assistant to the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Myers will retain his appointments as Senior Lecturer in Chemistry and as Tutor and Secretary to the Faculty of Science.

The following appointments in the Faculty of Technology have been made:—Special Lecturer in Yarn and Cloth Markets, Mr. K. W. Bowden, B.Com. (Manchester); Assistant Lecturer in Textile Chemistry, Mr. J. M. Preston, B.Sc. (Liverpool); Assistant Lecturers in Building Construction, Mr. A. V. Wilson, M.I.Struct.E., and Mr. F. L. Barrow, M.Sc. (Birmingham). A.M.Inst.C.E.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

DEALINGS IN STOCKS AND SHARES

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, HERBERT JOHN SPELLEN, 57, journalist, Bedford-court Mansions, W.C.; JOSEPH WISE, 47, diamond broker, 15, Chandos-road, Cricklewood; and STANLEY VICTOR MONCRIEFF, 35, a clerk, of Crieff House, Highfield-drive, West Wickham, Kent (all on bail), appeared on remand on a charge of conspiring together between September, 1928, and November, 1930, and with other persons unknown, to defraud such persons as should be induced to part with money to the Broad Street Press, Limited. Mr. C. Wallace appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Percy Robinson for Spellen; Mr. Elam for Wise; and Mr. Morris Teff for Moncrieff.

Mr. Wallace said that the men were charged with conspiring with others to defraud people from whom they might obtain money in the name of the Broad Street Press, Limited, on the pretence that they were genuine stock and share brokers. The Broad Street Press published the *Finance and Stock Exchange Observer*, which was broadcast throughout the country, and purported to give advice on the buying and selling of stocks and shares. They employed two methods. They got clients to send them perfectly good stocks, which they sold and then advised them to invest in companies which the prosecution allege were perfectly worthless; or they bought good stocks for clients, sold them at a profit, and then invested the whole of the money—except, perhaps, a little profit which they sent to the client—in those worthless companies.

The ALDERMAN.—Are the accused all on bail?

Mr. Wallace.—Yes, sir; and in view of the many remands that will certainly be necessary, the bail (each two sureties in £2,500 each) has been made continuous.

It was stated on behalf of the Throgmorton Press, Limited, that they were in no way connected with the case.

The case was adjourned until December 1.

NEEDS OF DEPTFORD BABIES' HOSPITAL

The Deptford and Greenwich Babies' Hospital, which is actively supported by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is conducting a difficult campaign against diseases and effects of malnutrition in one of the most densely populated and poverty-stricken areas in London. The hospital is housed in two cottages reputed to be over 300 years old, one of which was tenanted by Lord Nelson in the days when Deptford was a centre of maritime enterprise. It still possesses and uses relics of Victory days. A cabin door secures its kitchen and a portion of a chain from the Victory makes fast the entrance from the street, serving as a footpad's chain. The hospital has only 20 beds, maintained by voluntary workers, and the number is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the district. Money is urgently required even to enable the hospital to carry on, while a larger and more modern hospital is demanded by the situation. Subscriptions should be sent to Lady Katherine Meade, at the Albany Institute, Creek-road, Deptford, S.E.8.

FEDERATION FOR INDIA

THE PRINCES AND THEIR TREATIES

Stories circulated yesterday morning about the supposed terms under which the Princes would enter an All-India Federation—said to have been privately laid down on Sunday by the States delegation at a meeting with British Indian representatives—were authoritatively repudiated and condemned as most misleading. There is no controversy between leading men of the two delegations on the Viceroy remaining in India, not only as the King's representative but also as having special relations with the State rulers. The Princes have never suggested that all dynastic questions shall be left "exclusively to themselves." What they claim is that such questions should be in the hands of the Viceroy, as representing the King-Emperor. They have not asked for "their fair share in all State services common to both British India and the Indian States—namely, railways, canals, and Customs." What they have asked for is a share of control of policy in such matters.

The statement that the Princes demand that the Army in India shall remain under the Viceroy is also misleading. What they say is that, since defence is a matter of common concern, the Army should be under the Crown until the way of further federal advance can be determined. On the question of the maintenance of existing treaties the Princes have spoken repeatedly without the slightest ambiguity. They have never suggested that the disciplinary authority exercised in certain cases of alleged misrule "shall be left to the Council of Princes." What they have asked is that the ultimate powers of intervention shall be exercised by the Viceroy as the representative of the King-Emperor, and not by the Governor-General in Council, and that without in any way fettering his discretion he should ascertain the general ideas of the Order of Princes as to any particular class of case. They have also in this connexion suggested the possibility of the formulation of a series of rules by agreement within which this ultimate power of the Viceroy might function, in order to substitute for what might be regarded as an arbitrary discretionary authority something more approaching the rule of law.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END

ANNUAL FESTIVAL DINNER

The twenty-seventh annual festival dinner of Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, of which the Duke of Gloucester is president, was held at the Hotel Victoria last night.

LADY PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, who presided, proposed the toast of "The Hospital." She said that it was situated in one of the poorest districts in London, and therefore did not enjoy the same privileges of getting in the limelight as many others did. There were thousands of houses in the district where families lived in overcrowded rooms, where the breadwinner in many cases was out of work, where frequently there was sickness amongst the parents and children, and where children were born under the most pitiable conditions. These were the people the hospital was serving, and she appealed from the point of view of the patients, who were crying out to the public to help their less fortunate fellow-creatures now on the waiting list.

SIR LEONARD LYLE, chairman of the hospital, in reply, said that the Queen, the patron, in the midst of her busy life never forgot the call of the teeming thousands in the East End who were stricken down by poverty and disease. Times were bad for this country and for voluntary hospitals, but economy had no significance when expenditure had to do with the comfort and the cure of persons stricken down by sickness, disease, and accident. The debt on the out-patients' department had been extinguished owing to the generosity and far-sightedness of the King Edward's Hospital Fund. In that building alone they had no fewer than 152,679 attendances during the past year. The building was the War memorial of the Borough of West Ham. During 1929 they had dealt with 23,000 casualties, the babies born in the maternity home numbered 850, and those born in the district under their hospital supervision numbered 119. If the maternity home were three times the size it would be constantly filled, so great had become its reputation. The hospital was in debt to the extent of £25,000. It cost about £50,000 a year to keep it going, and at the moment they could not afford any large expenditure on buildings, nor could they provide the necessary funds for a new X-ray apparatus and for a second operating theatre.

MAJOR RAPHAEL JACKSON, the secretary, announced subscriptions totalling nearly £7,000.

WOMEN AND GRAND JURIES

PROTEST TO MAGISTRATE

The woman who on Saturday made a protest to Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court against women serving on Grand Juries renewed her application to Mr. Graham Campbell yesterday. She had complained that a Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court made a mistake in not returning a true bill against a man accused of robbing her with violence in Whitehall. She now asked Mr. Graham Campbell, the magistrate who commended the man for trial, to grant her a summons against him for common assault.

MR. GRAHAM CAMPBELL said he had read in the Press the application which the woman made to Mr. Fry, and pointed out that he quite rightly refused to interfere with the decision of the Grand Jury.

The applicant.—I must explain that there were a lot of women sitting on the jury. They asked me a whole lot of silly questions, nothing appertaining to the case at all. I am still attending hospital. Am I not entitled to some protection? It is a shame that the man should go scot-free. My teeth were knocked out.

MR. GRAHAM CAMPBELL said he remembered all the facts of the case, and having regard to the decision of the Grand Jury he could do nothing further.

The applicant.—Then I shall take some other means.

TRIAL OF CIVIL SERVANTS

AN ACQUITTAL AND A CONVICTION

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before JUDGE GREGORY, WILLIAM DAVIE, 47, Civil servant, on bail, and FRANCIS HENRY TURNER, 33, Civil servant, on bail, pleaded "Not Guilty" to an indictment charging them with conspiring together and with others unknown to defraud the Minister of Labour. The jury found Davie *Not Guilty*.

Mr. G. D. Roberts prosecuted; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. Gerald Dodson defended Davie; Mr. Christmas Humphreys defended Turner.

Mr. Roberts said Davie was a staff officer employed in the Government Laboratory and he was in charge of the accounts of the Department. One of his duties was to see that employees in that Department and associated Departments were paid and to make the necessary deductions for insurance stamps. His salary was £670 a year. Turner was a clerical officer in that Department, earning about half that amount. Both men occupied a small office together, and the prosecution suggested that they must both have known what was going on. The case against them was that for three years contributions had been misappropriated and that there was a deficiency of £370.

The jury stopped the case, and by the direction of JUDGE GREGORY they found Davie *Not Guilty*, and he was discharged.

Turner pleaded "Guilty" to counts charging him with forging certain documents, and his plea was accepted and he was not tried on the rest of the indictment.

The JUDGE sentenced Turner to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

Sentence of 14 months' imprisonment was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on Ekpenyon Ita Hogan Bassey, 36, a native of West Africa, for forging documents to enable him to become a law student of the Inner Temple and conspiring to do an act of public mischief. He was found *Not Guilty* of forging certain public documents, the Recorder holding that documents sent to the Inner Temple were not public documents.

IRISH HOSPITAL SWEEPSTAKE

RESULT OF THE DRAW

£409,527 IN PRIZES

The draw for the Hospital Sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap was made yesterday in the Round Room of the Dublin Mansion House. The prize list was made known before the draw was begun.

The draw was supervised by General O'Duffy, Commissioner of the Civic Guard, and the actual drawing of the winning counterfoils and horses was made by four blind boys from a local blind asylum. Before the draw Lord Powerscourt announced that the six hospitals participating in the sweepstake would benefit by having the sum of £131,724 divided among them. The total proceeds of the sweepstake was £658,618; of this sum £409,527 was allotted for prizes. The auditors' report was as follows:—

TOTAL PROCEEDS	£658,618
Estimated amount payable to hospitals	£131,724
Drawer of winning horse	204,764
Drawer of second horse	81,905
Drawer of third horse	40,953
Other starters divide	49,143
All original entries divide	24,572
Seller of ticket for winning horse	5,119
Seller of ticket for second horse	2,047
Seller of ticket for third horse	1,024

THE DRAW

BREAK OF DAY.—Mordick Toirler, 21, Moore-street, East Boston, Massachusetts.
GLORIOUS DEVON.—W. T. and F. R., 1, Irwin-drive, Belfast.
GROWLER.—J. T. P., Daws Hill, Daws-road, Rayleigh, Essex.
ARGONAUTE II.—"Medico," Buckley House, Atherton, Lancashire.
SILVER SPOON.—W. G. Hunter, 34, Richards-terrace, Roath, Cardiff, South Wales.
LEONIDAS II.—"Act," Union Castle Company, care of Box 7, Capetown.
SANS ESPOIR.—G. B. Bailey, 339, Downie-street, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.
KERR'S PINK.—"Sevi," Holmehurst, Rawdon, near Leeds.
TEA PARTY II.—W. L. Mathews, Fore-street, Ridgeway Plympton, Devon.
RUBICON II.—E. Blankenberg, Magistrate's Court, Paledon-square, Capetown.
BUOYANT BACHELOR.—A. J. Friend, Burkitt, Ferndown, Dorset.
TRUNCHEON.—A. Byron Harris, 12th Floor, 381, Fourth-avenue, New York City.
MINT MASTER.—"Birmingham," Traders' Local Club, 8, Routh-road, Saltley.
RICHBOROUGH.—"Nomad," 14, Gwendolen-avenue Putney, S.W.15.
UT MAJEUR.—A. Cowie, Uno, Man., Canada.
LADY ANGELA.—H. Appleton, 44, Park-road, Chorley, Lados.
MONASTIC HASTE.—Alabaster and Tolley, 3, Buonaparte Mansions, Westbourne-grove, London, W.11.
EMPIRE BUILDER.—J. E. Ryan, 13, Croydon-gardens, Fair View, Co. Dublin.
ADLON.—Sergeant W. Finn, Civic Guards, Donard, Co. Wicklow.
PICKLE.—John Tamagna, 404, West 58th Street, New York City.
HOT BUN.—C. J. Van Wyk, care of Sleith Davis, Windhoek, South West Africa.
POMMAME.—"Francis," Belsfield, South Promenade, Blackpool.
GOLD FISH.—K. A. Berrell, Palapye-road, Bachuanaland Protectorate, South Africa.
OLETTA.—"Wynchgate," 108, Woodberry-avenue, Winchmore Hill, London, N.
BOWER OF ROSES.—E. C. Wilson, Mattawa, Ontario, Canada.
BOSS OF THE SHOW.—"C. I. D." 41, Charles-street, Cardiff.
POOR MAN.—U. de Toh, 414, Isaac Peral, Manilla, Philippine Islands.
BRAY BEAU.—Mrs. Shelswell-White, Bantry House, Bantry, Co. Cork.
NESTORIAN.—Selina Thompson, Station Hotel, Worksop.
NORTH DRIFT.—W. G. Dodgson, Market Hotel, Leigh, Lancashire.
CAVENDO.—"Monsieur X," 18, High-street (believed to be Georgetown, Demerara).
BOLDERO.—Miss M. Pigott, 5, Empire-street, Mansfield, Notts.
OX AND ASS.—J. England, Quests End, Drayton-lane, Cosham, Portsmouth.
DUKE OF WELLINGTON II.—Mr. A. Hall, East Gate, Castle Bellingham, Co. Louth.
LOYAT SCOT.—Miss D. Andrews, Monyash-road, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
ROSAL.—A. A. Denn, 24, George-street, Hanover-square, London.
BROWN TONY.—Miss Margaret Cohalan, 706, St. Nicholas-avenue, New York City, U.S.A.
COASTER.—Mrs. Davis, 27, Nicholson-road, Heythorpe, Doncaster, Yorks.
TIMBER.—J. Cullen, 406, Travelers-buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
DANCING TOY.—K. Abdul Rahiman, Shop No. 28, Bibby Raub, Pahang, Federated Malay States.
NORMAN BARON.—"Shalon," 14, Grosvenor-terrace, Glasgow, W.2.
SIX WHEELER.—Dr. P. K. B. Moorthy, S.A. Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Lyankpyaw, Burmah.
SOLOPTIC.—Mrs. H. A. Sharp, 110, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London.
OVERALL.—N. J. Carrick, 26, Caledon-street, Uitenhage, South Africa.
LE VOLEUR.—J. H. Lawrie, Railway Hotel, Dunlop, Ayrshire.
COLIGNY II.—A. P. Dawe, 2808, Ninth-avenue West, Vancouver, British Columbia.
OCEAN WIDE.—"Chelt," Staincliffe, Glencairn Park-road, Cheltenham.
FLANGE.—A. Cross, 16, York-avenue, Liverpool.
EARN HILL.—"Magnetic," 6, Palatine-road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
PROMPTITUDE.—J. Forkin, 4, Albert-street, Fleetwood, Lancashire.
GWYNIAD.—"Algo," 27, Artillery-lane, London, E.1.
REDESWOOD.—T. W. Riley, 4, Willowbank, Bamford-road, Bamford, Rochdale.
CALVADOS.—M. Norris, 27, The Glen, Waterford.
STOCKBOSS.—A. Cooper, 42, Bentinck-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
NOBLE STAR.—James Craxton, Moygannon, Rostrevor, Co. Down.
RHUM.—A. Murray, 4, Blackford-road, Edinburgh.
LEMON CAR.—"Spuds," 17, Rochampton-lane, London.
WHITE CLOVER II.—Mrs. Etna Bonar, Shiel Hospital, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal.
BRITISH SAILOR.—"Tittlemouse," Larkhill, Healdroad, Bowdon.
PHILIP'S FANCY.—"Thkle," Heaton Villas, Bury Old-road, Manchester.
DOURA.—"Betty," 7, Sunbeam-terrace, Londonderry.
SERVUS.—"Alpha," 17, Deauville-road, Clapham, S.W.4.
SARACEN.—James O'Leary, 38, Cathedral-walk, Cork.
FRIENDSHIP.—The Lambert Syndicate, 78, Shardeloes-road, New Cross, London.
ORPENDA.—"Seaforth," 419a, Strand, London.
MASSAI.—W. F. Butler, Grafton Underwood, near Kettering, Northants.
OLD ORKNEY.—Alfred Glass, Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place, Dublin.
LIGHTS O' LONDON.—"Peg," Mount Prospect, Waterford.
SIR LEGER.—R. Bellerby and L. Mackenzie, District Bank, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
SPIONELLA.—R. O. Dobson, 77, Moore-street, Bootle, Liverpool.
CHARNWOOD.—M. Reilly, Dorgore, Drogheda, Co. Meath.
THE PEN.—Miss P. Josephs, The Birches, The Bishop's-avenue, London.
NORWEST.—W. J. Silke, Dominick-street, Galway.
WEARY WILLIE.—J. Stubbs, 152, Moore-street, Sheffield.
HIGHTIDE IV.—Captain F. Murphy, care of Mrs. Hughes, 36, Witham-avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool.
SIR JOSHUA.—E. E. Sanders, 83, Barton-avenue, Keyham, Devonport, England.
SOL DE TERRE.—Ralph Wilde, Fernwood, Oaklands-avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.
CHERRY KING.—"A Gold Nib," 23, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
THE FIELD.—E. Billington, Lockfort, Man., Canada.

There were originally 78 entries for this race, but 37 were withdrawn on or before November 4, and three more have been scratched since that date. There are, therefore, 38 possible starters for the race on Saturday next, but this number will certainly be reduced by to-night, for there is a second acceptance stage to-day. Even then all the horses left in the race will not necessarily be runners on Saturday. The names of the 38 horses still in the race are given below:—

Ut Majeur	Tea Party II.
Sir Joshua	Truncheon
Empire Builder	Ox and Ass
Leonidas II.	Ocean Wide
Le Voleur	Doura
Argonaute II.	Flange
Hot Bun	Boss of the Show
The Pen	Bray Beau
Saracen	Kerr's Pink
Coaster	Rederswood
Massai	Timber
Richborough	Pickle
Servus	Cherry King
Poor Man	Nestorian
Glorious Devon	Cavendo
Promptitude	North Drift
Mint Master	Growler
Coligny II.	Orpenda
Norwest	Philip's Fancy

Should the race not be run, owing to fog, frost, or other adverse weather conditions, the whole of the prize-money will be divided equally among the drawers of the 78 horses entered. Since the War the race has had to be abandoned on three occasions.

MR. BENNETT IN IRELAND

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who arrived in Dublin for a short stay yesterday morning, was the guest at luncheon of Mr. Cosgrave and the Free State Executive Council. He visited Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, Dublin, and was the guest of honour at dinner at King's Inns, Dublin, last night. He has been staying with Mr. James McNeill, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, at the Viceregal Lodge, and will leave for Belfast this morning.

MR. FORBES AT SMITHFIELD

Mr. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited Smithfield Market yesterday, and was officially welcomed by Mr. J. Conoley, chairman of the London Central Markets Committee. Mr. Conoley said that no other market in the world played such a part as Smithfield in the distribution of meat. In 1929 Smithfield handled 63,000 tons of New Zealand mutton and lamb, and this year those figures were already exceeded. In the 12 months ended October last the New Zealand export to Britain amounted to nearly 10,000,000 carcasses, and the bulk of these had been handled by Smithfield men.

In returning thanks for his welcome Mr. FORBES expressed satisfaction at New Zealand's meat representation in London. New Zealand was increasing her production every year, and she looked for an extension of her markets in Britain. In regard to any necessary changes in policy that had been suggested at the Imperial Conference they must be sure the people of Britain were behind it. There must be a sure foundation for any such changes and any elements of bickering eliminated, otherwise the present harmonious relations might be interfered with.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND COLD

Meteorological Office, Nov. 17

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone over the British Isles will maintain quiet, cloudy weather generally at first, with widespread fog early. Later less settled and milder conditions will come to Ireland as a depression slowly advances from the Atlantic.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E., MID., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Light variable winds; cloudy; fog early, persisting locally; cold.
ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Light variable to moderate southerly winds; cloudy; fog early, persisting locally; cold at first, somewhat milder later.
IRELAND.—Light variable to moderate southerly winds; fog early; cloudy later with some rain; rather cold, becoming milder.
FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Gradually becoming less settled generally.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light variable winds; cloudy; foggy; sea slight.
IRISH SEA.—Light variable to moderate southerly winds; cloudy; fog early, persisting locally; sea slight to moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds north to north-east in South-East England and North France, north to north-west elsewhere; 5 m.p.h. at surface, 15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. in South-East England and North France, stronger towards Cologne and Amsterdam. Mainly fair apart from local fog in South-East England and North France; snow and sleet showers in Holland, Belgium, West Germany, and locally on French coast. Visibility 100 yards locally early, improving to 2,000-4,000 yards in most places, but fog persisting locally all day.

Sun rises, 7.24 a.m.; sets, 4.6 p.m.
Moon rises, 4.49 a.m.; sets, 3.1 p.m.
New moon, Thursday.
Lighting-up time, 4.36 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.7 p.m. and 12.37 a.m. to-morrow.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Nov. 17, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,028.9mb. (30.38in.), steady; temp., 34deg.; humidity, 75 per cent.; wind, N., light; weather, overcast, mist.

Sunday, 6 p.m., to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 26deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.1hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 3½; Lowestoft, 1; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, 2.

THE NEXT CENSUS

DRAFT ORDER IN COUNCIL ISSUED

A draft Order in Council was issued yesterday under the Census Act, 1920, providing that "a census shall be taken on the 26th day of April, 1931 (hereinafter called 'the Census day'), with respect to all persons in Great Britain who are alive at midnight ending that day."

The returns are to be made by the head of a household or acting head, by the manager or acting manager of any hotel, the chief resident officer of any institution, the officer appointed by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

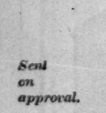
What Every Woman Knows

That the success of an evening largely depends on the frock she is wearing. To be the cynosure of all eyes as she enters the ballroom or restaurant—remarkable for the beauty of her gown, the perfect background for her personality — that is her secret ambition which Marshall & Snelgrove can help her to attain.

These gowns, illustrated from the Model Gown Department, are extraordinarily lovely; belong to some woman, possibly you, but if not there are others, one of which is certain to express your desire.

EVENING GOWN of chiffon with full flounced skirt. Coat of lace and chiffon with full open sleeves. In black, white, jade, wine and all good shades.
Price 19½ Gns

Sent on approval.



LACE EVENING GOWN, with tier-shaped flounces and bolero effect on the bodice, lined crêpe de Chine. In black, pink, jade, and scarlet.
Price 10½ Gns

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 17

The Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Eldon, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Claud and the Lady Florence Willoughby, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bt., and Major Eric Mackenzie have arrived at Sandringham.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 17

The Prince of Wales received Dr. Marcelo Alvear this evening.

Prince George and Lady Louis Mountbatten were among those who visited the Miniature Period Model Exhibition at Dudley House yesterday. The exhibition will remain open until to-morrow evening.

The Begum Aga Khan has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Paris.

The Earl of Powis left 45, Berkeley-square yesterday on a short visit to the country. He will arrive at Powis Castle on Monday.

The Countess of Lindsay expects to return to London to-morrow from Yorkshire.

Lady Catherine Willoughby left London on Thursday to join the ss. Viceroy of India at Marseilles *en route* for India.

Lord Noel-Buxton, who is at present abroad, expects to be back in England at the beginning of December.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham have left Claridge's for Madeira.

The Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson left Southampton on Friday in the Empress of Australia for Canada.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Canadian Minister of Justice, sailed from Southampton on Friday in the Empress of Australia for Canada.

Herr Stegerwald, the German Minister of Labour, has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Berlin.

The Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy has issued invitations to members and officials of the House of Commons and their wives to at homes to be held at the Speaker's House on Thursdays, November 20 and 27, and December 4, from 4 until 6 p.m.

The Hon. Mrs. Trevor Lewis will embark in the Empress of Australia at Monaco on December 16 for a cruise round the world.

Major-General the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley will leave by the P. and O. ss. Moldavia on November 28 for Ceylon, Burma, and Egypt. They will be away for four months.

Lady Simon, who has been addressing a series of meetings in Scotland in support of the anti-slavery campaign, returned to London yesterday.

Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams and Miss Hanbury-Williams have arrived at 27, Eaton-place, S.W.1, for the winter. (Telephone, Sloane 1154.)

Sir Harold and Lady Bowden have arrived at Claridge's from the country.

Sir Francis and Lady Younghusband and Miss Eileen Younghusband have arrived at 6, Orme-court from Currant Hill, Westerham.

Sir Nevile Wilkinson will leave 6, Duchess-street on Monday for Ireland.

The Dean of Westminster, who has been suffering from influenza, left London yesterday for the country. He will return on Thursday.

Mrs. Abel Henry Smith and her daughters wish to thank all those who have shown their kind sympathy by their letters and beautiful flowers. They hope to write and express their thanks personally in the course of a short time.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, to approve the reappointment of Sir George Washington Browne, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, as a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland, on completion of his term of office.

The offices of the Latvian Legation will be closed to-day on the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Latvia.

Mrs. Warren Pearl will be at home to the President of the King George Hospital and the Dinner Committee (Chairman, Lady Muriel Paget) at 26, Rutland-gate, to-day, at 4.30 p.m.

The Civil Service Arts Council, of which Prince George is President, has made arrangements to hold the Civil Service Arts Ball this winter at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on November 28. There will be prizes for the best costumes and one for the best homogeneous group. The judges will be Miss Iris Hoey, Mr. Bertram Mills, and Captain and Mrs. Malcolm Campbell, who will have the assistance in their task of the council's officers, Sir Francis Floud (chairman), Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett (vice-chairman), and Dr. G. F. Herbert Smith (honorary secretary-treasurer).

SERVICE DINNERS

17TH ROYAL FUSILIERS

The 17th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, held their twelfth reunion dinner on November 15 at the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station. Brigadier-General C. G. Higgins presided, and 273 members were present.

40TH DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

The twelfth annual reunion dinner of the 40th Divisional Artillery was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Abinger presided, and others present included:—

Colonel H. W. Lake; Lieutenant-Colonels H. J. P. Oakley and R. R. Stewart; Majors K. P. Atkinson, C. P. N. Perceval, F. R. Peters, W. D. Pile, R. S. Taylor, S. J. Wright; Captains W. Bennett, A. Gordon Brown, G. N. Bushman, John Hall, L. N. Rawes, F. J. Southgate, Mark Stauford; Messrs. H. J. Aylott, V. R. Blundell, B. Embry, Carlton P. Hobbs, W. D. Key, H. A. J. Lamb, J. A. Prismall, E. J. Rees, A. E. Watkins, P. W. A. Wood; and the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will open the seventeenth annual bazaar in aid of the 17th Fulham and Chelsea Battalion of the Church Lads' Brigade at St. John's Hall, Walham Green, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday. The Mayor of Fulham (Alderman W. J. Waldron), who will receive her Royal Highness in state, will be supported by Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn and Lady MacMunn, Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Lady Phipps (Mayor of Chelsea), and Dame Beatrix Lyall.

CREWE HALL

PROPOSED GIFT TO CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Lord Crewe has intimated to the Cheshire County Council his willingness to present Crewe Hall to the county for use as the headquarters of the county council administration.

The hall, which was built in the early part of the seventeenth century, is situated in a large park, and is distant about one mile from Crewe railway station. The King and Queen stayed at Crewe Hall during their tour of Cheshire in 1913, and more recently the Dominion Prime Ministers at the Imperial Conference were entertained there.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Editor, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. S. P. DE LASZLO AND MISS VON VERSEN

The marriage of Mr. Stephen P. de Laszlo and Miss E. A. von Versen will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, on January 14.

LIEUTENANT H. C. BROWNE, R.N., AND MISS N. E. HITCHCOCK

The marriage between Lieutenant Hugh Christopher Browne, R.N., of H.M.S. Iron Duke, and Nesta Elizabeth Hitchcock, of 15, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, will take place at St. John's, Paddington, on November 29 at 2.15. All friends will be welcome.

CAPTAIN A. H. BLEST AND MISS CROCKER

The engagement is announced between Captain A. H. Blest, The Essex Regiment, son of the late Colonel D. A. Blest and Mrs. Blest, of Folkestone, and Joan, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Crocker, O.B.E., and Mrs. Crocker, of Trinity Lodge, Colchester.

CAPTAIN C. R. HUGHES AND MISS G. M. VAUGHAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Charles Robert Hughes, 2nd Sikhs, Frontier Force Regiment, son of the late Dr. D. A. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, of Barmouth, and Gwyneth Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vaughan, of Hillwood, Streetly.

CAPTAIN R. M. RODWELL AND MISS N. B. D'COSTA

The marriage arranged between Captain Reginald Mandeville Rodwell, A.F.C., West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own), and Nellie Barbara, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. D'Costa, of Auburn, Jamaica, will take place at St. Paul's, Kingston, Jamaica, on December 18.

MR. I. H. F. BOYD AND MISS FRENCH

The engagement is announced between Ian H. F. Boyd, Royal Engineers, elder son of Mr. D. J. Boyd, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Boyd, of Fir Crest, Rye, and Dorothy Margaret, only daughter of Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., and Mrs. French, of 20, Lytton-grove, Putney Hill.

DR. J. H. RANDALL AND MISS CHRISTOPHERSON

The engagement is announced between Dr. J. H. Randall, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Randall, of Leopold-road, Wimbledon, and Joan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Christopherson, of Leopold-road, Wimbledon.

MR. W. LL. MCELWEE AND MISS P. KENNINGTON

The marriage between William Lloyd, elder son of the late Deputy Surgeon-General John McElwee and Mrs. McElwee, of Tapscott, Woodgate, Wellington, Somerset, and Patience, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kennington, Lancing, Sussex, will take place very quietly on December 20.

MR. G. WILSON AND MISS B. NICOLL

The engagement is announced between George, only son of the late G. D. Wilson and of Mrs. Wilson, of Eltham Court, Eltham, and Barbara, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Reid Nicoll, of Weston, Micheldever, Hants.

MR. J. C. PORTER AND MISS B. H. MILLIS

The engagement is announced between John Charles Porter, M.C., Nigerian Political Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Porter, Anstey, Hawkhurst, Kent, and Barbara Helen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Millis, Southcot, Cooden Beach, Sussex, late of Wimbledon.

MR. F. A. B. EVERINGTON AND MISS N. E. WRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Francis Arnold Bradshaw Everington, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Everington, of Thornbridge, Chislehurst, and Nancy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wright, of 3, Cheyne-gardens, Chelsea.

MR. G. PARSONS AND MISS M. RUSSELL COTES

The engagement is announced between George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parsons, of Fawley, Wilfred-road, Boscombe, and Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Russell Cotes, of 8, Meyrick Park-crescent, Bournemouth.

MR. G. DE O. LAURENCE AND MISS J. MURRAY

The engagement is announced between Mr. Gerald de Orellana Laurence, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Laurence, of 27, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, and Miss Joan Murray, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Fox Pitt.

CHRISTENINGS

Prince George was a godfather at the christening of Viscount Bayham, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Brecknock, and grandson of the Marquess and Marchioness Camden, which took place on Sunday at the Bayham Abbey private chapel.

The Rev. N. W. Lydekker, private chaplain to Marquess Camden, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Jose, rector of Lamberhurst, late private chaplain; and the child was named David George Edward Henry. The other godparents were the Hon. Charles Rhys, Mr. Nigel Gunnis, Lady Segrave (for whom Lady Louis Mountbatten stood proxy), and the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer. The house party at Bayham Abbey included:—

Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Prince George, Lady Fiona Pratt, Lord Roderic Pratt, the Earl and Countess of Brecknock, Lady Mary Pratt, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Irene Cubitt, Lord Ormathwaite, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Filmer, the Hon. Charles Rhys, Colonel and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Gunnis and Major U. Alexander.

The following were also present:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny, Countess Brassey, Lord Richard Nevill, Viscountess Colville of Culross, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gunnis, Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, the Hon. Archibald Cubitt, Major G. and Mrs. Larnach Nevill, and Mr. H. S. Eeles.

The christening of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Francis Hill took place yesterday afternoon at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev. W. P. G. McCormick officiated, and the child was named Venice Marigold. The godparents were Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt Drake, Sir Duncan Hay, the Marchioness of Downshire, Mrs. Louise Shennan, and Mrs. Francis Lindsay.

PICTURES FROM "THE TIMES"

CALENDAR FOR 1931

The Times Calendar for 1931 is now available. The *Calendar* for the coming year, like those for 1929 and 1930, is a collection of the year's best pictures from these columns, each one illustrating a week. Taken together, the 52 photographs annotate the revolving year and present the story of English life and the English scene. Each has its apt quotation beneath and a chronology of events and occasions above. The whole is a series of outstanding examples of the best camera work.

As in the *Calendar* for 1930, the photographs form a pad of leaves held together by rings over which they can be folded back week by week without risk of the sheet being spoiled. Another device is the perforation of the leaves above the pictures so that the latter can be removed for preservation. Within the frame (which can hang or stand) are inserted calendars for the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. Utility and decoration here go hand in hand, and the *Calendar* is as useful in the office as it is attractive in the home.

The size of the *Calendar* is 10in. by 13½in., and its price is 5s. It can be posted to reach any part of the world before Christmas. It can be ordered from any agent or bookseller, or copies can be obtained through the publisher of *The Times*. The publisher will, if desired, dispatch them to any address with the sender's personal card of greeting enclosed. The post-free price for copies ordered direct from the publisher is 5s. 6d. inland and 5s. 9d. abroad. Copies may be posted abroad at printed paper rate, the posting times for material in this class being approximately the same as for letter mails. In view of the demand for the *Calendar* orders should be placed as early as possible.

DINNER AND DANCE

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN

The Queen of Spain honoured Lord and Lady Howard de Walden with her presence at dinner and a small dance last night at Seaford House. Prince George, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Infanta Beatrix, and the Infanta Maria Christina were also present.

The dinner guests included the Marquess of Carisbrooke, the Principe Pio and the Condessa del Puerto (in attendance on the Queen of Spain), Major Humphrey Butler (in attendance on Prince George), the Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, the Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Lady Sybil Graham, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, Lady Davina Lytton, Miss Diana Cavendish, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Miss Rosemary Mitford, Miss Penelope Packe, Viscount Knebworth, Viscount FitzHarris, the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, and Viscount Hinchingbrooke. The Embassy band played. Among those who accepted invitations for the reception and dance were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharani of Baroda, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Porbandar and the Maharani of Porbandar, the Maharajah of Jhalawar, the Chief Sahib of Sangli and the Rani of Sangli, the Aga Khan and the Begum, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Sawbwa of Monemil, the Sawbwa of Mong Kong, the Maharajah of Burdwan and Maharaj Kumari Sudharani Devi and Maharaj Kumari Vaittarani Devi, the Nawab of Chhtari, and the Austrian Minister.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lady Violet Benson, the Hon. James and Lady Jean Bertie, Lady Maureen Brabazon, the Marchioness of Bute, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Miss Marjorie Brassey, Mrs. Humphrey Butler, Miss Nancy Brooke, Lady Helen Cassel, Miss Hermione Cassel, General the Earl and Countess of Cavan, Lord Richard and Lady Morna Cavendish, Mlle. Bridget Crates, Viscount and Viscountess Coke, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Lord and Lady George Cholmondeley, Lady Violet Bering, Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Beatrix Pearson, Miss Diane Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay, Miss Phyllis Spender-Clay, the Marchioness of Crewe, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Miss Lumley Edwardes, Miss Joan Eyres-Monsell, Lady Jane and Lady Anne Exerton, Lady Mary St. Clair-Erskine, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, Major Gerald Ellis, the Hon. Evelyn and Mrs. FitzGerald, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen and Lady Edward Gleichen, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Earl Grey, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, the Hon. Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, Miss Gabriel Herbert, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Lady Gwendoline, Lady Myrtle, and Lady Norah Jellicoe, Miss Teresa Jungman, Lady Mary Lindsay, Colonel Sir John and Lady Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Shane Leslie, the Earl and Countess of Lisburne, Lady Margaret and Lady Helen Vane-Tempest-Stewart, the Countess of Lytton, Lady Violet Pakenham, Major the Hon. Piers and Mrs. Legh, the Marchese and Marchesa Marconi, Sir John and Lady Millbanke, Miss Degna Marconi, Major and Lady Elizabeth Motion, Miss Diana Hesketh Prichard, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anthony Murray, Miss Rachel MacCarthy, Lord and Lady Numburnholme, Sir Edward Packe, Miss Ursula Packe, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Mr. and Lady Winifred Pennoyer, Lady Audrey and Lady Joan Talbot, Mr. and Lady Joan Peake, Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Portman, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, Mr. and Lady Kathleen Rollo, the Hon. Jasper Ridley, Miss K. Ridley, Miss Averil Streatfeild, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Miss Vanda Swetenham, Lady Joan Villiers, Captain and Mrs. Peter Thursby, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Mrs. C. Van Raalte, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Earl and Countess Winterton, Miss Pamela Wellesley, the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland, Lady Viola Dundas, Prince Wiekersheim, Mr. A. Acton, the Hon. Anthony Asquith, the Hon. William Astor, the Hon. Ralph Bathurst, the Hon. Peter Beatty, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Major Rex Benson, Viscount Carlow, the Hon. Guy Charteris, Mr. Ralph Colebold, Mr. Somers Cocks, Mr. Mervyn Clive, Mr. Philip Colville, Mr. Ambrose Congreve, Mr. Anthony Gibbs, Mr. Harry Grenfell, Mr. Michael Hesketh Prichard, Mr. Michael Head, Mr. Vernon Harris, the Hon. Francis Howard, Mr. Peter Leese, Mr. Dermod MacCarthy, Viscount Moore, the Earl of Mornington, Mr. Arthur Penn, the Hon. David Rhys, Mr. David Robarts, Mr. Niall Rankin, Sir Philip Sassoon, the Hon. James Smith, the Hon. John Strutt, Mr. Francis Stonor, Mr. David Streatfeild, the Hon. Peter Tufton, Captain Trappes-Lomax, Sir Robert Vansittart, and Captain Edmond Warre.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

ADMIRAL ALDRICH

The funeral of Admiral Pelham Aldrich took place at Great Bealings, Suffolk, yesterday afternoon. Canon J. W. B. Page officiated. The pall-bearers were:—Commander H. F. Bradshaw, R.N., Captain Sutton Smith, R.N., Brigadier-General E. B. C. Boddam, Rear-Admiral C. H. Simpson, Rear-Admiral L. R. Oliphant, Vice-Admiral W. D. Paton, Vice-Admiral H. W. Bowring, and Admiral C. F. Corbett. Among others present were:—

Mrs. Champion (sister), Captain F. M. Austin and Paymaster Commander E. S. Satterthwaite (representing Shotley Naval Training Establishment), Mr. W. Rowley Elliston (representing the Diocesan Board of Finance), Major Harold Hooper and Captain H. R. Monier Williams (representing 4th Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment), Lady Cave, Major-General Sir Francis and Lady Treherne, Admiral E. F. Bruen, and Canon Lawrence.

MAJOR G. VIVIAN

A memorial service for Major Guy Noel Vivian (late Grenadier Guards) was held at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday morning. The Rev. C. E. Chadwick officiated, and among those present were:—

Colonel Viscount Gort, Miss Vivian, Miss M. Berry, Miss R. Berry, Sir Paul Makins, Miss M. Makins, Mr. P. B. Makins, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Tollemache, Major Robert Loyd (representing the Household Brigade Lodge), Mary Lady Clauson, Mrs. W. Woodbine Parish, Major-General Sir Louis Jackson, Miss Jackson, the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache, Brigadier-General the Hon. William Cavendish, Lady Seton-Karr, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor (secretary of the Bath Club), Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Smith, Lady Cynthia Slessor, Mrs. J. Lynch, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Marshall, General and Mrs. Bateman-Champain, Mr. Hugh Ryder, Colonel F. S. G. Piggott, Mr. A. Hanning (representing the Regimental Adjutant, the Grenadier Guards), Mr. H. D. W. Pakenham, Mr. J. E. Harrison, Mrs. Ernest Grant, Mrs. Christopher Ogle, Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Reid, Mr. A. Akroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Smith, Mrs. F. Honner, Mrs. Robert Nichols, Major R. L. Bond, Captain O. Makins, Mrs. C. Matthews, Major F. A. M. Browning, Captain and Mrs. C. P. Pilcher, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Byard, Major Duncan Macpherson, Mrs. Sydney Pitt, Mrs. L. Brazier Creagh, Mrs. Bogle Smith, Miss Seton-Karr, Mrs. Hugh Pritchard, Mrs. H. St. L. Stucley, Mr. and Mrs. George Beeman, Miss Bonsor, Miss S. Bonsor, Mr. Harold Anderson, Mrs. Seymour Mellor, Mr. Reginald P. Eades, Major R. E. Crane, Miss Byrne, Miss Llewellyn, Mr. Julian Pigott, Major W. S. Pilcher, Major R. S. Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Thorne, Mr. Clifton Brown, Major J. T. North, Mrs. Eric Penn, Mr. John Denny, and Mr. Duncan.

MRS. HUGHES-HUGHES

A funeral service for Mrs. Hughes-Hughes was held yesterday at noon at Holy Trinity, Brompton. Prebendary Windsor officiated, assisted by Dr. G. R. Woodward and the Rev. H. S. Sard. The chief mourners were:—Mr. Hughes-Hughes (husband), M. and Mme. de Baiza (brother and sister-in-law); Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Hughes-Hughes (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hughes-Hughes, and Prebendary and Mrs. Windsor. Others present included:—

The Hungarian Minister, the Norwegian Minister, Lady Melkiebohn, Sir Arthur and Lady Fanshawe, Lady Chalmers, Lady Nina Knowles, Lady Caroline Ogilvie-Grant, Lady Tenterden, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Walter Paton, General Sir William Nicholls, Lady Dunbar of Durn, Lady Brackenbury, Count and Countess Lewenhaupt, Mrs. Alexander Murray, Major Gilbert Barnes, Mrs. Moresby-White, Miss Leith-Pemberton, Sir Albert Seymour, Lady (Farnham) Burke, Comtesse la Combe, Mrs. J. Thackeray, Mrs. Heaton Armstrong, Mrs. Geoffrey Wadham, the Rev. J. H. Matthews, the Misses Fraser, Mr. Perceval F. Ridout, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Cicely Farmer, Mrs. Archibald Nettlefold, Mrs. H. Andersen, Mr. Massey Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Bardossy, Mr. G. P. Ostotich, Mr. Kenworthy, Miss Vaffings, General Dessino, Mme. Karlowa, Miss Spenser, Mr. Cripps Day, Mrs. Arthur Talbot, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Perceval Wolton, Miss Milroy, Mrs. Renton, Mrs. Sellagri, Miss Amilla Noel, Mr. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herbert, Mrs. Hegarty, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Dewar Durie, Miss Northey, and Mr. F. L. Callender.

Cremation took place afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium.

MR. J. H. UPTON

The funeral of Mr. John Herbert Upton took place at Cadbury, near Tiverton, Devon, yesterday. The Rev. T. D. Chard officiated. The mourners included:—

Mrs. Upton (widow), Mr. John Upton (son), Captain and Mrs. F. H. B. Stephenson (son-in-law and daughter), the Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Irby, General and Mrs. North, and Captain and Mrs. Cecil Chichester (brothers-in-law and sisters), Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Wykes-Sneyd (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Furedon, of Furedon, Mr. George E. S. Furedon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Furedon, Major and Mrs. E. F. S. Rodd, Major John Williams and Mr. Percival Williams, Captain Gage Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Parish, Mrs. Cottrell-Dormer, Major R. N. Dobson, Mrs. Treiawney Lowe, and Mr. Anthony Kitson.

LADY HAWTREY

Requiem Mass will be said for Lady Hawtrey at 11 a.m. to-morrow at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Golden-square. The funeral will take place afterwards at Brompton Cemetery at noon.

THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION

A preliminary list of exhibitors at the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires next year, which has been issued from the London office of the exhibition, contains the names of 237 firms. The range of commercial and industrial activities represented in the list is very wide, and includes shipping, aircraft manufacture, agricultural engineering, the coal, iron and steel trades, motor manufacture, chemical, electrical and rubber industries, pottery, tobacco manufacture, and confectionery.

Donations from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Churchill are among the latest birthday gifts to the National Birthday Trust Fund for the extension of maternity services.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

DR. ROBERT EDWARD ROBERTS, J.P., of Merton-rise 1, Bootle, physician and surgeon, ex-Mayor of Bootle, who died on August 31, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £27,494, with net personalty £18,079. He left:—

£250 for the use of the Bootle branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses; £50 to the Liverpool Red Triangle Lads' Club, Bootle; £100 to Hirael Methodist Chapel, Bangor; and he directed that the said legacies should be paid into a bank on deposit, and the said bank to pay one-twentieth part of each legacy to the said charity concerned on January 1 each year, together with the accrued interest thereon, until the whole amount has been paid. He also left £100 to the Welsh Chapel, Peel-road, Bootle.

DAME DOROTHY COOPER WARRACK, of Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, who died on July 18, widow of Sir James Howard Warrack, K.B.E., left unsettled personal property in Great Britain valued at £65,018.

GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER RICHARD HAMILTON HUTCHISON, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Stockton Lodge, Fleet, Hants, formerly Adjutant General, Royal Marines, who died on September 23, aged 59, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £1,261, with net personalty £902.

THE REV. CYRIL ROBERT CARTER, M.A., of Merton House, Eynsham, Oxon, late Fellow and Estates Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, formerly headmaster of Cordwalles School, Maidenhead, who died on September 27, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £1,476, with net personalty £761.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL, of Market House, Brackley, Northants, lately a partner in Messrs. Cox and Co., bankers and army agents, who died on September 12, aged 83, left unsettled property of the gross value of £33,772, with net personalty £33,172.

DAME JESSIE GRAHAM LEIGH-PEMBERTON, of Courtmede Lodge, Haslemere, widow of Major-General Sir Wykeham Leigh-Pemberton, K.C.B., who died on August 28, left £36,980, with net personalty £34,282.

MISS CHARLOTTE ANNE WELLESLEY, of Hurst-road, Horsham, daughter of the late Captain the Hon. William George Henry Wellesley, R.N., a grandniece of the first Duke of Wellington, who died on August 19, aged 82, left £7,425, with net personalty £6,325.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Osborne House, Lansdowne-road, Cheltenham, late managing director of the Cavendish House Company, Limited, drapers, Promenade, Cheltenham, who died on August 19, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £69,207, with net personalty £63,450. He left:—

£100 to the Cheltenham General and Eye Hospitals.

MR. HENRY FREDERICK KITE, of St. George's-square, S.W., and of Queen-street, E.C., solicitor, who died at Tintagel on September 12, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £22,675, with net personalty £11,281. He left:—

£50 to Mrs. Singer Stokes, formerly a clerk in his employ as Miss Lovell; six months' wages to each of his clerks (both male and female) in his employ at his death; £50 to his housekeeper, Mrs. Beale, if in his service at his death; and £50 to his clerk, Albert Lindsay.

MR. THOMAS SMALLRIDGE, of Selhurst-road, South Norwood, S.E., who died on October 1, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £9,072, with net personalty £8,312. He left:—

£100 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and Croydon Hospital.

MR. EDWARD JAMES ABBATT, of Fairmead, Heversham, Westmorland, and formerly of Kendal, retired draper and milliner, who died on September 28, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £12,252, with net personalty £5,406. He left:—

£100 to Westmorland County Hospital, Kendal.

MISS KATHARINE BROWNLESS, of Whoriton Grange, near Barnard Castle, who died on June 18, left estate of the gross value of £74,418, with net personalty £43,991.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALDER, Mr. Stanley Arnold, F.A.I., of Downs Park-east, Bristol, of the firm of Messrs. Stanley Alder and Price, of Bristol (net personalty £9,386)	£6,910
ALEXANDER, Mr. Charles Shekleton, of Brunswick-mansions, Brunswick-road, Hove (net personalty nil)	8,708
ARTHUR, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Samuel, C.B.E., R.A.M.C. (retired), of Blackhall Wood, near Carlisle (net personalty £4,326)	7,128
BAILEY, Mr. Arthur, of Bramshall Park Farm, Bramshall, farmer (net personalty £3,823)	5,337
BLINSTON, Mr. Edward (63), of Ivernia-road, Walton, Liverpool, for over 40 years with the Victoria Friendly Society (net personalty £3,557)	2,591
CAMPBELL, Mr. Robert Corsane (74), of Madeira-street, Maryfield, Dundee, merchant and insurance agent, of Panmure-street, Dundee (personal estate)	15,511
COUPER, Miss Edith Hylda Hope Clark, of Orchardmains House, Traquair, Innerleithen, Peeblesshire (personal estate)	26,611
DELIUS, Mrs. Anna Marguerite, of Albert-court, Princes-gate, S.W., and formerly of Queen's-gate, S.W., widow of Daniel Delius, of Bradford (net personalty £11,905)	12,079
FLETCHER, Mrs. Ann (83), of Nizells-avenue, Hove, and formerly of Old Steine, Brighton, widow of Horatio Fletcher (net personalty £4,912)	7,494
FULLER, Dr. John Reginald, M.D., of Hillside, Crouch End-hill, N. (net personalty £11,419)	11,562
GAMBLES, Mr. William, of Haeremai, Dumsey Eyot, Chertsey, formerly of Wanganui, New Zealand (net personalty £6,917)	9,386
HARRINGTON, Mr. John Frederick (76), of St. Stephen's-road, Ealing, W., chemist and druggist, formerly in business at Southsea as a chemist and mineral water manufacturer, past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (net personalty £7,891)	12,064
HAYLES, Mr. Cuthbert, of The Reculvers, Old London-road, Hastings, Wellington-square, Hastings, and of Mint-chambers, Rye, solicitor (net personalty £10,400)	15,583
HURST, Miss Caroline (83), of Deeside Cottage, Aboyne, Aberdeen, formerly of Castleman, Barnes, London, S.W. (personal estate)	6,391
MILLER, Mr. David Robert (61), of Sidboro, Blackawton, Devon (net personalty £4,005)	5,305
NELSON, Mr. Donald Robertson (34), of St. Andrews-drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, straw hat warehouseman, director of Willis, Nelson and Co., Limited, wholesale milliners, of Queen-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	18,116
NEWMAN, Mr. Moses, of Victoria-road, Sheffield, and formerly of Wadborough-road, Sheffield, plumber (net personalty £3,367)	7,861
PAYNE-GALLWEY, Lieutenant Frederick, R.N. (retired), of Anchor Lodge, Glengary, Tasmania, and formerly of Askham Bryan Hall, Yorks (left estate in Great Britain) (net personalty £9,004)	9,177
WATSON, Mrs. Helen Louise (69), of Poplars House, Downs-road, Purley (net personalty £11,051)	11,165
WEEDON, Mrs. Margaret Kate, of South Bank, Bath-road, Worcester, formerly of Gravelye, Lindfield, widow of Lewis Weedon (net personalty £10,034)	10,097
WHITE, Mr. George Ferguson, of The Chalet, Picton-avenue, Porthcawl, and of Elm-grove, Aberdare, formerly of Kirkbank, Burntisland, and of Blenheim-road, Bickley (personal estate)	7,754

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

THE REV. F. B. GIRLING will vacate the vicarage of Cholsey, Wallington, on December 1, having been presented to the rectory of Brightwell and Sotwell, Wallingford, by the Bishop of Oxford.

THE REV. S. W. RUSCOE, vicar of Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Saltwood, Kent.

The Bishop of Ely, to whom the patronage has lapsed, has nominated the REV. G. H. HOLLEY, formerly vicar of Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn, to the vicarage of Whaddon, in the Diocese of Ely.

THE REV. C. E. O. FINCH, curate of St. Peter-in-Thanet, has been nominated to the vicarage of Swavesey, Cambridge—patrons: Jesus College, Cambridge.

NOTES

The Bradford Diocesan Conference will meet at Bradford on Thursday, November 27.

Owing to ill-health the Rev. D. Andrew Jones has resigned the vicarage of Llandegai, Caernarvonshire.

Canon F. G. Chevassut, vicar of St. Thomas's, Blackburn, for 29 years, has resigned the benefice. He will reside at Hampstead.

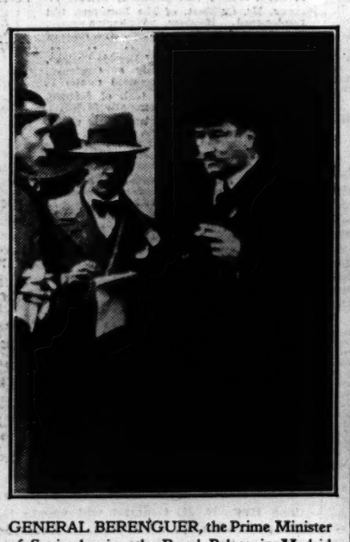
The English Church Union Annual Requiem Mass for departed members and associates will be sung at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, N.W., at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The Archdeacon of Monmouth will preach.

*THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO FOUR

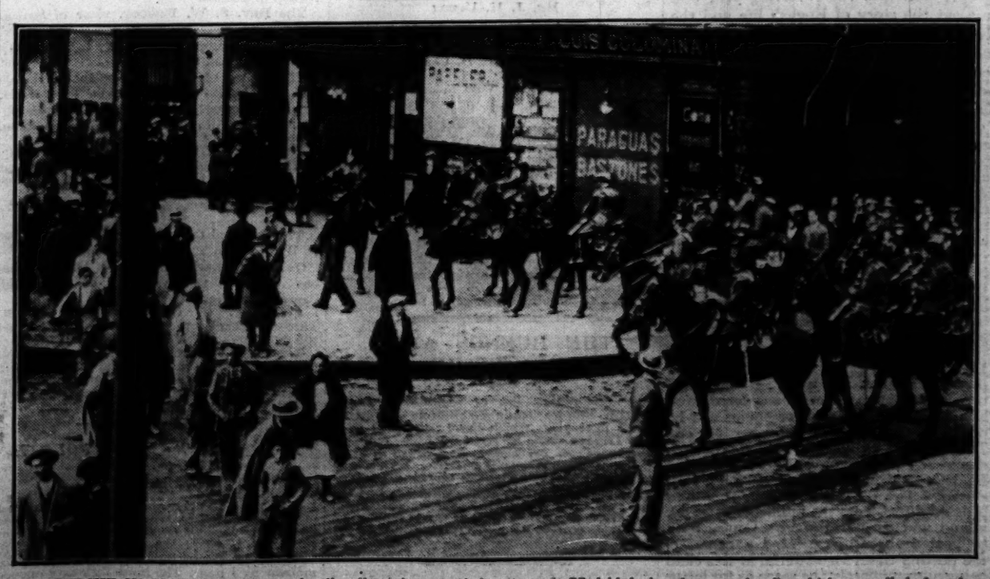
A STATELY AVENUE THREATENED

THE RIOTS IN MADRID

NOTED ELMS IN DANGER.—This noble avenue of elms, which lies two miles to the west of Kineton on the road from Stratford-on-Avon and close to Compton Verney, is well known to visitors to Shakespeare's country, and the news that the northern side of the avenue is threatened with destruction will be generally regretted. Our picture was taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* during a burst of November sunshine. The threat to the avenue is mentioned in an article on another page.



GENERAL BERENGUER, the Prime Minister of Spain, leaving the Royal Palace in Madrid after attending a meeting of the Cabinet.



THE STRIKE IN MADRID.—Mounted police dispersing crowds in a street in Madrid during the general strike which was called after the clash which occurred on Friday between labour demonstrators and the police. The upper picture shows armed rioters in a street in Madrid. It will be noticed that the shops are closed and that the windows of houses are protected by shutters.

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CHURCH AND STATE

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY

The Autumn Session of the Church Assembly was opened yesterday in the Great Hall of the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang) presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the three constituent Houses of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity.

This was the first meeting of the Assembly since the election of a new House of Laity. The ARCHBISHOP, in welcoming the new House, said that some of their valued members might be absent, but others had joined them for the first time, who, they hoped, would bring strength to their deliberations.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Pluralities Measure and the Benefices (Transfer of Rights of Patronage) Measure received the Royal Assent on August 1 last. With regard to the Benefices (Diocesan Boards of Patronage) Measure, the Ecclesiastical Committee desired to confer with the Legislative Committee. The Benefices (Exercise of Rights of Presentation) Measure and the Episcopal Pensions (Sodor and Man) Measure were under the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Committee.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the Commission on the Relations of Church and State which the Archbishops were instructed by the Assembly in February last to appoint. The terms of reference and of the motion which laid upon the Archbishops this charge were:—

That whereas in the words addressed to the Church Assembly on July 2, 1928, by Archbishop Davidson, with the concurrence of the whole body of Diocesan Bishops, "it is a fundamental principle that the Church—that is the Bishops together with the clergy and laity—must in the last resort, when its mind has been fully ascertained, retain its inalienable right in loyalty to Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to formulate its faith in Him and to arrange the expression of that Holy Faith in its form of worship":

It is desirable that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the present relations of Church and State, and particularly how far the principle stated above is able to receive effective application in present circumstances in the Church of England, and what legal and constitutional changes, if any, are needed in order to maintain or to secure its effective application; and that the Archbishops be requested to appoint a Commission for this purpose.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In stating the general principles which had guided the Archbishops in their selection of members of the Commission, DR. LANG said they felt it was important that the Commission should not be too large, but that it should be large enough to contain a representation of the Bishops and clergy, and of laymen who possessed special knowledge of the legal and historical aspects of the question. They had appointed a Commission of 16. They had not included those persons who had publicly declared the conclusions at which they had arrived or others who had been strongly opposed to the appointment of the Commission, but had tried to get a body of persons as impartial as possible, but with special qualifications. It was their earnest hope that other persons would volunteer to supply the Commission with evidence and memoranda on all aspects of that large and far-reaching problem. It was satisfactory to find that exactly half of those selected were also members of the Church Assembly. The Archbishops had made no inquiry whatsoever as to the attitude of those whom they had invited to serve on the Commission on the question of the Prayer-book Measures; they had had no instructions to that effect from the Church Assembly. What they had desired to get was the best men they could, and he hoped the carefully-balanced constitution of the Commission would not now be disturbed so as to include persons of a particular point of view. He was glad they had succeeded in obtaining as chairman of the Commission Lord Cecil of Chelwood, who would bring to the discussions of the Commission a most interested but impartial mind. The other members of the Commission would be:—

The Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple), the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. H. H. Williams), the Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Bell), the Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (the Rev. G. A. Weekes), a former Vice-Chancellor), Canon E. W. J. Hellins, Canon V. F. Storr, Lord Salborne, Lord Balniel, M.P., Sir Ernest N. Bennett, M.P., Lady Bridgeman, Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Charles Grant Robertson (Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University), Professor E. F. Jacob (Professor of Medieval History in Manchester University), and Mr. H. B. Valsey, K.C.

The Archbishop added that they had done their best to fulfil the very responsible task placed in their charge, and they hoped they had secured a body of persons well qualified to fulfil the functions entrusted to them. He moved: "That a majority of the members of the Commission to inquire into the relations of Church and State shall not be required to be members of the Assembly." This was necessary in order to regularize the position of the Commission in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Assembly.

CONSTITUTION CRITICIZED

The BISHOP OF NORWICH (Dr. Pollock) moved as an amendment to add at the end of the resolution "and that among these members shall be an adequate number of those who in Parliament voted against the Prayer-book Measures, 1927 and 1928." He said he was in favour of such a Commission being elected because he thought there were certain matters connected with the relations between the Church and the State which ought to be considered. When any Commission was elected they had to consider that in the public opinion behind it, and in the atmosphere which surrounded it, the whole attention was directed to questions raised by the rejection by Parliament of the Prayer-book Measures of 1927 and 1928. As the names were read out he heard the names of two Bishops and one eminent lay peer who voted for the new Prayer-book, but no name of anyone in the House of Lords who voted against it. With regard to the House of Commons he did not feel sure that there had been nominated anybody who voted against the new Prayer-book. If the Commission was being set up chiefly because of the Prayer-book issue, then he thought it was desirable to have some who voted against the Prayer-book, to be definitely certain that all sides might be heard.

LORD BRENTFORD, in seconding the amendment, said that if they ever really wanted to become as important a body in the Church as Parliament was in the State, they should adopt the same policy which Parliament did whenever it appointed a Select Committee—appoint it from its own members. They professed to be the Parliament of the Church, and they had now gone outside, on a very important question which the Commission was going to discuss quite obviously from the Church point of view, by leaving the appointment of the Commission to the two Archbishops, neither of whom was a layman. The result was that the appointment of the lay members was left entirely to them, and, so far as he knew, the House of Laity had not been consulted in the matter. He shuddered when he heard the names read out. He was not going to make an attack on any member of the Commission, but he said quite definitely that that Commission, so far as he knew any of its members, could not be said to be in accordance with the mind of the laity as expressed in the House of Commons. If it was the desire of the Assembly that the Commission should arrive at a decision which should carry with it the confidence not merely of the Episcopal Bench, but of the laity, who were fully concerned in this matter, then he ventured to say that the Assembly would find a very grave difficulty in getting the laity, as represented in either House of Parliament, to accept the decision of the Commission. He deeply regretted having to say that.

The ARCHBISHOP of YORK (Dr. Temple) said he could see no reason at all why they should be anxious to represent Parliament as such on the Commission, nor did he see why they should be anxious to secure representation of the mind of the laity as represented in the House of Commons. Every one would retain a full right to criticize the decisions of the Commission as vehemently as he liked.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said that obviously any list that could be submitted would be open to criticism. The Assembly had entrusted the task of selecting the names to the Archbishops, and they had done their best to discharge it.

The amendment was rejected by a very large majority, and the resolution moved by the CHAIRMAN was carried.

On the motion of the BISHOP of WINCHESTER (Dr. F. T. Woods), the Channel Islands (Representation) Measure was considered for revision. This provides for the representation of the Channel Islands in the House of Laity and in the Diocesan Conference of the Diocese of Winchester. Several amendments having been disposed of, the revision stage was completed.

The Assembly adjourned till to-day.

OBITUARY

MAJOR WALTER WARING

The death was reported yesterday from Munich of Major Walter Waring, of Lennel, Coldstream, Berwick, who, after service with the Life Guards, sat as Liberal member for Banffshire in the House of Commons from 1907 to 1918, and from 1918 to 1923 as member successively for the Blaydon Division of Durham and East Lothian and Berwickshire. From 1919 to 1922 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for War. He married in 1901 Lady Clementine Hay, only daughter of the tenth Lord Tweeddale.

Major Waring was born in 1876, son of the late Mr. Charles Waring, M.P. (Poole), and Eliza, daughter of Sir George Denys, third baronet, of Draycott, Yorkshire. He was educated at Eton, where he was in Mr. Impey's and later Mr. Everard's House. He joined the 1st Life Guards in 1897, and served in South Africa in 1899-1900, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the Queen's Medal with six clasps. He was promoted to captain in 1904, but retired from the Army in 1906. He contested Wigtonshire unsuccessfully in that year and was later appointed Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which he held until he was elected for Banffshire at a by-election the following year. In 1909-1910 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Under-Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. During the debates on the Parliament Bill he twice voted against the Government.

During the War Major Waring served with the Yeomanry in France and Macedonia from 1915 to 1917. From 1918 to 1922 he sat in the House of Commons as a Coalition Liberal, and from 1922-23 as a National Liberal. He lost his seat in 1923. Last year he stood as the Conservative candidate for Wallsend, but failed to displace the sitting member, Miss Margaret Bondfield. From 1925 he represented East Lewisham on the London County Council.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

SIR REGINALD EGERTON

Sir Reginald Arthur Egerton, Secretary to the General Post Office in Ireland from 1897 to 1912, died yesterday at the age of 80.

Sir Reginald Egerton was born on September 22, 1850, fourth son of the late Major-General C. R. Egerton, and educated at College School, Gloucester and elsewhere. He entered the Civil Service in 1868, being appointed to the General Post Office. He was second private secretary to the Postmaster-General from 1886 to 1891, and in 1892 was made Surveyor to the General Post Office. He married Margaret (died 1919), daughter of Mr. J. Baker, M.L.C., of Adelaide, South Australia, and leaves two sons and three daughters. He was made C.B. in 1904 and knighted in 1911.

SIR THOMAS WILSON

Sir Thomas Wilson, the Ulster shipowner and chairman of the Ulster District Shipping Federation, died yesterday at the age of 67. He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Lisburn, Co. Antrim, and was educated at Belfast Model School. He had been the first Mayor of Bangor and was a member of Belfast Harbour Board and the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. He was knighted in 1922.

MR. H. P. MONCKTON

Mr. Henry Percival Monckton, who died on November 14 at the age of 73, was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Walter Monckton, of Ightham Park, Kent. He practised for many years in London as an architect and surveyor, and since 1906 had been a member of the Corporation of the City of London. He served as chairman of several committees of the Corporation, with a term of eight successive years as chairman of the Assessment Committee. In 1910 he was elected a manager of the City of London Mental Hospital at Dartford, and in 1915 a member of the Thames Conservancy Board. He was also a director of the Gresham Building Society and rendered service during the War as a member of the Local Tribunal, City of London, and of the Advisory Committee on Air Raid Shelters.

MR. A. G. F. McCLINTOCK

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur George Florence McClintock, of Appin House, Argyllshire, and Rathvinden, Co. Carlow. He was born in 1856, only son of the late Colonel George McClintock, and educated at Wellington College. He married first, in 1877, Susan (died 1927), third daughter of the late Mr. J. Heywood-Collins, of Kelvindale, Co. Lanark, and had five sons and two daughters of the marriage; and second, in 1929, Ethel, widow of Colonel James Macalpine-Downie, of Appin, and daughter of the late Mr. John Blakiston-Houston, of Orangefield, Co. Down.

MR. ADELARD TURGEON

The death is announced in a Reuter message from Quebec of Mr. Adelard Turgeon, Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Council since 1909. Mr. Turgeon was born on December 19, 1863, son of Damase and Christine Turgeon, and educated at Levis College and Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1887, and practised in Levis and Quebec. He was first elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1890, as member for Bellechasse. Before his election as Speaker he had been successively Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Lands and Forests. He married in 1887 Eugénie, daughter of Mr. Etienne Samson.

MR. EMILE GARCKE

Sir Lennox Russell writes:—

In the notice of Mr. Emile Garcke's life-work and multifarious activities mention of his interest in copartnership necessarily finds a minor place. But there is no sphere in which his loss will be more keenly felt. On taking over just a year ago the chairmanship of the Industrial Copartnership Association, it is not too much to say that he at once became its chief inspiration. It is to his generosity that the association owes its new headquarters in Gordon-square; and his benefactions did not end with the mere provision of premises. But more important than his material support were the qualities which he brought to bear in the administration of the association's affairs. To a wide, practical, and successful business experience he added the rarer qualifications of a broad philosophic outlook, a deep human sympathy, a charm of temper, and a beauty of mind which inspired a feeling of love and reverence for his character and enthusiasm for his cause. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the present industrial crisis, he believed that copartnership was able to offer one of the most practical contributions towards improvement.

A Maidenhead correspondent writes:—

Those who knew him well found in Mr. Garcke a "guide, philosopher, and friend" in no superficial sense of that well-worn trilogy. As a guide his work belongs to the nation; but his advice was always available for those who asked for it. As a philosopher, he propounded a method for the "average man" whom, with characteristic modesty, he endowed with his own penetrating insight and wide range of ideas, but, if the average man will find it difficult to appreciate all the implications of his system of classifications, he can at least see the importance of the plan, as Mr. Garcke first outlined it to a little group of inquirers in Maidenhead, "to arrange a place for every thought and to put every thought in its place." He hated anything that was slipshod either in thought or in act, but he never extended his righteous indignation to individuals. It is impossible to conceive of this kind, courteous and humorous old gentleman hating anyone. And so he was the ideal friend, always kind and considerate, and always getting the best out of everyone because he assumed its existence and set an example which shamed the second-best. Freed from his public activities, he was looking forward to spending the evening of his life in expounding his philosophy, preparing a history of the industrial developments of the last generation, and in giving to local institutions the benefit of his knowledge of organization and the stimulus of his high ideals of service. His work in the world of affairs was ending; his work for us was just beginning.

Our Paris Correspondent writes:—

The death has occurred here, after a long illness, of M. Léo Sachs, the distinguished French composer. His most ambitious work for the theatre was a musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's *Les Burgraves*, but he was more successful with orchestral and chamber music, which included such works as "Le Retour près de L'Aimée," "Aubade," "Mélancolie," "Le Bâteau Rose," "Ballil d'Oiseaux," and "L'Amante."

Mr. Alexander Williams, the Irish landscape painter and a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, died in Dublin on Saturday at the age of 64. He was a member of the Dublin Glee and Madrigal Union Quintet in 1873, and afterwards soloist in the choir of the Chapel Royal, Trinity College Chapel, Christ Church Cathedral, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Later he turned to painting, devoting himself to the delineation of Irish landscape, lake, and seacoast scenery. He had held exhibitions in London and in Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

The Estate Market

HACKNEY SHOPS

MAYFAIR OFFERS

The Gas Light and Coke Company has instructed Messrs. Blake, Son and Williams (Chancery-lane and Croydon) to sell Nos. 129, 131, and 133, Mare-street, Hackney, on December 2. The building of four floors occupies a site of nearly 9,000 square feet, and possession will be given at once. The firm is to dispose of Goswell-road premises, formerly part of Royal Parcel Mail Yard. The area is 54,540 square feet, with 365ft. of frontage to Seward-street.

Curzon-street properties in the market include Curzon House, which Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) have to sell on behalf of Lord Howe. This is a freehold of 11,000 square feet. The late Mr. Basil Dighton's executors have instructed Messrs. Norfolk and Prior (Hay-hill) to offer No. 66, Curzon-street on December 4. It is an early Georgian house, held on a lease for 790 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of only 30s. a year. The probability of the making of a new street from Curzon-street to Bruton-street will be borne in mind in estimating the value of interests in this district. "Residential and business property in the heart of Mayfair" is the heading of a notice that leaseholds in Little Stanhope-street, producing £500 a year, will be sold by Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler (Mount-street) on November 26.

The Village Hall, Newport, Essex, will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Saffron Walden on December 9, for the executors of the late Adele Lady Meyer.

An offer of £2,650 for "a crowning monument to all bargains," which occupies a "unique position," is invited by Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co. (Bolton-street). The modern house stands in an acre of freehold grounds, within three miles of Wimbledon Station, "adjoining and overlooking national park preserved for all time." Particulars and permits to view "will only be issued in strict rotation." A picture of the house appeared in *The Times* last Wednesday (p. 28).

Among the larger estates for disposal by Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), is one of 1,300 acres in Cheshire. The mansion, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was enlarged in 1760. Ornamental detail extends even to the stables, which contain Jacobean carved oak stalls. Most of the land is let to tenants of long standing. A lake of 10 acres and a trout stream are in the grounds. The shooting gives an average of 1,200 birds. The mansion would be let furnished, or the whole estate might be sold.

This afternoon, at their Brompton-road mart, Messrs. Harrods, Limited, will sell freeholds at Harrow, Sutton, and Thames Ditton, and a leasehold in Golders Green.

Headcorn property, Leigh Bridge Farm, has been sold by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. South Devon residential sales by Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall) and Messrs. Viner, Carew and Co. (Plymouth) include Alston, Plympton.

SALES BY AUCTION

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AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Garrett, White and Poland	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Property
Debenham, Tewson and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Healey and Baker	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Waite and Waite	Do. (2.45)	Freehold Properties
W. Kirk Price and Co.	California Works, Wheldon-road, Stoke-on-Trent (10.30)	Freehold Properties
Hampton and Sons	20, St. James'-square, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Harrods, Ltd.	62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
E. W. Beard and Sons	Winchester House, E.C. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
Mr. Horton Ledger	Old Ship Hotel, Brighton (3.0)	Freehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

W. Kirk Price and Co.	California Works, Wheldon-road, Stoke-on-Trent (10.30)	Plant, Machinery, &c.
Horne and Co.	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (10.30)	Obsolete Stores
Protheroe and Morris	Sunnyfield, West Heath-road, Hampstead (11.30)	Plants, Garden Ornaments, &c.
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture, &c.
Brackett and Sons	The Birches, Penshurst, Kent (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Porcelain and Pottery
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Books and Manuscripts
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

THE SALE ROOM

OLD SILVER AND FURNITURE

Two very important sales of old English silver and furniture have been fixed at Christie's for Wednesday and Thursday, December 10 and 11, and so, with the Early English portraits announced in *The Times* yesterday for dispersal on December 12, that week will be full of sale-room interest.

The chief pieces of silver are from anonymous sources. One of the earliest in the sale is an Elizabethan tazza with saucer-shaped bowl, of the date mark of 1572; it is the property of a gentleman, who also sends two plain tankards, respectively 1647 and 1671, a Charles I. beaker, 1640, mentioned in Sir C. J. Jackson's "English Goldsmiths and Their Marks," and a pair of Paul Lamerie sauce-boats, 1729, with the arms of Rudge impaling Reynardson. Mrs. Duff, of Heydon Hall, Norwich, is sending a William III. cup and cover, by Isaac Dighton, 1698, while from other sources there are tankards, monteiths, porringers, and so forth.

The furniture, French and English, is the property of Lord Richard Cavendish, from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, of Mr. W. Dudley Ward, Monksbridge, Sunbury-on-Thames, and others. The first-named property comprises five George I. armchairs, upholstered in flowered green damask, originally in Lord Burlington's villa at Chiswick, the remainder of the set is at Chatsworth; two Sheraton marqueterie commodes, Adam and Hepplewhite chairs, and a Louis XV. oval marqueterie table. From Monksbridge there are chairs and other pieces of Queen Anne walnut furniture and a set of three panels of Mortlake tapestry. Among the various properties may be mentioned a Damascus carpet of the fifteenth century and a Persian carpet, both of which once belonged to a member of the family of the late Shah of Persia, Mohamed Ali Shah.

The principal items in the sale of the contents of Home Lodge, Rainham, Essex, last week by Messrs. Kemsley, of 164, Bishopsgate, were a set of eight Chippendale dining chairs with shaped and interlaced backs, sold for £370, and a Chippendale mahogany tallboy—£90.

The death is announced, at the age of 53, of Mr. Augustus Osborne Lamplough, the water-colour artist. Mr. Lamplough was born at Manchester in 1877 and studied art at the Chester School of Art. For a year he was lecturer in perspective at the Leeds School of Art. He gave himself almost entirely to the study of Egyptian subjects. Some of his works are hung in Buckingham Palace, and he is represented in many of the other Royal Households.

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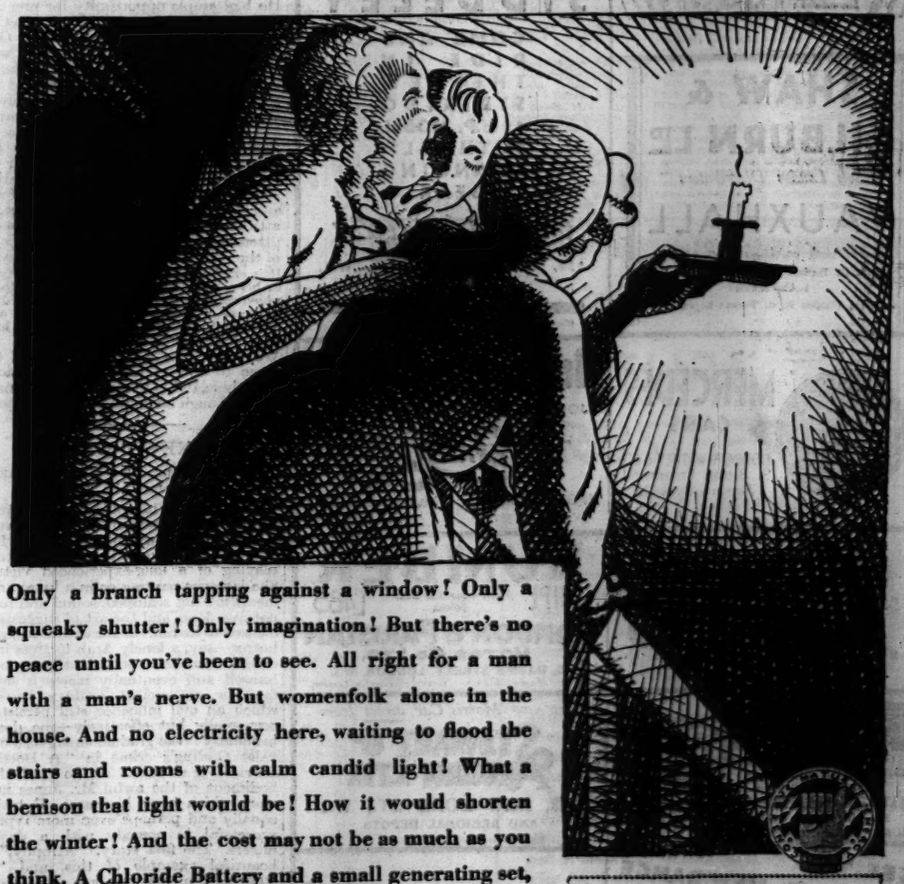

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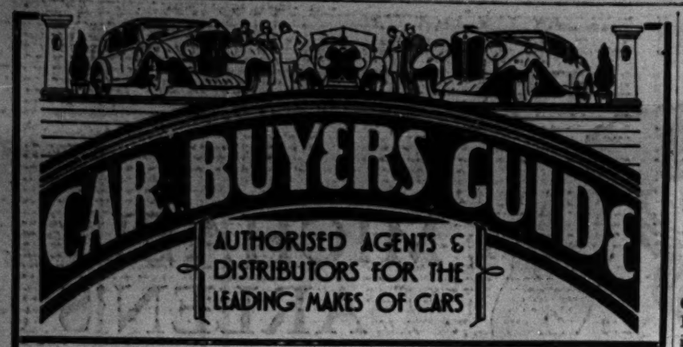

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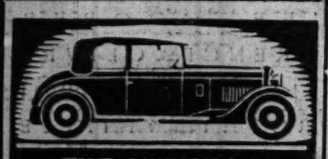
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Books of the Day

STRESEMANN

COLLECTED ESSAYS AND SPEECHES

ESSAYS AND SPEECHES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By GUSTAV STRESEMANN. Translated by CHRISTOPHER R. TURNER. (Butterworth. 15s. net.)

In his preface to this volume Sir Austen Chamberlain particularly commends English readers to the last two addresses in the book. Both deal with Napoleon. The first is a lecture given to the Prussian House of Deputies in January, 1917, and is entitled "Napoleon and Ourselves"; the second is on Goethe and Napoleon, but it bears no intimation of when and where it was delivered, and is probably part of the same lecture detached by the translator. Sir Austen selects these two utterances because they clearly reveal "the profound difference of outlook and tradition which separates even the most modern Germany from our own country." We are invited—or rather his Prussian audience was invited—to see in Napoleon the liberator of Europe. From what did he desire to free Europe? From the command of the sea held by England. And that was also one of the recent aims of Germany. As Sir Austen says, in the aims attributed to Napoleon "we hear the echo of his own war speeches and can measure the gap which separates his thought from our own." And not his War speeches only. In the first two speeches in the book, delivered in 1907 and 1910, he contrasted the two countries and pleaded for German colonies and a German fleet. The second one, delivered in the Reichstag, was a plea for an economic agreement, which would "automatically relieve the tension in international politics" and lay the foundation of a "national and political understanding," provided that the mutual relations were no longer "poisoned by the extremists on both sides."

There spoke the sane and business-like politician; but on the question of naval disarmament, which was then being canvassed, he took the national view and would have nothing to do with it. In England there has been only one opinion about Napoleon's enmity. We may admire his genius, but to regard him as the champion of Europe seems to us absurd. Opinion in Germany has of late been somewhat divided. Goethe admired him as the man who tamed the French Revolution and brought a great empire out of chaos. He regarded him as one great man does another. His triumphant march and his collapse appealed to Heine and other poets. But that was not the general view. Stresemann himself speaks of the "universal hatred" inspired by Napoleon, and his somewhat laboured argument to the Prussian Deputies suggests that he was conscious of opposition among them. It was only when united Germany found herself engaged in the same struggle and from the same motive as Napoleon that his aims could appear praiseworthy to patriotic Germans.

Stresemann was a patriotic German. He believed in Ludendorff and victory as long as possible, but towards the end he lost his head through an excessive emotionalism, and the Armistice left him quite prostrate. But it was then that he showed the stuff that was in him. He rallied, re-formed his party under a new name, and gradually readjusted his ideas to the inevitable circumstances, though he still held fast to the "glorious traditions of German history," as von Rheinbaben tells us in his introduction to this book. Once more reason triumphed in a desperate state of affairs. He had learnt the value of patience in the shock of the revolution, and knew that, though he still believed with all his heart in the future, as in the past, glory of Germany, it could be achieved only by the exercise of patience and "looking facts in the face." He had ample opportunity for practising both. In August, 1923, he became Chancellor and took over the Foreign Office, which he held till his death. It was a time of unexampled difficulty. The currency had collapsed, Germany was threatened with national bankruptcy and torn by internal dissensions. That she has emerged from the black prospects of those days is due to Stresemann more than to any other man. He never gave up, but struggled on with infinite patience against the suspicious hostility of France and the attacks of opponents at home. His attitude is made clear by the post-War utterances, which occupy the greater part of the volume. Von Rheinbaben says:—

It is chiefly due to Stresemann's tenacity and to his wisdom in not pushing claims too far which could not at once be substantiated that the work of peace was saved again and again, and that opportunities for further work in this field are still available.

We proceed in stages, and one of them came to an end with the evacuation of the Rhineland. It crowned Stresemann's work, though he did not live to witness it.

NEW NOVEL

CERTAIN PEOPLE. By EDITH WHARTON. (Appleton. 7s. 6d. net.)

Miss Edith Wharton's ease and dexterity, her smoothness and control, give her stories that maturity of technical performance which can only be compared to the playing of a long-experienced virtuoso. She is never panting or in a hurry, ornaments are not scamped, sound and fury is not overdone, and the art of suggestion is utilized to its full. If she wishes to suggest horror—say, a lonely Arab fortress in the desert where an eccentric antiquary buries himself and eventually meets a sinister fate, or an ancient country house in which an evil influence still persists incorporeally but effectively—she does so brilliantly: the gradual emergence of the valet Gosling's crime in "A Bottle of Perrier" is as skilful as the gradual embodiment of the awful Mr. Jones in the story which bears his name. But she is equally and perhaps even more typically successful in comedy with a dash of bitters. The first story, "Atrophy," is a beautiful example of this, and "The Refugees" a charming one. The meeting, in the latter story, of a rather dried up but secretly romantic American professor on a holiday with the neglected, wistful spinster of an aristocratic and overbearing family at Victoria in 1914, when each takes the other for a Belgian refugee, is a perfect piece of work: the man's chivalry and the lady's pathetic eagerness, so deftly suggested, start the little social comedy very pleasantly on its way. There is a somewhat lavishly coloured romance of the days of knighthood, no doubt inspired by a visit to Cyprus where the scene is laid, which will please those who like a love story; while for those who fancy the macabre there is "After Holbein," a new version of the dance of death set in wealthy New York. Apart from a little creaking of the initial machinery, this is a brilliant piece of fiction.

The author of the pamphlet on "The Agricultural Crisis and The Way Out" (Jarrold and Sons, Norwich), referred to in our Farming Notes yesterday, is Dr. Cloudesley Brereton.

THE BASQUES

AN AUTHORITATIVE STUDY

A BOOK OF THE BASQUES. By RODNEY GALLOP. (Macmillan. 15s. net.)

A careful, unprejudiced account of the Basques, their country, language and literature, customs, folk-lore and history has long been needed to offset the abundance of wild and inaccurate speculations spread by ill-informed tourists and superficial enthusiasts. Even the Basques themselves have not been guiltless of absurdities. Astarloa as long ago as 1803 (on completion of his brilliant "Basque Apology") declared that Basque was certainly the God-given original language, as was shown by its mighty vocabulary of 4,426,554,929 words, not counting those of more than three syllables! Mr. Gallop does not claim to be aware of all the impossible pretensions of Basque apologists, but he brings forward many of them and shows how they are refuted by a clear judgment.

This volume is the clearest all-round work on the Basque nation as it actually is which has so far appeared. Many excellent works on specialized aspects of Basque life and studies have appeared since the beginning of the last century, but all have been marred by some extravagance or oversight of a serious character. Even a complete library of works on this strange people did not give a satisfactory picture of them, and the numerous speculations on their origin confused the reader by their speciousness or angered him by their manifest absurdity. Mr. Gallop has brought to his task a careful judgment and the steadying influence of long contact with the Basques in their own homes. He is able, therefore, after discussing the many theories of Basque origins, to say boldly that we are no nearer now than we were at the beginning to a definite pronouncement on this subject. He submits (with a diffidence he need not feel) his estimate of Basque character:—

Here, as a framework on which to embroider, are some impressions of Basque character: loyalty and rectitude; dignity and reserve; independence and a strong sense of race and racial superiority; a serious outlook tempered by a marked sense of humour and capacity for enjoyment; deep religious feeling; and a cult of tradition almost amounting to ancestor-worship: all these correlated and directed by a deep-rooted simplicity and a courageous objective view of life. To my mind this last point is the key to the whole problem of Basque character.

Mr. Gallop is fully aware of the two Basque worlds constituting the *Zazpiak Bat* (Seven in One), and in his second chapter he shows clearly the differences between the Basques of the three French provinces (Labourd, Basse-Navarre and Soule) and those of the four Spanish provinces (Guipúzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarre). The chapter following develops this preliminary study, and explains the elements which lie behind these differences. Following an interesting discussion of Basque temperament is an excellent chapter on Basque language and literature, and the remarks on the verb at the end make one wish that Mr. Gallop had provided an appendix for beginners in the study of Basque grammatical complexities. The author devotes a chapter each to the pastorales of Soule, the words and the music of Basque folk-song, folk-tales and proverbs, folk-dance, the Basque house and decoration. A remarkably full account of Basque games is followed by a delightful chapter on superstition and witchcraft.

There is an eclectic bibliography of works quoted or consulted which would have been much more valuable had it been enlarged to include some modern works prepared specially for foreigners by Basque scholars. No work of the Presbítero Don Pablo de Zamarripa y Uraga (whose "Manual del Vascófilo" is indispensable to the student of Vizcayan Basque) appears in the list, and the same may be said of many valuable books on Basque life, character, language and scenery by authors who are themselves Basques. But the book so excellently supplies a long-felt need that the reader will feel inclined to consider a critic who demands more than is here provided too captious ever to be satisfied. And, as if the good things provided in the letter-press were not abundant enough, the book has many excellent photographs taken by the author and many line drawings by his wife. English readers are now provided with what will be for some years the standard work on a much misrepresented people.

THE YOUNG NAPOLEON

THE RISE OF GENERAL BONAPARTE. By SPENSER WILKINSON (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford. 12s. 6d. net.)

This volume is the third of the trilogy of which the first was "The Defence of Piedmont, 1742-1748," and the second "The French Army before Napoleon," each telling its own tale, but establishing the relation between Napoleon and his predecessors. Mr. Wilkinson's text in his new volume is the Emperor's phrase of 1813, "that war is a profession and that it must be learned"; and his object is to show how Napoleon learned that profession. His book is not, however, a military treatise, but a study of intense human interest showing the factors of self-help, of friends' assistance, and of good fortune which raised a subaltern of artillery to commander of an army in three years.

Lieutenant Bonaparte's ambition was to free his native island and be its leader. He felt that genius and intuition were insufficient, and he set himself a course of reading which would compensate for the experience in statesmanship and the military art which he lacked. The Corsican uprising which he attempted led to conflict with Paoli and a hurried escape. Fortune had a wider sphere for him and herself created the opportunity by wounding the commander of the artillery which was to be used at Toulon. Then his recognized talents and the helping hands of friends took him to command of the Army of Italy. But he did not trust to fortune, his first act on obtaining independent command being to demand books, and Mr. Wilkinson is able to tell us the names and contents of those which he read to prepare himself for the various campaigns 1794-96, and how he improved on the ideas of his predecessors. We see in the small campaigns of those early days all the elements in miniature of the strategy which was to conquer continental Europe.

SOME NEW BOOKS

A HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Vol. XIII. By Madeleine Hope Dodds. (Simpkin, Marshall. 42s. n.)

THE MANDATES SYSTEM. By Norman Bentwich. (Longmans. 15s. n.)

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ROGER CASEMENT. By Denis Gwynn. (Cape. 12s. 6d. n.)

THE HORSES OF THE CONQUEST. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d. n.)

GUIDING THE CHILD. By Alfred Adler. Translated by Benjamin Ginzburg. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. n.)

GOTHIC WANDERINGS IN SOMERSET. By Freda Derrick. (Simpkin, Marshall. 15s. n.)

OLD GLASS BEAUTIFUL. By Thomas Rohan. (Mills and Boon. 10s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

CERTAIN PEOPLE. By Edith Wharton. (Appleton. 7s. 6d. n.)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW SLOOP FOR INDIA

The departure from Portsmouth to-day of the sloop HINDUSTAN for service in the Royal Indian Marine is an event of interest in connexion with the development of that force. The HINDUSTAN is the first vessel built for the R.I.M. since it was reorganized on a combatant basis in accordance with the Indian Navy Bill of 1927. The vessel has been built under Admiralty supervision by Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, at their Wallsend shipyard, where a number of similar craft have been built for the Royal Navy. She is commanded by Commander C. B. C. Swayne, R.N., and other officers of the ship are Engineer Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Trenoweth, R.I.M., and Sub-Lieutenant P. M. Bliss, R.N. The HINDUSTAN is to call at Gibraltar, November 23-25; Malta, November 29-December 7; Port Said, December 11-12; Suez, December 12-13; and Aden, December 18-20; and should arrive at Bombay on December 27. She will thus spend her first Christmas at sea.

TARGET SLOOP COMMAND

Before the Atlantic Fleet leaves on its spring cruise, certain changes in command will include the appointment of a new captain to the SNAPDRAGON, the target-towing sloop. Commander G. O. Lydekker, O.B.E., D.S.C., on completing the usual two years, will be succeeded by Commander A. W. J. Finlayson, late of the Operations Division, Naval Staff. Commander Finlayson was promoted in June, 1924, after being squadron signal officer in the First Battle Squadron. He served during the late War as Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe. His last service afloat was as executive officer of the cruiser LOWESTOFT, on the Africa Station in 1925-27.

CRUISERS FOR SALE

The cruisers DARTMOUTH and LOWESTOFT will finish their preparations to be sold out of the Navy at the end of this month. They were transferred to dockyard control on May 1 last, after the signing of the London Treaty, and have since had all guns and other warlike stores and equipment removed. The DARTMOUTH was launched at the Vickers works, Barrow, in 1911, and during the War served in the East Indies, the Atlantic, the Dardanelles, and the Adriatic. The LOWESTOFT was launched at Chatham Dockyard in 1913. She served in the North Sea during the War and took part in the action off the Dogger Bank. The next cruiser to be taken in hand for sale is the BIRMINGHAM, a sister ship of the LOWESTOFT. She was transferred to dockyard control at Devonport on September 10, 1929.

NEW AMERICAN SUBMARINE

The United States submarine V.6, which is due to leave the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, to-day on her first long-distance cruise to Honolulu and back, is the last vessel of her size which the U.S.A. can build under the London Treaty. Limits for future submarines have been fixed at 2,000 tons and 5.1in. guns. As the United States had three vessels built or building, V.4, 5, and 6, of 2,760 tons and armed with 6in. guns, provision was made for each of the signatory Powers to retain not more than three such vessels. Great Britain has one, known as "X.1," which is of 2,425 tons and armed with four 5.2in. guns; and France one, the SURCOUF, of 2,880 tons and armed with two 8in. guns. V.6 has a length of 380ft., and is manned by eight officers and 80 men. Her cruising radius is stated to be 20,000 miles.

FIRST CLASS INTERPRETERS

An Army Order states that the undermentioned passed the examination in June, 1930, and are qualified to be first class interpreters in the languages stated against their names:—

Captain M. H. Merry, M.C., The Manchester Regiment, Arabic; Captain J. A. Cobrington, Coldstream Guards, French; Major H. L. Watkis, M.C., Indian Army, French; Second Lieutenant O. A. Lemieux, the Royal Canadian Artillery, French; Captain W. U. Tyrrell, Royal Corps of Signals, German; Lieutenant A. S. Colley, Royal Artillery, Russian; Lieutenant R. S. Christie, The Gordon Highlanders, Russian; Major J. A. C. May-Somerville, Indian Army, Russian; Captain R. O. A. Gatehouse, Indian Army, Russian (re-qualified); Captain C. A. Grey, Indian Army, Russian; Second Lieutenant C. Cheshire, Army in India Reserve of Officers, Russian; Lieutenant C. R. A. Swynnerton, The North Staffordshire Regiment, Turkish; Captain E. R. Greer, Indian Army, Turkish; and Captain K. R. Steven, Indian Army, Turkish.

The under-mentioned qualified as a first class interpreter in Chinese (Pekingese) at an examination held at Peking on July 14 and 15, 1930:—Lieutenant J. L. Hayward, Royal Artillery.

The under-mentioned passed the examination in colloquial Pekingese on June 16, 1930:—Captain R. Scott, The Royal Scots; Lieutenant J. S. Douglas, The Royal Scots.

REGIMENTAL PROMOTIONS

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. T. Bowly, C.B.E., M.C., has been selected for command of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Bannerman, D.S.O., whose tenure of command expires to-day.

Major P. A. Prescott-Roberts, O.B.E., Royal Army Service Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with effect from October 22, 1930.

THE WEST AFRICAN FLIGHT

The R.A.F. flight from No. 47 (Bomber) Squadron, Khartoum, which is making a tour in West Africa, arrived at Kano, Nigeria, on Saturday in the course of its return journey. To-day it is expected to leave for Maidugari and Fort Lami, and the machines will be flying each day until Friday, when they are due back at Khartoum after a journey which will have covered altogether nearly 7,000 miles in five weeks. Squadron-Leader E. L. Howard-Williams, M.C., is in command, and the machines are of the Fairey IIIF type.

DONIBRISTLE AERODROME

Levelling operations are being carried out on the aerodrome at Donibristle, Fife, on an area of about 300ft. by 150ft., south-west of the enclosure round the wireless mast. This area will be marked with flags by day, but will not be marked by night. The work will last approximately six months. The principal unit now at Donibristle is No. 36 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron, but the aerodrome is also the base of certain flights of the Fleet Air Arm, at present embarked in the COURAGEOUS.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ABU DHABI, Nov. 14.—Cyclamen arrived, and left Nov. 15; and Triad arrived, and left for Muscat Nov. 15.
ADEN, Nov. 14.—Ormonde arrived; and Effingham arrived and left for Khor Jaramas.
BERBERA, Nov. 15.—Effingham left.
BERMUDA, Nov. 14.—Dauntless arrived. Nov. 15.—Dragon left.
DUBAI, Nov. 15.—Cyclamen arrived.
GIBRALTAR, Nov. 14.—Whitley left. Nov. 15.—Scarborough arrived.
HANKOW, Nov. 15.—Sepoy arrived.
HONG-KONG, Nov. 14.—Herald arrived. Nov. 15.—Marazion, Odin, Otus, and Oswald arrived; and Magnolia left.
MALTA, Nov. 15.—Vimiera arrived.
PORT GENTIL, Nov. 15.—Daffodil left.
PORTLAND, Nov. 14.—Mist and Adventure left. Nov. 16.—York left.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 15.—Birmingham, Adventure, and Mist arrived.
SANGATANGA, Nov. 15.—Daffodil arrived.
SHARJA, Nov. 14.—Cyclamen left.
SIERRA LEONE, Nov. 14.—Carlisle left.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUTS.—G. P. S. DAVIES, to S/M L 27; and J. G. GOULD, to S/M PERSEUS (Nov. 17).
LIEUTS.—F/O. R.A.F.—R. H. BARRETT, to Victory (Dec. 13); and F. W. N. BASSETT, to Courageous (Dec. 17).
SUB-LIEUT.—R. H. S. PEMBERTON, to Devonshire (Nov. 17).
PAYMR. COMMR.—H. A. THOMPSON, to Tamar II. (Nov. 19).
CH. GUNNERS.—E. D. PADDY, to Cardiff (Nov. 19); A. E. KEARN, to Constance (Nov. 25); S. J. SHONK, to Centurion; J. MEDLAND, to Caledon; and W. D. CHANDLER, to Cairo (Dec. 1); and H. ENNIS, to Marlborough (Dec. 8).
GUNNERS.—S. B. HALL, to Regulus; and L. C. KOESTER, to Marlborough (Dec. 8); and L. STUBBS, to Pembroke (Dec. 12).
CH. ORD. OFFICERS.—S. J. SPRAGG, to Hood (Dec. 8); and L. VINTON, to Tiger.
WT. ORD. OFFICER.—W. H. K. MOLTON, to Nelson (Nov. 24).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPTS.—A. G. WARREN, suptd. Adjutant, Chatham Divn. (Nov. 16); and J. M. FULLER, supptd. Adjutant, Portsmouth Divn. (Nov. 18).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

PROBY. SUB-LIEUT.—E. J. HEMMINGS, to Vivid (Nov. 15).
PROBY. MIDN.—K. BARKLEY, to Norfolk (Nov. 22).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

AIR VICE-MARSHAL.—SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on transfer to Home Establishment (Oct. 16).
SQUADRON LEADERS.—L. H. SLATTER, O.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., to No. 43 Squadron, Tangmere (Nov. 13); E. D. ATKINSON, D.F.C., A.F.C., to half-pay list (Oct. 11).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—C. W. HILL, to half-pay list (Nov. 11); W. F. DRY, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Oct. 15).
FLYING OFFICERS.—A. B. SMITH, M.C., C. D. G. WILCOX, L. S. T. BROWN, W. J. PICKARD, E. F. WADE, H. S. MARTIN, all to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Oct. 15); L. H. ARMFIELD, A.F.C., to Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell (Nov. 11); T. L. HARRISON, to No. 53 Squadron, Iraq (Oct. 21); L. E. A. WRIGHT, to No. 58 Squadron, Worthy Down (Nov. 13); P. S. COOK, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Nov. 1).
PILOT OFFICER.—D. E. MILSON, to No. 25 Squadron, Hawkinge (Nov. 10).

STORES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—F. H. LUTHER, to No. 22 Group Headquarters, Grantham (Nov. 10).
FLYING OFFICER.—A. R. EVANS, D.F.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (Oct. 21).

MEDICAL BRANCH

SQUADRON LEADER.—T. J. THOMAS, to Station Headquarters, Heliopolis (Oct. 11).

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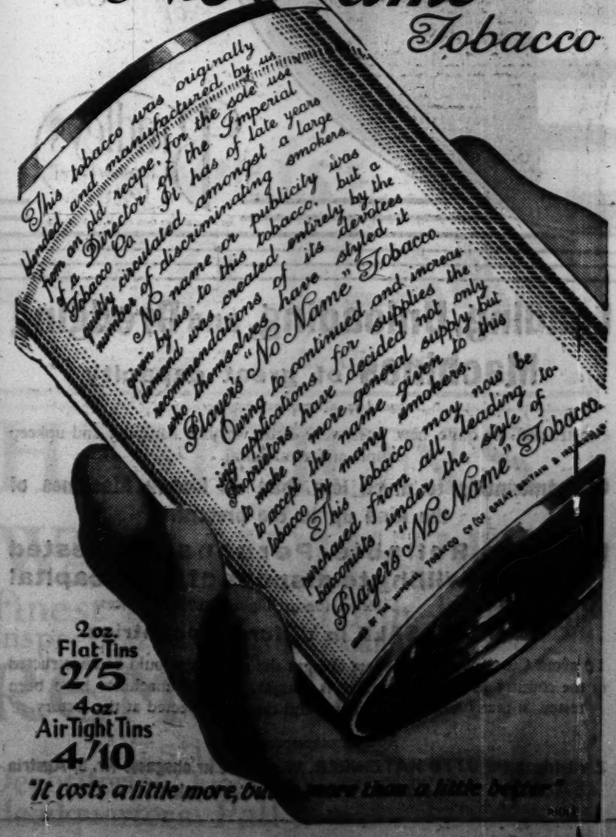
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The RIGHT HON. LORD GAINFORD, P.C., LL.C.L.
SIR FREDERICK HALL, Bart., K.B.E., D.S.O.
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BANKERS.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, 60, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.

BROKERS.

W. GREENWELL and CO., 2, Finch-lane, London, E.C.3.

AUDITORS.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE and CO., Chartered Accountants, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

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MANAGER AND SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

JOHN C. DALTON, County House, 46-47, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		Issued
£50,000	In 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£50,000
£700,000	In Ordinary Shares of £1 each	£494,000
£750,000		£544,000

LOAN CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued or about to be issued:
£534,000	£300,000 6½% Debenture Stock.

Issue of

£300,000 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock at 92 per cent. under Clause 73 (d) of the Articles of Association and Resolutions of the Company dated 23rd November, 1926 and of the Board of Directors dated 31st October 1930.

The Stock will be secured by a Trust Deed creating a Floating charge on the undertaking and assets of the Company.

The Company is to be at liberty on the 15th day of June 1965 or at any time thereafter to redeem the whole of the Stock at par upon giving six months notice in writing.

If the Stock is not previously redeemed it will be redeemed at par on the 15th day of December 1972.

The interest is payable half-yearly on the 15th of June and the 15th of December, the first half-year's interest being payable on the 15th of June 1931.

The Company has the right from time to time and at any time without the consent of the Trustees to create and issue further stock ranking in point of security *pari passu* with the present issue provided that the total nominal amount of such further stock together with the total nominal amount of the present issue for the time being outstanding shall not at the time of issue of the further stock exceed the total nominal amount of the share capital of the Company for the time being issued.

The Company save as may be necessary for securing any further issue of stock as before mentioned is not to be at liberty to create any mortgage or charge on its undertaking property or assets ranking *pari passu* with or in priority to the charge to be created by the Trust Deed.

The Company's undertaking is subject to the provisions of the London Electricity (No. 1) Act, 1925, which Act authorises and requires the Company to provide Sinking Funds for the amortization of all capital expenditure therein within periods approved by the Electricity Commissioners.

The present issue is made to provide funds with the object of accelerating the further development of the Company's area of supply and to obtain the advantages accruing from standardization.

The Stock will be transferable in multiples of £1.

Definitive Certificates will be delivered against payment in full.

By a Contract between the Company and Messrs. W. Greenwell & Co., effected by exchange of letters dated October 28th and 31st 1930, Messrs. W. Greenwell & Co. have agreed to purchase the whole of the Stock at the price of £92 for each £100 of Stock less a commission of ½ per cent. on such purchase price.

Payment for the Stock is to be made on the 15th December 1930.

A quotation on the Stock Exchange, London, will be applied for in due course.

Copies of documents relating to the Company are to be found in the current edition of the "Stock Exchange Official Intelligence."

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the Provisional Order of the London Electricity (No. 1) Act, 1925, of the above-mentioned Contract (as to which a draft of the modification of the proposed Trust Deed can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, County House, 46-47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

THE NEW CAPITAL MARKET

PERUVIAN CORPORATION RESULTS

It might have been supposed that the rise in high-class investments and the overwhelming success which has attended issues of good-class fixed interest-bearing securities would have encouraged other borrowers, who are known to be in need of capital for fresh works or to repay bank loans, to hasten their own appeals to the investor. In some cases, however, it seems to have had the opposite effect. Apparently some borrowers believe that they will probably do better by waiting. Occasionally this may be a sound policy but not infrequently borrowers of this type find that they procrastinate too long in hoping to get the best out of the market. They find in practice that they make them on a falling market, since not more than one borrower is so fortunate as to alight, as it were, on the top of the rise. A number of borrowers, however, have decided not to delay their appeal to the public any longer, and several issues are now being prepared. On Thursday next an offer for sale by tender will be made by the South Suburban Gas Company of £200,000 of Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock and £300,000 of Five per Cent. Perpetual Preference stock. The Debenture stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing stock. The minimum price at which tenders will be received is 99 per cent. for the Debenture stock and 92 per cent. for the Preference. Tenders will be received up to noon on December 1.

South Durham Steel Results

The report of the South Durham Steel and Iron Company tells the shareholders very little about the trading experience of the year, but this appears to have been disappointing, since the profits for the year ended September 30 declined from £95,471 to £85,044. The amount written off for depreciation is reduced from £40,000 to £30,000, but the Ordinary shareholders are again to receive a dividend of 6 per cent., which leaves the amount to be carried forward virtually unchanged at £138,893. The total of the balance-sheet has declined from £3,230,366 to £3,091,250. This reduction is not due to any appreciable change in the fixed assets, but to a diminution in the current assets, the obvious result of lessened trade activity. Stocks, for instance, have declined from £422,203 to £212,064 and debts due to the company from £232,616 to £163,962. Investments, however, are slightly higher at £130,533, while the cash is substantially larger, the total being £167,720, against £29,741. The total of the current assets is £674,300, against £811,781 a year ago. On the other hand, current liabilities have fallen from £249,000 to £102,213. Thus the surplus of floating assets over current liabilities has been increased from £562,781 to £572,087, so that the company enjoys a strong financial position and can take advantage of any recovery in trade.

Cargo Fleet's Figures

The South Durham Company owns 95 per cent. of the shares of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company, the report of which shows much the same features as that of the parent company. Profits in the year ended September 30 fell from £92,985 to £83,809. The depreciation allowance is reduced from £50,000 to £43,000, but no dividend is to be paid, a balance of £186,431 being carried forward. The balance-sheet shows a small decrease, the total being £2,477,665. Fixed assets are practically unchanged, but the floating assets have decreased from £540,961 to £448,222. Stock-in-trade is down from £205,322 to £174,680 and debts due to the company from £301,324 to £218,671, but cash has risen from £27,049 to £54,526. The current liabilities have been reduced from £306,254 to £242,668. Thus the surplus of floating assets over current liabilities is £205,554, against £234,707 last year.

Iron and Steel Rationalization

Shareholders at the forthcoming meeting will no doubt be interested to learn what further progress has been made with rationalization on the North-East Coast. Lord Furness at the last meeting urged the necessity for some measure of protection for the iron and steel industry, because he did not think it would be possible for it to compete successfully with the industries of those countries where wages were less and hours of work longer. Under the free-trade system it would be necessary for every person employed in the industry, no matter in what capacity, to be very much more efficient than his foreign competitor, and for output an hour from plant and machinery to be much larger than in Continental works. But as safeguarding or protection is not a matter which lies within the control of the iron and steel industry, shareholders will naturally be more interested to learn what steps have been taken, or remain to be taken, to complete the rationalization of the iron and steel industry on the North-East Coast. Rationalization has one advantage over protection—namely, that it is within the reach of the industry, while protection for the moment is merely a shadow. Even if the shadow later becomes a substance, the industry will not have weakened itself by rationalization.

Peruvian Corporation Year

The outcome of the year ended June 30, 1930, for the Peruvian Corporation was disappointing. The outstanding feature of the period was a spell of increasing trade and rising prices during the first five months, followed by a steady "slump" during the last seven months. No marked change took place in the receipts of the railways owned and controlled by the Corporation; the gross takings were £31,000 larger at £1,865,519, and working expenses rose by about £23,000 to £1,228,080, leaving net operating receipts of £637,439, as compared with £628,966. After deducting income-tax and making certain adjustments the net railway revenue credited to the Corporation was £543,388, against £562,921. The absence for the first time of the Government annuity and of receipts from sales of guano—income which was given up under the arrangement whereby the railways became the absolute property of the Corporation—is responsible for a considerable reduction in miscellaneous revenue, the total being £41,474, against £209,151. On the other hand, the Corporation has this time been saved the exceptional payment of £124,376 that was made in the previous year in connexion with the debenture conversion plan, and after allowing for this the net revenue amounts to £283,072, against £370,124 in 1928-29 and £375,569 in 1927-28.

Larger Liquid Resources

After paying for two years' interest at the full rate of 5 per cent. on the Preference stock the directors have found it expedient to reduce the rate to 3 per cent. The cut involves a saving of £150,000, and as the net income was only £87,000 smaller it has been possible to make a substantial addition to the "carry-forward." A summary of results for the past three years is appended:—

—	Year Ended June 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net receipts from railways	543,388	562,921	584,599
Miscellaneous receipts	41,474	209,151	250,774
Total revenue	584,862	772,072	785,370
Fixed and other charges	301,700	401,948	409,801
Net revenue	283,072	370,124	375,569
Brought forward	129,749	132,672	130,144
Preference dividend	223,852	373,046	373,042
Rate	3 per cent.	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
Carried forward	168,969	129,749	132,672

The caution shown by the board in its division of profits is doubtless due to the uncertain outlook for the company in the current year. There is a welcome increase in the amount of the liquid assets, gilt-edged securities, bills, and cash standing on June 30 last at £911,000, in comparison with £712,000. One interesting change made in the balance-sheet concerns the creditors. Last year "sundry creditors and credit balances" appeared in one sum of £257,864. This time the corresponding liability is apparently covered by two items—namely, sundry creditors £70,624 and railway renewals and reserve accounts (other than sub-companies £216,095. During the year the directors sold £300,000 of debentures at £95 per cent. The sum realized was used to meet capital expenses, including the cash payment of £247,000 to the Government, which was part of the consideration for the exchange of a lease for the freehold of the railways.

P.C.T. Construction Accounts

Formed by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Limited, in order to finance the construction side of its operations, P.C.T. Construction has issued Preference shares which carry the guarantee of the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres both as to dividend and capital. For the 12 months to January 31 last the net profits of the parent company (before providing for depreciation) amounted to £434,833, which would suffice to cover the dividend on the subsidiary company's issued Preference capital over six times. Apart from the security conferred by this guarantee, the dividend on the P.C.T. Construction Preference shares is more than covered by the company's own profits, net earnings for the year ended September 30 amounting to £82,797. After payment of the Preference dividend, which requires £68,425, a dividend of 4 per cent. is again paid on the Ordinary shares, and £5,378 is written off the expenses of the Preference share issues. This will leave these expenses at £38,000. Of the company's assets, the bulk—namely, £926,500—consists of amounts advanced to the parent company and its associated companies, while the second largest item is Leeds Picture Playhouse Debentures at cost, £150,000. The auditors give their certificate subject to the value of these Debentures.

S. Instone's Report

Holders of the issued Preference capital of S. Instone and Co., which amounts to £871,942, are still without prospect of a dividend, the distribution being in arrear since 1924. The annual accounts of the company made up to June 30 reveal an increase in the amount standing at the credit of profit and loss from £71,782 to £94,285, but this credit balance has been accumulated without making provision for the continued trading losses of the subsidiaries, and the auditors again draw attention to the effect of these losses on the value of the parent company's investments in subsidiary companies, which still appear in the balance-sheet at a valuation of £1,034,400. A sum of £526,885 is due from subsidiary companies on debentures and open accounts, these two items together representing 96 per cent. of the total assets. The directors state in their report that plans of reorganization now being undertaken should place the collieries on a profitable trading basis, but they add that the effect of the new legislation upon the coal industry in general, and the company's undertakings in particular, is impossible to foresee.

Brazil's Trade Balance

In spite of lower prices for her exports, Brazil's balance of trade was more favourable in the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1929. Exports actually increased in weight by 189,876 tons, according to advices received by the Bank of London and South America, but their value decreased from £63,599,000 to £47,812,000. The effect of lower prices is clearly seen in the figures for coffee, for, while exports of that commodity increased in volume by 690,000 bags to a total of 9,807,000 bags, they actually fell in value from £46,727,000 to £28,649,000, the average price being £2 18s. a bag, against £5 2s. a bag in 1929. Imports were heavily reduced, their value being £39,158,000, against £59,763,000; their weight was lower by 567,405 tons. Thus there was a surplus of exports over imports of £8,654,000, which compares with a favourable balance of only £3,836,000 in the corresponding period of last year. While the position of the country in regard to the balance of payments has appreciably improved, however, the favourable balance of trade is not yet equal to the country's requirements for interest and sinking funds on the external debt.

Incomes with Life Assurance

The issue of life policies carrying the right to a guaranteed income for the benefit of wife and children, should the assured die within 20 years of the effecting of an assurance, is one of the most modern developments of life assurance. It gives effect to the truth that, in the event of the death of the head of a family, the dependents would often, for a time at any rate, be more concerned with the income available than with the capital sum assured. Too often the latter has been utterly inadequate for the needs of families. One of the latest schemes of the type to be devised for providing an income better related to requirements is that of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society which, entitled a "Reinforced Income Policy," provides for a minimum assurance of £1,000 at death participating in profits in accordance with the society's new low-premium rates and carrying a "reinforced income" of £120 a year in the event of death during a term of 20 years from the issue of the policy and payable until the end of that period. The following are examples of rates for policies for £1,000 effected at representative ages:—

Age not exceeding	Annual premium during the first 20 years	Thereafter
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	19 1 8	15 7 6
25	21 3 4	17 2 6
30	24 0 10	19 12 6
35	27 18 4	22 5 10
40	33 1 8	26 0 0
45	40 5 10	30 17 6

Should the death of the assured occur within 20 years of the effecting of the policy the full sum assured with accrued bonuses would be paid, in addition to the guaranteed income. A slip is attached to the prospectuses stating that the Board of Inland Revenue has notified the society that the payments of income under this special scheme will not be assessable to income-tax—an important point in a scheme which has also others in its favour.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND STEADY

CHINESE BONDS FIRM

The Stock Exchange began the new Account in quiet fashion. Even in the gilt-edged market business yesterday showed a falling off. The tone for British Government securities was slightly easier, but brokers reported the continuance of a fairly widespread demand for investment securities of good standing. This demand includes Preference shares, many of which are now hard to obtain and are quoted at prices which, by comparison with recent figures, appear high. The Home Railway market was exceptionally weak on labour uncertainties, but in other departments the tendency was steady. Chinese bonds were again in request, demand being stimulated by the news of the international meeting held in Nanking on the debt question. A rise in the price of rubber was accompanied by firmness in rubber shares. South African gold shares showed strength, but base metal descriptions were affected to some extent by lower metal prices. It was reported that Covent Garden Estates new Five per Cent. Debenture stock was being placed in the market, subject to permission to deal, at 99 free of stamp duty.

Business in the GILT-EDGED market was comparatively quiet and prices reacted to a small extent. The War Loan exceptionally was steady all day at Friday's closing price of 102½. There were declines of ¼ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (52), Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (58½), and Local Loans (65½). Consol "Fours" fell ¼ to 92½. One or two Treasury Bond issues went back to the extent of ¼. London County Council and Port of London stocks were quoted higher. India loans were dull, the new Six per Cents. easing to ¾ premium. A continued inquiry was reported for Commonwealth "Fives," the 1945-75 issue being dealt in up to 87½.

The HOME RAILWAY market was flat. Uncertainty over the outcome of the negotiations for a reduction in wages of the railway men was sufficient to keep buyers away, and as dealers were unwilling to put stock on their books prices were quoted nominally lower all round. Great Western fell a point to 68½, and L.M.S. Ordinary closed ¼ lower at 32½, a similar fall being marked in Southern Preferred (66½). The weakness extended to the prior charge stocks, a number of the Preference issues being marked a point or more lower. North Eastern First Preference fell 2 to 58, and the Second Preference lost 1½ to 41½.

In the FOREIGN market the chief features were the heaviness of Brazilian and the strength of Chinese bonds. Both San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half and Seven per Cent. Coffee loans were quoted a point lower at 79 and 84 respectively. Chinese "Fives" of 1912 rose 1½ to 50, and among the railway bonds Hukuang "Fives" were marked up 3 points to 35½. Peruvian Corporation Preference steadied to 32½, but Peruvian Government Six per Cents. fell a point to 59. Argentine railway stocks were steady. Central Uruguay Ordinary was quoted 1½ lower at 64½.

The OIL market showed a firmer tendency. Royal Dutch rallied ½ to 23½, and rises of 1-32 took place in Shell, V.O.C., Burmah, and Anglo-Persian. English rubber stocks last week increased by 1,350 tons, a figure that accorded with expectations. The commodity was firmer at 4½d. per lb., and the share market continued to display a hardening tendency. Rubber Trust improved to 24s. 6d., Anglo-Dutch to 25s., and London Asiatic to 3s. In the TEA market Budia Beta made a further recovery to 60s. 6d.

MOTOR SHARES EASIER

The INDUSTRIAL market remained very quiet, and movements in prices were small and not indicative of any decided tendency. In the international group Nickel, after rising to 20½, fell to 19½, and Hydro Electric, after rising to 28½ ex dividend, gave way to 27½. Brazilian Traction were comparatively steady at about 27½, having been 27½. Columbia Graphophone were bid for up to 2 13-32, the closing price of 2 5-16 leaving the shares 1-16 higher on the day. Radio Corporation after touching 17½ reacted to 16½. Cement shares were firm, Associated rising to 25s. 9d. British Aluminium were easier at 34s. 6d. In the Tobacco group B.A.T. hardened to 5 3-16, while Carreras were easier at 5½. James Finlay were raised to 31s. 3d. Cinema shares were again wanted, Gaumont-British rising to 13s. 6d. Textile shares showed little movement, Courtaulds closing 1-32 lower at 2 7-32. Cable engineering shares were firm, small rises taking place in British Insulated (70s.), Henley's (6), Callender's (84s. 6d.), and Siemens (21s. 9d.). The electric supply group also showed a hardening tendency. A further rise to 1450 took place in British Electric Traction Deferred, the movement being attributed to reports that certain omnibus companies in which the company is interested had signed contracts for supplies of Russian petrol on cheap terms. One or two shares in the coal and engineering group improved, including Guest, Keen, Babcock and Wilcox, Swan, Hunter, and William Cory. Motor shares were weak, Leyland falling to 57s., Austin to 27s. 9d., and Guy to 10s. 9d. Joseph Lucas were easier at 67s. 3d. One or two hotel shares showed small declines, and in the Brewery group a further fall took place in Bass (67s.), while, on the other hand, Guinness further rose to 107s. Lewis's Preferred reacted to 47s. Sudan Plantations strengthened to 2 3-16.

A fall in copper of 23s. per ton was responsible for a setback in copper shares. Rio Tinto after being 33½ fell to 32½. Bwana touched 9s. 6d. and gave way to 9s. 1½d., Mount Lyell after being 2½ fell to 2 1-16, and Chartered closed at 30s. after touching 30s. 6d. On the other hand, the Broken Hill group was firm, Mount Lyell rising to 22s., Broken Hill North to 2, and Broken Hill South to 1 7-16. San Francisco were firmer at 17s. Burma Corporation went back 3d. to 10s. 3d. on the report. Tin was quoted 35s. lower, but the share market remained steady to firm. Small gains took place in Malayan, London, Kamunting, Bangrin, and Tavoy. South African gold shares made some improvement. Rises of 1-32 were established in Crown, Brakpan, Geduld, New Modder, and Springs, while among the finance companies Rand Mines advanced to 2 15-32 and Central Mining to 13½. De Beers rallied to 6.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

EASY AT THE CLOSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—Early movements were irregular, with support for Dominion Textile on tariff rumours, accompanied by profit-taking in recent firm issues like Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Shawinigan. All sections of the market gave way later in the day in sympathy with reactionary advices from New York, and the close was easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Nov.17	Nov.15	—	Nov17	Nov.15
Abitibi	9	9¼	Dom. Glass	100	102
Asbestos	¼	¼	Dom. Textile	77	80
Do., Pref.	1	1	Pan. Playrs	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	21½	21½	Fraser Cos.	31½	37½
Braz. Tract.	26	26⅝	Hollinger	5⅝	5⅝
B.C. Pwr., A	35	36	Int. Nickel	18⅝	19⅞
Do., B	13	13¼	Massey, H.	15⅛	15½
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Montreal L't.	54½	55½
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew.	25½	25⅞
Do., 2nd Pf.	21½	21½	Nat. Steel Car	33	34
Calgary	150	150	Orillvie Flour	No bid	280
Can. Car	17	19	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	23⅞	No bid	Power Corp.	51¼	51¼
C. Cement	14½	14⅝	Price Bros.	43½	42
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Quebec Pwr.	No bid	44½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	S. Law'ce C.	4	4⅛
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3½	Shawinigan	40½	51½
Do., B	2	2	S. Canada Power	28½	28
C. Power	9¼	9¼	Steel Co. of Canada	41	41¼
C. Steamship	6	6	W'peg Elec.	20	20
Do., Pref'd.	20	No bid	Bk. Montreal	285	No bid
Cockshutt	12½	12½	Can. Bk. Com.	235	235
Cons. Mining	140	155	Royal Bank	280	280
Dom. Bridge	55¼	53½			

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17.—WHEAT closed weak and 30c. to 33c. down. MAIZE closed easy and 15c. to 10c. lower. OATS closed easy and 20c. decline. LINSEED closed easy at 25c. to 40c. loss.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, November delivery	6.25	6.55
" February delivery	6.45	6.78
" March delivery	6.50	6.83
Maize, November delivery	3.75	3.90
" December delivery	3.85	3.95
" January delivery	4.00	4.10
" February delivery	3.70	3.80
Oats, November delivery	12.00	12.25
" February delivery	10.70	11.10
" March delivery	10.85	11.35
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	6.10	6.45
Maize, November delivery	3.65	3.95
Linseed, November delivery	11.70	12.00

(Prices in Paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires) (Par=about 1s. 5d.)

MONEY MARKET

SPANISH EXCHANGE WEAKNESS

KENYA BILLS PLACED

Money was in fair demand in Lombard-street yesterday, supplies of loanable funds being affected by the absence of Treasury Bill maturities on Mondays during November. The general charge both for fresh accommodation and the renewal of old day-to-day loans was 2 per cent., but in some instances borrowers found it necessary to pay 2½ per cent. in the afternoon for new money. Discount rates showed little change. Some leading houses refused to quote below 2 7-32 per cent. for three months fine bank bills, but in competition 2 3-16 per cent. was frequently the effective rate. Rather more bills were on offer on Continental account. A few sales were reported by the market at 2 3-16 per cent., and also at 2 5-32 per cent., while home banks took some January maturities at 2½ per cent. A moderate amount of Kenya Government three months bills was placed in the market at about 2½ per cent., the bills being presumably in replacement of part of the Kenya bills for £1,000,000 sold by tender in this market last August. The strike disorders in Spain were responsible for a sharp fall in the peseta, the Madrid rate moving to 44.10p. and closing at 43.65p.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2—2¼	2	2¼—2⅜	2⅝—2¼	2¼—2⅜	2⅝—2⅞
Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
2¼	2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3½	3½—4	

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	Nov. 13	Increase
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,206,008,000	25,807,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	737,598,000	10,119,000
Notes in circulation	3,158,359,000	5,078,000
Current accounts	150,982,000	30,540,000

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	August 20	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	152,089,144	+ 5,980,495
Discounts	404,984,177	— 782,581
Government loans	1,540,854,900	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	1,900,181,902	— 11,609,129
Deposits	89,178,191	+ 721,361

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Wild fluctuations occurred in the Spanish exchange owing to the nervousness created by the strike disorders. After opening at about 42.10p., the Madrid rate rose to 44.10p., fell later to 42.85p., but closed at 43.65p., or 57½c. against the peseta compared with Saturday. The premium on forward pesetas was 4c., one month, and 11c., three months. The New York rate was inclined to move against sterling, being finally $4.85 19-32, against $4.85 41-64. Canadian dollars also appreciated, the Montreal rate at $4.85½ showing a movement of ⅛c. in favour of Canada. At 123.67f. the French exchange showed a rise of 1c., and the Belgian rate was higher at 34.83½b. Swiss, Dutch, and Italian currencies appreciated, and there was a further decline in the Swedish rate to 18.09½kr. The German exchange declined ¼pf. to 20.38¼m., but the Vienna rate rose sharply to 34.49¼sch. A slight decline, to 2s. 0⅛d., occurred in the Japanese yen. Among the South American rates the Argentine exchange receded ⅛d. to 38 9-16d. Peruvian currency was also cheaper.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¾-4.87½	4.85⅞-4.87½
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 11-16-4.85¼	4.85 15-16-4.85 19-32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.64-69	123.62-69
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82-83½	34.82½-83
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.07-12½	92.74-92.78
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05½-06½	25.05½-06½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.10-44.10	41.90-42.20
Lisbon	Escudo to £	—	108.20-108.30	108.20-108.30
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07-07½	12.07½-07½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37¾-38½	20.38¼-38¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.47-34.51	34.46-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.75-27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.2327	163½-163¾	163½-163¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅞-43⅞	43⅞-43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.221	25.21-25.26	25.21-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817¾-818¼	817-819
Constan'ple	Pst. to £	1.10	1.02⅜	1.02⅜
Belgrade	Din. to £	35.2215	274¼-274¾	274¼-274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.859	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15-18.16	18.15-18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-10¼	18.10-10⅓
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16⅓	18.16-16⅓
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1-16-97⅛	97 1-16-97⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1 5/32-1 5/16	1 5/32-1 5/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1 3/32-1 3/16	1 3/32-1 3/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0/32-2 0/32	2 0/32-2 0/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 7/16-1 7/8	1 7/16-1 7/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32-2 3/32	2 3/32-2 3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08-08½	12.07¾-08¼
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	4 23/32-4 31/32	4 7/8-4 15/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	39⅝-39¾	39⅛-39¼
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.89	39.93
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	39-39⅛	39-39⅛
Lima	Soles to £	12.168	15.97½	15.90
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.70-10.90	10.70-10.90

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

On:—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 15 0	93 23 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

On:—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	90 15 0	90 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous night rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.80
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.85	26.35
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.91	9.95
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.45	13.41

The Bank of England announced yesterday the sale of £260,491 in BAR GOLD, and the export of 29,000 and the setting aside of 20,833 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £388,963, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Nov. 13	Nil	Nov. 13—	
		Bar gold	314,734
		Sovereigns	39,000
Nov. 14—		Nov. 14—	
Sovereigns	940,000	Bar gold	281,485
Bar gold	27	Sovereigns	13,000
Nov. 15	Nil	Nov. 15—	
		Bar gold	365,477
		Sovereigns	5,000
Nov. 17	Nil	Nov. 17—	
		Bar gold	260,491
		Sovereigns	29,000
		Do., set aside	20,833
Net efflux	388,963		
Total	£1,329,000	Total	£1,329,000

Net efflux for 1930 to date, £10,659,735; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ¼d. to 85s. 11½d. per oz.

BAR SILVER declined 1/16d. for cash to 16 11/16d. per oz., but the forward quotation remained at 16¾d.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝-2¾	2-2½
New York	2½	2-1½	2
Paris	2½	2	1½
Berlin	5	3¼	3-7
Reichsbank placed	3½	3½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1
Brussels	3½	3¼	1¼

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.25 (previous closing, 87); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.15 (101.15); 4% 1917, 102 (101.85); 4% 1916, 99.95 (99.75); 5% 1920, 112.55 (111.95); 5% 1920, 104.55 (104.55); 6% 1927, 104.10 (104); 6% Credit National, 1919, 620 (620); 5% 1920, 562 (580); 6% 1921, 543 (545); 6% 1922 (1st), 528.50 (528); 6% 1923 (1st), 559.50 (555); 6% 1924, 554 (553); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354 (354); 3½% Italian Rentes, — (92); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 353 (356); 5% Russian, 1906, 4 (5.90); 4½% Russian, 1909, 1.80 (2); 4% Turkish Unified, 41.40 (41.50); Banque de France, 21.050 (20,800); Banque de Paris, 2,405 (2,370); Banque Parisienne, 1,460 (1,420); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,710 (1,696); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,360 (3,380); Credit Lyonnais, 2,750 (2,725); Banque d'Orient, 315 (297); Banque Ottomane, 803 (799); Suez Canal, 16,840 (16,650); Chargeurs Reunis, 520 (515); Messageries Maritimes, 196 (196); Transatlant

COMPANY MEETING

FOREIGN RAILWAYS INVESTMENT TRUST

EFFECT OF CROP FAILURES

THE EXCHANGE POSITION

LORD ST. DAVIDS ON THE OUTLOOK

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Foreign Railways Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (chairman of the company), who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—When I addressed you a year ago I made you what I thought was a very moderate estimate of the position. I knew the position of most of the great South American railways, particularly the Argentine railways. I believed I could see a good year ahead for most of them, though not as good as the year before, and I was then confident that all the big railways would maintain their dividends, although, as a matter of fact, I think I was the least optimistic of all the gentlemen who addressed British shareholders on the subject of Argentine railways, because even then I warned them that the wheat crop did not look any too good.

What happened? You can put it in a nutshell. More than half the wheat failed, and then half the maize failed. Naturally trade got very bad. On top of that there was a slump in trade all over the world, and then there was in Argentina a disastrous fall in exchange. This all happened in the last six months of our financial year, and you will have been prepared, therefore, for a very bad fall in our valuation. Railways have suffered, almost without exception, all over the world, and our depreciation is almost 30 per cent.

FOREIGN RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

You will remember that this is a specialist trust, and, as it is a specialist trust, you do not have appreciation in many other things to set against your depreciation in your worst things. Now, gentlemen, you will also have noticed recently that many of the big foreign railways have been reducing their dividends, and those of you who study balance-sheets will have noticed, too, that even such dividends as have been paid have not been entirely paid out of the earnings of the year, but that some parts of them have come from extraneous sources. You will not be surprised, therefore, at the substantial reduction in the revenue of this company. As a matter of fact, we have earned nearly 6½ per cent., although we are paying only 5 per cent., as we felt that that was the highest amount that we were justified in paying.

THE FUTURE

Now, gentlemen, you will be more concerned as regards the future. The future, at the moment, is far from bright. A month ago in Argentina the crop position was quite unusually good for the time of year. Since then there has been rain, a good deal of rain, probably too much rain, and in some places rust has appeared in the wheat. You must remember that this is a vast country and that what may be true of one district may be quite untrue of another. In any circumstances it is impossible to generalize. Very much will depend upon what the weather is in the next fortnight. If the muggy, damp weather which they are having passes away and they get hot, dry weather, it will make all the difference to the coming wheat crop and to the cutting short of any damage from rust. The matter is far from settled against the wheat; there may still be a good wheat crop.

Now, gentlemen, you will have noticed that nearly all the foreign railways have so far had considerable decreases during this financial year in their gross traffics. If the crops turn out well, the falling off in those traffics may be repaired, or nearly so. That is the position as regards traffics, but it seems to me that a director ought to be very frank with shareholders. If he thinks that dividends can be increased or maintained it is only right that he should let shareholders know it in advance, and, when he is feeling the reverse of sanguine, then I think it is his duty to warn shareholders.

EARNINGS AND EXCHANGE

Now I look at the position in this way: supposing the principal foreign railways earn as much on their Ordinary stocks as they did last year—that seems to me a rather sanguine view, but let us assume that they do—how would the present rate of exchange affect the position then? I mean, if exchange for the rest of the year should unfortunately keep as low as it is to-day. It seems to me that much, at any rate, of the margin of earnings of the foreign railways would, in that case, be run off by losses in exchange. That is the position as I see it. I hope I am putting the thing too gloomily.

Experts in exchange—of whom I do not pretend to be one—tell me that matters will improve—that is to say, that exchange will improve—directly the crops begin to move. I most sincerely trust that they are right, but I cannot help saying that there is a plethora of wheat in the world at the moment and that, even if these crops are abundant, which we all hope for, they may be difficult to sell—slow to sell—and probably will fetch much below last year's prices.

There is one bright point: if crops are good, exchange must surely improve before very long. As far as we are concerned, however, we have to consider whether it will come right in time to affect favourably the dividends of foreign railways for the current year to any great extent.

QUESTION OF INTERIM DIVIDENDS

Gentlemen, I cannot pretend to say, but this to me is obvious: unless matters improve, some or many of the foreign railways may not think it wise to pay interim dividends on their Ordinary stocks. If that is so, you will clearly see that it would be impossible for us in this company to pay an interim dividend on our Ordinary stocks. It is only fair that I should give you that warning.

I have had a gloomy tale to put before you; but I have had many years' experience of foreign railways, and I have never known a case where the height of prosperity was followed in the case of railways by such a heavy reverse. The matter is a temporary one; the reaction may come quickly—much more quickly than I to-day can see—but one thing you may remember for your comfort. The Argentine railways have had one year of bad crops. That should have been merely a slight set-back. What has been the real blow has been the heavy drop in exchange. If it had not been for this drop in exchange the reverse would have been a very slight one, but I would remind you that what a railway does once it will do again. That is the general rule.

The dividends of these great railways will rise to what they were before; the prices of the stocks will rise with them. We have had a very bad set-back. It may hit us severely this year, but the whole trouble is a temporary one and sooner or later the whole thing will come right. (Cheers.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

U.S. UTILITY COMPANY'S CONVERSION OFFER

The Associated Gas and Electric Company, a U.S. public utility enterprise, yesterday announced in New York a conversion offer to Class "A" stockholders. Holders are invited to convert their Class "A" stock into a new issue of cumulative Preference shares of no par value ranking in priority to the Class "A," Class "B," and Common stocks both in respect to dividends and to assets. Class "A" stock may be exchanged on the basis of one new share for two shares of Class "A," up to a maximum aggregate amount of 1,250,000 shares of the new stock. The new stock is entitled to a regular cumulative dividend of $4 per annum before any dividends are paid on Class "A," Class "B," and Common stocks, and to an extra dividend up to a maximum of $1 per annum, at the discretion of the directors, before participating dividends are declared on the Common stock. The new Preference stock is redeemable in full or in part at any time at $60 per share and accrued dividend. It is entitled in the event of liquidation to $50 per share and accrued cumulative dividends before any distribution is made on the Class "A," Class "B," and Common stocks. It carries no voting rights.

On and after November 22 the registered office of Ohlson's Cape Breweries Limited, will be 6, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

COMPANY RESULTS

IND, COOPE AND CO.

Burton Hill Proprietary Block 14.—Operations for the six months ended September 30 last resulted in a loss of £3,171 compared with a loss of £6,922 for the same period of 1929. The preference dividend is in arrear as from March 31, 1927.

Ind, Coope and Co.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. (the same), making 15 per cent. for the year ended September 30 last (the same), and, in addition, a bonus of 10 per cent. (the same) payable on December 16. The sum of £50,000 (against £44,336) is placed to general reserve and £50,000 (the same) is placed to Public House Improvements reserve. The balance carried forward is £206,646 (against £186,056). In the preceding year a capital bonus of 25 per cent. was distributed in the form of Preference shares, the sum of £218,554 being taken from the general reserve for that purpose.

Zinc Corporation.—Dividend of 2s. per share, or 10 per cent., on the Preference shares, being the last half of the fixed dividend on these shares for 1930, less tax at 3s. in the £ (against 2s. 8.55d.); also an interim participating dividend of 9d. per share, or 3½ per cent., compared with 7½ per cent., less tax at 3s. in the £ (against 2s. 8.15d.). The interim dividend on the ordinary shares is 7½ per cent. (against 15 per cent.), less tax at 3s. in the £ (against 2s. 6.15d.). The dividends are payable on January 2 next. It is stated by the directors that the participating dividend has been declared out of the profits earned during the first six months of the year; or prior thereto, and should not be regarded as forming a basis for an estimate of the final dividend.

ROMANO-AFRICANA

The accounts of Romano-Africana, S.A.R., for 1929 show working profits of oilfields and refinery of £52,844. General expenses, taxes, &c., absorb £24,856, and the balance of £27,988 has been applied to amortization. Conversion into sterling has been calculated at 81s 3d to the pound. The gross production from the company's wells was 91,780 tons (against 155,040 tons in 1928).

NORTHAMPTON BREWERY

The accounts of the Northampton Brewery Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £36,957 (against £54,540 for the previous year) and a balance brought forward of £38,325. The dividends for the year on the Ordinary and Employees' shares are maintained at 12½ per cent., tax free, and £20,000 (against £19,000) is to be added to reserve, leaving £42,173 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 27.

GRAND HOTEL, MANCHESTER

The net profit of the Grand Hotel, Manchester, Limited, for the year ended September 30 was £6,453 (against £4,696 for 1928-29), to which has to be added £6,134 brought in. A dividend of 10 per cent., tax free, is again to be paid on the Ordinary shares; £816 (same) is to be placed to repairs suspense account; and £8,027 is to be carried forward. The company has secured the tenancy of the new hotel erected at the Manchester Airport. Meeting, November 25.

LLOYD'S PACKING WAREHOUSES

The profit of Lloyd's Packing Warehouses fell from £150,045 for 1928-29 to £72,860 for the year ended September 30 last. After providing for the Preference and interim Ordinary dividends, a final payment of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent., including a bonus of 5 per cent.), but nothing is placed to staff fund (against £5,000), and the amount carried forward is reduced from £51,193 to £42,975. Meeting, November 28.

THIRD EDINBURGH INVESTMENT

Net revenue of the Third Edinburgh Investment Trust for the year ended November 5 amounted to £56,791 (against £57,394 for 1928-29). The dividend on the Preferred stock absorbs £17,437, and a final dividend of 7 per cent. is recommended on the Deferred stock, making 12 per cent. for the year (unchanged). A sum of £16,103 to be added to the carry-forward, which will then amount to £63,160. The invested funds are distributed over 507 investments, being an average of about £4,720 in each. The investments according to the usual valuation made on November 5 were shown above £55,000 less than the amount at which they appear in the balance-sheet (£1,607,190). Meeting, November 26.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AFRICAN MINES

The report of the European and North African Mines states that the operations at the mine resulted in a profit of £6,243 for the year ended September 30 (against a loss of £1,539 for 1928-29), but after providing for London office charges and difference in exchange (£4,717) there is left a loss of £1,274 (against £5,338), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £26,804. The exchange has improved considerably since the date of the balance-sheet, so that part of the loss on exchange has been recovered. The production of both lead and iron ore has increased, and the iron mine is now available if markets conditions permit, to produce at the rate of 50,000 tons a year, and it is stated that the prospects of increased lead output are also improving. No depreciation has been provided on the fixed assets. Meeting, November 24.

CARGO FLEET IRON

The accounts of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company for the year ended September 30 show a profit of £83,309 (against £92,985 for 1928-29). This is reduced by the deduction of Debenture interest, directors' fees, &c., and a provision of £43,000 (against £40,000) for depreciation, the net profit of £970 (against £2,337), which is added to the carry-forward, making it £186,421. For the fifth successive year no dividend is declared on the share capital of £1,000,000, 95 per cent. of which is held by the South Durham Steel and Iron Company. According to the report, no losses have been made by subsidiary companies for their year ending within the period of the present account, and an amount less than the aggregate profits of the subsidiary companies has been included in the Cargo Fleet Company's accounts by way of dividends from two of the subsidiary companies. Meeting, November 27.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL AND IRON

Accounts are issued by the South Durham Steel and Iron Company showing that the profit for the year ended September 30 amounted to £85,044 (against £95,471 for 1928-29). After meeting Debenture interest, directors' fees, &c., and providing £30,000 (against £40,000) for depreciation, the net profit becomes £29,250 (against £39,656). This is sufficient to provide for the Preference dividend (£18,000) and to pay the fixed dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (£21,000), with a balance of £229 to spare, which balance is added to the carry-forward, increasing it to £138,861. Similar dividends were paid for 1928-29; again no dividend is forthcoming to holders of the £587,089 of issued "B" Ordinary share capital. It is stated that no losses have been made by subsidiary companies for the year ending within the period under review and no profits of subsidiary companies have been included in the accounts. Meeting, November 27.

WEARDALE LEAD

The report of the Weardale Lead Company states that 3,785 tons of dressed lead ore (against 4,144 tons) and 6,805 tons of fluor spar (against 7,777 tons) were produced during the year ended September 30. There was also an additional 173 tons of lead ore from mines in the company's royalty area worked for other minerals. The average price of pig lead for the 12 months was £19 13s. 9d. per ton (against £23 2s. 4d.). The profit for the year, including income from investments, was £4,384 (against £15,530). The directors have applied £2,037 (against £3,558) to writing down property, plant, &c., and an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid in April, leaving a balance of £4,426, which the directors propose to carry forward. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid for 1928-29. The year's results have been considerably affected by the low prices which ruled for lead during the second six months of the financial year. Meeting, November 25.

SERVICE PETROLEUM

The report of the Service Petroleum Company states that the whole of the earnings of the Rumanian company, Romano-Africana, for 1929 have been applied to amortization, but they were not sufficient to cover the necessary provision for depreciation on that company's assets for the year. In the absence of any dividend from the Rumanian company, the accounts of the Service Petroleum Company show a loss of £4,963 for the year to September 30 (against £8,380 for 1928-29), which increases the debit balance to £35,083. The results obtained from the service stations are stated to be somewhat better than last year, but as indicated at the last general meeting, the service station programme will be gradually reduced. The lease of the Ipswich station has been surrendered so that the company now has only four service stations in operation, and the board is in negotiation for their sale. The auditors' report is given attention to the value of the shares in the Rumanian subsidiary (entered in the balance-sheet at £750,000), and to the collection of the debts due from that company on acceptance account and current account (£55,452 and £79,189 respectively). Meeting, November 25.

PROPOSED GERMAN STEEL AND MINING FUSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Nov. 17

It is now confirmed in authoritative quarters that negotiations are actually in progress between two large German mining companies, the Hoesch Iron and Steel Works Company at Dortmund, and the Köln-Neuessen Mining Union at Essen, for a full merger of these concerns, between which a community of interests was concluded in 1926. Details of the fusion, which is planned for reasons of economy, are not published so far. Final decisions are to be taken at the board meetings of the companies on November 22.

The total balance-sheet figure of the Hoesch Company as at June 30, 1929, for the financial year 1928-29 amounted to 178,970,000 marks, and that of the Köln-Neuessen Company to 109,880,000 marks. It is generally expected that the dividends of these companies for the financial year 1929-30 will be reduced by 1 per cent. each—that is, to 6 and 5½ respectively.

GAS COMPANY'S DEBENTURE ISSUE

Tenders are invited for £90,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock of the York Gas Company. The minimum price of issue is £97 per cent., at which price the yield, allowing for redemption, is £5 5s. 5d. per cent. The stock will be redeemed at par on December 31, 1950. Including the present issue, interest on the company's Debenture stock is more than three times covered by the net revenue for 1929. Sales have risen from 452,878,000 cubic feet in 1923 to 871,429,000 cubic feet in 1929. The plant and distribution system has been enlarged and modernised in recent years, and the new capital is required for further extensions and to repay the bankers' overdraft.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EASIER TONE

COPPER AND OIL ISSUES WEAK

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—After the subsidence of the recent buying movement an easier feeling developed on the Stock Exchange to-day, and although there was no great volume of selling the market gave way readily. Sales were returned at 2,134,000 shares.

The opening was easy under increased selling. The lack of encouragement in week-end trade news coupled with the increased realizing noticeable on Saturday after the protracted rally created a belief that a technical reaction was impending. Professional shorts were more active, "bears" contending that the current improvement in the motor industry was merely temporary. Reports that copper metal was being offered at 11.50c. per lb. with buyers holding off created fears that the recent advances in the price of copper were premature and could not be maintained. Sentiment was also adversely influenced by the publication of the October foreign trade figures, which proved less favourable than had been anticipated. The list sagged quietly with a noticeable absence of distressed liquidation. This fact prompted some support, which, however, failed to extend.

The temporary firmness of amusement stocks, including Warner Bros., which advanced despite the fact that the earnings for the 12 months ending August last were over 50 per cent. smaller than the previous year, partially offset the easiness in other departments during the afternoon. In the latter part of the session the entire list weakened owing to the lack of stability shown by the speculative leaders, while the persistent weakness of copper and oil stocks was an unsettling influence. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 5/16	4.85¼
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 7/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32	4.85⅝
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83¼
Otsaiu bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅜	4.85⅜
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅛	4.84 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91⅔	3.92⅜	3.92⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20⅜	40.19½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74¼
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83	23.82½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38½	19.38
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.10	11.53
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08⅝	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49½	17.50¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.44	34.44
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	10.00	10.00

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Nov. 17	Nov. 15
Atchison	193⅜	193½
Atl. Coast	119	120
B. & O.	74	76
Do., Pref.	76	75½
Brooklyn M. Tsit.	65	67
Can. P. (Nw)	45⅜	45¾
Cent., N.J.	205	205
Ches. & O.	41½	43
Ch. G.W.	6⅝	6¾
Do., Pref.	23¾	24⅛
Ch., I. & W.	4⅝	4⅝
Ch. Mil. St. P.	8	8¼
Ch. R'ck I. & Pac.	64	66
Del. & Hud.	140	142
Del., Lack.	88½	91⅝
Erie	45¾	46¼
Do., 1 Pf.	45¼	46¼
G.N., Pref.	65	67½
Illinois	87½	88
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	28	28

	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
Int. Amer.	10⅛	10
Kan. City S.	40¼	40¼
Louisville	103	103
Min. St. P.	—	—
Miss. Pac.	33¼	34⅛
Do., Pref.	100	97½
N.Mex.& Pf.	—	—
Do., 2 Pf.	3⅜	3⅜
N.Y. Cent.	131	134½
Norfolk	209	210
N. Pacific	56	57½
Pennsyl'a	60	61
Reading	90½	94¼
S.L. & S.F.	65½	68¼
S.L. & S.W.	32	35
S. Pacific	100	101¾
Southern	67	67
Do., Pref.	82¼	82¼
Union	188½	191¾
Do., Pref.	86⅛	86⅛
Wabash	17	18
Do., Pf. A	44	44¾

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	101	Int. Nickel	18⅜
Allied Chem.	202	Int. Tel.	27
Amer. Agr.	21¼	Int. T. & T.	28⅛
Do., Pref.	10	Kennecott	29⅛
Am. Br. Rov	8⅜	Kresge S.S.	26¾
Am. and F. Power	38	K'ger. S.	25¾
Am. Can.	115⅜	Liggett & M.	85½
Am. Loco.	30	Loose Wiles	50
Am. Rolling Mills	30¼	Mack Teks.	42½
Am. Smelt.	51¼	Mont'g'y W.	19
Am. Sug. R.	48½	Nash Mtrs.	26⅞
Am. Tel.	188	Nat. Biscuit	47
Am. Tob.	104	Nat. Cash R.	29⅝
Am. Woo'l'n	61½	Nat. Dairy	42⅝
Anaconda	37⅞	N. Amer.	68¾
Armour Pf.	70¼	Packard	9
As. Dry Gds.	26¼	Pan. Am. Pet.	40
Atl'tic Ref.	23¼	Pub. Ser., N.J.	73
Baldwin	22⅞	Pullman	60¼
Barnsdall A	14½	Radio Corp.	17½
Beth. Steel	62¾	R'm'g'n Rd	14⅝
Calanese	15½	Ryl. Dutch	40⅜
Cde Pasco	29	Sears R'b'k	47¾
Chile Copp.	31	Shell Trans.	35⅛
Chrysler	16⅜	Shell Un.	9⅜
Col. Fuel	25	Sloss S.sti.	13
Colum. Gas	36¾	Std. Brands	15⅛
Col. Graph.	10⅞	Std. Gas	68½
Com. Inv.	19⅞	Std. Oil of Cal.	50¼
Conf. Can.	49¼	Do., N.J.	52¾
Cont. Oil	12	Do., N.Y.	26⅛
Corn Prod.	78	Studebaker	20½
Crucible	54	Texas Corp.	37
Curtiss-Wr.	17⅜	Timken R. Bl.	51¼
Drug, Inc.	66	Tidewater	8⅝
Du Pont	90	Tr. Cont. Cp.	8¾
Eastman K.	165	Un. Carbide	60¾
Elec. P. & L.	45½	Un. Corp.	18⅝
Elec. Hor.	51¼	Un. Fruit	66½
Fox. Films	31¼	United Gas	27⅛
Gen. Elect.	48¼	U.S. L'ther	6
Gen. Foods	49⅞	U.S. Rbr.	13½
Gen. Motors	34¾	U.S. Steel	144⅜
Gillette	32½	Va.-C. Prel.	145¾
Goodrich	19½	W. Un. Tel.	138
Goodyear	45½	Whse. Mfg.	100⅛
Hou. Oil Tx.	40	Woolworth	59
Hud. Mtrs.	21¾	Wor. Pump	79
Ind. Rayon	51	Youngst'n Sheet	72

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	20⅝	Mid. West Utilities	21¾
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	25	Penn Road	7¼
Elec. Bond	48⅝	Silica Gel.	8½
Gulf Oil	78	Std. Oil Ind	36⅛
Hydro Elec.	26½	Swift Int.	30½
Int. Petm.	14	Vacuum Oil	63⅛

BONDS

Liberty Ln., 3½%	101 14/32	Fint., 6% 1946	87½
Do., 4¼%	102 5/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103 21/32	Fren. 7% 1949	120¼
U.K., 5½% 1957	105½	Ger., 7% 1949	101⅛
Do., 4% 1960	92	Greek, 7% 1964	100
Arg., 6% 1959	94	Hamb'g. S. 6% '46	86¼
Aust'l, 5% 1957	78	Hungary, 7½% '44	100¼
Aust., 7% 1943	104⅛	Ital., 7% 1951	94⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	102⅝	Japan, 6½% 1954	103½
Belg., 7% 1967	112¼	Nord. Rly., 6½% 50	107
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105	Norway 6% 1952	102⅝
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104½
Bulg., 7% 1967	71¼	Do. 7% 1958	106⅛
Canada, 5% 1931	100¾	Poland, 7% 1947	75¾
Chile, 7% 1942	92¾	Do. 8% 1950	83
Chile, 6% 1960	83½	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	83
Czech., 8% 1952	110	San P., 8% 1950	83¼
Denm'k, 6% 1942	105¾	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅛
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102⅜	Swed., 5½% 1954	105⅝
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102⅞	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90¾
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105		

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
Atchison, Pref.	106¼	106½
Lehigh Valley	46	46
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	20½	22
New York, Ontario and Western	5⅛	5¼
National Lead	118	126

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ¶ New stock.

Call money was in small request, and ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was slightly easier at 4.85 19-32 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 36c. for foreign bullion.

The preliminary report on the country's foreign trade for October shows that the exports of merchandise were valued at $376,000,000, against $418,000,000 in the preceding month and $530,000,000 in October last year. Imports are valued at $246,000,000, against $227,000,000 in September and $392,000,000 in October last year.

Bonds had a quiet and irregular market. Sales reached $7,335,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT HIGHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and ¼c. to 3½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 94½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 80½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 85½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 74½c. MAIZE firm, 1½c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 89½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm and 1c. up. White clipped, 41c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm at 1½c. advance. No. 2 Western, 40½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 2,789,000 bushels larger on the week at 223,284,000 bushels, which compares with 222,014,000 bushels a year ago, that of maize is 380,000 bushels higher at 5,651,000 bushels, against 2,423,000 bushels, and that of oats is 1,131,000 bushels smaller on the week at 29,648,000 bushels compared with 29,528,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady. Spring clears unchanged at $4.20 and Kansas straights 5c. higher at $4.40. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $4.55 and $3.90 respectively. Rye flour unchanged at $3.60 to $4.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	1,120	736	1,120	278,414	291,351
Do., Atlantic	515	47	515	58,387	50,372
*Exports, ditto	168	345	168	49,547	35,352
Maize (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	1,051	735	1,051	73,709	80,198
Do., Atlantic	22	5	22	1,892	1,936
*Exports, ditto	—	9	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	121	72	121	13,252	10,661
Receipts, Atlantic	44	77	44	8,640	7,981
*Exports, ditto	2	9	2	1,970	1,981
Oats (bushels)					
Receipts, Westrn.	204	341	204	50,325	78,082
Do., Atlantic	16	12	16	1,842	3,091
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD easy at 45c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.60; Middle West, spot, $10.45.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed 1 point down to 4 points up. Dec., 6.59c.; Jan., 6.13c.; March, 5.93c.; May, 5.73c.; July, 5.63c.; Sept., 5.53c. Sales, 4,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed irregular 10 points up to 8 points down. Dec., 10.30c.; Jan., 9.90c.; March, 9.45c.; May, 9.14c.; July, 9.00c.; Sept., 8.83c. Sales, 13,000 bags. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 7½c.; Santos, No. 4, 11½c. to 12c.

COCOA.—Futures closed quiet, unchanged to 1 point lower. Dec., 6.21c.; Jan., 6.31c.; March, 6.52c.; May, 6.73c.; July, 6.91c.; Sept., 7.09c. Sales, 6,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed easy at 4 to 6 points decline. Dec., 1.35c.; Jan., 1.41c.; March, 1.48c.; May, 1.54c.; July, 1.61c.; Sept., 1.68c.; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.37c. Sales, 27,000 tons. Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was quoted at 3.46c. per lb., sellers.

COTTON on the spot closed without change in value at 11.10c. The futures market opened with prices 5 points to 1 point lower on poor Liverpool advices, but afterwards rallied on covering by shorts and trade houses buying.

The market closed steady at values ranging from 4 points decline to 3 points advance. New Orleans spot middling closed unchanged at 10.72c., and the futures market ended steady with quotations unchanged to 4 points below previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
November	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
December	10.95	10.95	10.96	10.96
January	11.14	11.14	11.18	11.18
New Contract				
November	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
December	10.94	10.95	10.97	10.95
January	11.12	11.11	11.14	11.13
February	11.26	11.26	11.28	11.28
March	11.43	11.42	11.44	11.43
April	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
May	11.70	11.69	11.69	11.68
June	11.70	11.70	11.77	11.77
July	11.90	11.89	11.86	11.86
August	11.95	11.95	11.92	11.92
September	12.00	12.00	11.99	11.99
October	12.06	12.05	12.06	12.06

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	93,000	170,000	5,392,000	5,159,000
Exports Gt. Brn.	28,000	44,000	510,000	535,000
Exports Cont., &c.	50,000	62,000	2,277,000	2,319,000

COPPER was easier and 50 points down for electrolytic domestic spot and for export spot and Dec. delivery at 11.50c. asked. National Metal Exchange prices were 25 points down for Nov., Dec., and Jan. at 10.75c. Sales, nil. TIN easy. Straits metal, spot, ¼c. down at 26½c., and Dec. delivery 60 points lower at 26.20c. asked. National Metal Exchange prices were 60 to 70 points down. Nov., 25.20c.; Dec., 25.25c.; Jan., 25.35c. Sales, 16 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Dec. delivery, 4.37½c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady with No. 2 foundry again quoted $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. up for spot and Nov. at 9¼c., and Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. higher for spot and Nov. at 9¼c., and Nov.-Dec. at 10c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange prices were 10 to 40 points higher. Nov., 9.30; Jan., 9.60; March, 9.70; May, 9.90; Sept., 10.40. Sales, 184 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Crude spot, 6.37½c. bid; yellow spot, 7.50c. bid. Refined futures were 2 points lower to 5 points higher. Dec., 7.68c.; March, 7.64c.; May, 7.76c.; June, 7.80c.

TALLOW steady. Extra, loose, 4¼c.; in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b., New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and ¼c. higher at 41½c. to 42½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 17.—TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 36½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 36½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.10; grade K, $4.30; grade WW, $7.00.

DULUTH, Nov. 17.—LINSEED futures closed steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance. Dec., 159c.; May, 166c.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—WHEAT closed firm ½c. to 2½c. higher. Dec., 66½c.; May, 71½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—WHEAT closed firm at 3c. to 3½c. advance. Dec., 67½c.; May, 71½c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 17.—CLOVERSEED closed steady 10 points higher to unchanged. Cash, 14.90; Dec., 15.25.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17.—WHEAT opened steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c., and advanced sharply on a report that the banks and the premiers of the Prairie Provinces were endeavouring to formulate plans to aid the Pool and to stabilize the market. The advance was assisted by active covering, reports of snow and sleet storms, a falling off in the interior movement, and rumours of export buying. Weak advices from Buenos Aires caused some selling later, but fresh support was encouraged by reports that rains were needed in India and unfavourable Argentine weather forecasts. The close was firm and 4c. to 2½c. higher Dec., 62½c.; May, 67½c.; July, 69½c. OATS closed irregular at a rise of ½c. to 1½c. Nov., 27½c.; Dec., 26½c.; May, 28½c. BARLEY futures closed firm and 1½c. higher. Dec., 22½c.; May, 27½c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows a decrease of 4,345,000 bushels on the week at 63,953,000 bushels, which compares with 82,907,000 bushels last year, while the visible supply of oats is 374,000 bushels larger on the week at 6,422,000 bushels, compared with 10,427,000 bushels a year ago.

LINSEED futures closed firm 2½c. to 2¾c. up. Dec., 99½c.; May, 106c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—WHEAT opened irregular at ½c. decline to ½c. advance, but all positions moved up sharply afterwards on the appearance of liberal covering orders following the announcement that the Federal Farm Board will continue to support both cash and futures markets when necessary in order to prevent unjustified panicky selling. The rise was also helped by reports that exporters were showing more interest and indications of a liberal decrease in the visible supply.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 4s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu... 57 ⅝ 7 ⅞ 7 ⅛
2½% Annu... 62½ 2 2
2½% Cons. 59 9 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛ 9 9 8¹³/₁₆ 15/16 ⅞ ⅛
4% Consd. ... 99 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Sempah, 2/3 -/3
Sepang Selangor, 6/3
Serendah Central, 5/7½††
Sermoian, 2/6-2/7
Sungei Ujong, -/2
Tanjong, 2/6
Tin Kasian, 2/4½††
Valambrosa, 5/3†† 5/-
Way-Halim, -/4½
Yan Seng, 1/4½††

SHIPPING

Argentine, 22/6 -/6
Do., Pref. (6% Pfg.), 21/6 2/3
British India, 5½% Pref., 97½ 98 99 99½
Cunard, 16/3 -/3 -/4½ -/10½ -/7½ -/6 -/5 -/7½ -/9¾ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 88½
Do., 5% Deb., 99¾ 100
French, 6½% Bds., 102
Furness, 49/6 53/11½ -/7½
General Steam, 5% Pref., 1/4½
Orient, 6½% Pref., 21/10½
P. & O., 5% Pref., 97
Do., Deferred, 47/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 1930-40, 100¾ 3/4 99¾ 3/4
R.M.S.P., 6½% Pref., 16
Do., 5% Deb., 40½ 1/ 40 40
Union Castle Mail, 9½% Pref., 10/- 10/- 10/- 9/16½ -/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 84½
White Star, 6½% Pref., 8/9¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond.-Amer. Maritime, 5/- 4/9¾ 5/-
Pref., 12/- 12/- 11/9
Ud. British, 6/6½
Do., 6% Deb., 68½

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam, 29/-†
Consd. Tea and Lands, 7% 2nd Pref., 10½ 10½
Dimbula Valley, 58/9
Imperial, 31/3
Jokai, 60/6†† 60/-
Do., 6% Pref., 94¼ 95
Jungle, 2/-
Lebong, 76/3††
Newara Eliya, 51½
Pandan, 14/6 -/3
Singlo, 43/9†

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Pargong, 22/6
Rudia Beta, 61/3 -/3 60/3
Sollabur and Seconee, 29/4½ 30/- 29/4½
Tunuva, 40/3 1/9
Panawatte, 6/6 -/6 -/7½ -/10½
South Wanarajah, 50/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 198 1/2
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A" 23¼ 4 3½ 3½ 3 3 3
Do., "B," 13¾ 1/4 12¾ 13 13 12¾ 13
Do., 5½% Pref., 77¼ 1/4 2 2
International, 32½ 2 1 1/4 1 1/2 1 1 3¼ 3 3/4 30¾ 1/4
Jutland, 5½% Bds., 101 1
Marconi Intl. Marine, 26/10¾ 7/3 -/3
Postal T'graph and Cable, 22-yr. Collat. Tst. Gold Bds., 81

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio of America, 81 79 1/4 2 2 18 17 1/2 1/2 3/4 3/4 1/2 3/4 7/8 3/4 1/2 1/2 3/4 7/8 18¼ 17½ 18¾ 17¾ 18¼ 17¾

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5% Deb., 52 2 4
Brazilian Tract., 26 1/4 7/8 1/4 1/2 3/4 3/4 3/4 7/8 1/2 3/4 7/8 9/16
Do., 5% Deb., 39 1/4 1/2 3/4
Brit. Columbia Elec., 5% (Tax free), 1944, Deb., 105
Brit. Elect. Tract., 8% Pref., 127½ 1/4 30
Do., Deferred, 1380 1400 1375 1400 25 5
Do., 6% Pfg. Pref., 131½
Do., 5% Deb., 99 9
Lond. and Suburban, 2/4½ -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 58
L.G.O.C., 4½% Deb., 95½ 6½
Do., 5% Deb., 99¼
Metropolitan Elec., 5% Deb., 79
National, 2/- 4/- 3/- -/1½ -/9
Pueblo, 31 1
Shanghai Elec., 42/- 2/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Birmingham, 6% Pref., 20/3 -/3 -/3
Brazilian, 8½ 3 3/4 1/4 1/4
Hants and Dorset, 6½% Pref., 21/- 1/- 1/-‡ 1/-
Do., pdy-rd., 1/- 0/9 1/- 1/- 0/10½ pm.
Lancashire Utd., 5/3
Do., 2nd Deb., 66½
Sunderland, 6/9
West Yorkshire, 6½% Pref., 21/2½‡ -/2¼

WATER WORKS

Southend, New (5% Max.), 81 11/16 12/16

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Caine Valley, "B," 7%, 13¼ 3/4
Chelmsford, 7% Max., 6/9
Do., 5% Pref., 12/3

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since last Friday (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—Ulster Loans (4½% Stk., 1945-75) 1 to 97-99.

SECURITIES GUARANTEED TRADE FAC. ACTS, 1921-26.—RISE.—Silver Line (5%, 1930-45) 1 to 100-102.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—L.C.C. (2½%, 1920) 1 to 56-58. Birkenhead (6%, 1936-51) 1 to 106-108, ditto (5%, 1950-60) 1 to 103-105. Birmingham (2½%, 1926) 1 to 54-56. ditto (6%, 1936-46) 1 to 107-109. Bootle (6%, 1938-50) 1 to 103-105. Bristol (5%, 1948-58) 1 to 105-107, 1945-65) 2 to 96-98. Hull (3½% 1st Issue) 1 to 74-76. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (6%, 1936-51) 1 to 105-107. ditto (4½% 1945-55) 2 to 96-98. Harrogate (3%, 1915-55) 1 to 69-71. Richmond (3%, 1942) 1 to 83-85. Rotherham (4¾%, 1945-55) 2 to 99-101. Salford (6%, 1936-51) 1 to 105-107. Sheffield (4½% 1944-54) 1 to 96-98. Smethwick (4¾% 1945-55) 2 to 99-101. Stockton-on-Tees (5%, 1946-66) 1 to 103-105.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—Tees Conservancy (3%, 1947) 1 to 70-72. ditto (3½% 1947) 1 to 74-76.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Canada (3%, 1938) 1 to 92-94. New South Wales (5¼, 1925-35) 2 to 89-91.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Australia (4¾% 1940-60) 1 to 78-81. Ceylon (4%, 1939-59) 3 to 86-88. New South Wales (4% 1942-62) 3 to 60-65. Newfoundland (3½% 1952) 5 to 82-84. South Australian (4% 1940-60) 2 to 60-65. Victoria (4%, 1940-69) 3 to 61-64. FALL.—New South Wales (5¼%, 1925-35) 1 to 89-94. New Zealand (5% 1948-58) 1 to 95-98. Western Australia (4½% 1935-65) 1 to 69-74.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland and Suburban Drainage (4½% Debs., 1934) 7 to 94-96.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—B.A. (4½%, 1909, Paris Iss.) 1 to 75-78. ditto (4½% 1912. Paris Iss.) 1 to 75-78. Chilean (4½% 1886) 1 to 99-101. ditto (4½% 1887) 1½ to 98-102. ditto (5%, 1892) 1 to 98-100. ditto (4½% 1893) 1 to 94-96. ditto (5%, 1910) 1 to 89-91. Chinese (5% Imp. Rly.) 1 to 77-80. ditto (5% 1905. Honan Rly.) 1 to 20-25. ditto (8% Treas. Bills) 1½ to 21-25. ditto (8% Treas. Nts.) 1½ to 21-25. Costa Rica (Refdg. Bds., 1911) 1 to 70-72. Dutch East Indies (6%, 1923-53) 1 to 104-106. Egyptian (Unified) 1 to 54-58. Greek (5% 1890) 1 to 75-78. FALL.—Brazilian (4½% 1883) 5½ to 65-75. ditto (4½% 1888) ½ to 60-63. ditto (5%, 1900) 1 to 72-75. ditto (4% 1910) 1 to 42-45.

HOME RAILS.—GUARANTEED.—FALL.—L. and N.E. (4% 2nd) 1 to 68-70.

DITTO.—PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L. M. and S. (4% 1923) ½ to 57½-60½.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Canadian Pacific 3½ to 178-182. FALL.—Gt. Southern 1 to 15-17.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Erie (2nd Prefd.) 2 to 42-47. FALL.—N.Y., Ontario and Wstn. 1 to 5-7.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Arg. G.W. (6% Gtd. Pref.) ½ to 95½-97½. B.A. and Pacific (5%, 1912, Deb. Stk.) ½ to 85-87. Centl. Arg. (6% Pref.) ½ to 98½-100½. Cordoba Central (1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 60½-62½. Entre Rios (5% Debs.) 1 to 86-88. FALL.—B.A. Centl. R.R. and Termi. (Prefd., Ser. "A") 3 to 70-75. Guayaquil and Quito (5% 1st G. Bds., with C. of Bond.olders' Certs. of Deposit) 2 to 28-32. Leopoldina (Pref.) 1 to 58½-60½. Zafra and Huelva (3% Bds.) ½ to 17-19.

BANKS.—RISE.—Anglo-French Bkg. 3d. to 15/6-16/6. Bk. of N. Zealand ("D" Long-Term Mtge. shrs.) 6d. to 23/0-25/0. FALL.—Lloyds ("B") 3d. to 21/9-22/9. Nat. Provincial ⅛ to 117½-12⅜.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Allsopp (8.) (7% Pref.) 1 to 105-107. Arrol (Archibald) (4½% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 63-65. Ind. Coope (N.C. Pref.) 3d. to 21/0-22/0. FALL.—Kenward and Court 1/16 to 17/16-19/16. Newcastle 1/16 to 25/16-27/16.

CANALS.—RISE.—Suez 2 to 130-140.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Allied Newspprs. (8% Pref.) 1/16 to 1-1/16. Army and Navy Co-op. (5% Deb.) 1 to 96-99. Assoc. P. Cement (5½% Pref.) 2d. to 20/0-21/0. Brighton Grand Hotel (4% Deb.) 2 to 62-67. B.A.T. (6% 2nd Pref.) 3d. to 23/9-24/9. Brit. Match (5½% Pref.) 3d. to 21/3-22/3. Chinese Engineering (Bearer) 1/8 to 1 15/16-1 15/16. Coats (J. and P.) (6% Pref.) 1/4 to 12-12½. ditto ("B" Pref.) 1/32 to 1 5/16-1 1/4. English Sewing Cotton (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 75-76. Fine Cotton Spinners' (4% Deb.) 3 to 76 80. ditto (4% 1st Exten. Deb.) 3½ to 74-78. Gordon Hotels (4% Deb.) 1 to 65-70. Ingersoll Rand (8% to 1/3-1/3. Interntl. Sleeping Car 3d. to 5/0-6/0. Kelly's Directories (7½% Pref.) 1/2 to 1 1/16-1 5/16. Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Debs.) 1/2 to 24¼-25¼. Lovell and Christmas (5% 1st Pref.) 1/32 to 21/32-22/32. Vine Products (Pref.) 9d. to 16/0-18/0. Vocalion Gram. 1/32 to 9/16-11/16. FALL.—Allied Newspprs. 1/16 to 1 1/16. Aplin and Barrett and The Western Counties Creameries 1/8 to 4-4½ British Celanese (7% 1st Pref.) 3d. to 10/6-11/6. Chinese Engineering (Reg.) 1/2 to 1 5/16. Courtaulds (5% Pref.) 3d. to 19/6-20/3. Ewart and Sons 1/16 to 13/16-1. Lipton (5% 1st Pref.) 6d. to 7/6-8/6. Marlow and Garton 1/16 to 1 11/16-1 15/16. Portash Synd. of Germany (25-yr. S.F. Gld. Loan, 6½% Series "C") 1 to 96-98. Smith (S.) (Motor Accessories) (N.C. Prefd. Ord.) 1/8 to 1 15/16-1 7/8. Unilever (N.V.) (Ord Sub-shares of £12) 1/32 to 2 1/16-2 5/16. Whitworth and Mitchell 1/16 to 2¼-2¾. Wolsey, Ltd. ("A") 1/16 to 2 3/4. ditto (Pref.) 1/32 to 1/8.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Brompton and Kensington 6d. to 26/0-28/0. Elec. Fin. and Securities (7% Pref.) 1/32 to 1 3/32-1 7/32. Prussian (Stg. Bds.) 4½ to 73-78. Quebec (Series "A." Deb. Stk.) 1/2 to 101-103.

LAND AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—Cordova Ld. (Income Stk.) 1 to 77-80.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Pearl (16/- pd.) 1/2 to 123/2-127/2.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Alliance Trust (4½% Deb., 1965) 1 to 91-96. ditto (4½% Deb., 1952) 1 to 91-96. Guardian (4½% Pref.) 1 to 82-85. International Investment (4½% Prefd.) 1 to 83-87. London Trust (4% Deb.) 2 to 76-79. Mercantile 4 to 315-323. Merchants Trust (4% Deb.) 1½ to 76-79. Metropolitan (Prefd.) 1 to 84-87. FALL.—Standard 5 to 155-160.

MINES.—RISE.—Anaconda 1/4 to 7¾-8¼. Tanganyika 1/16 to 1 7/16-1 9/16. Tharsis (Regd.) 1/2 to 3¼-3¾. ditto (Bearer) 1/2 to 3½-4.

OIL.—RISE.—"Shell" Transport (Bearer) 1/32 to 25 1/16-25/8.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Ayer Kuning 1/32 to 27/32-29/32. Besoeki Plantations 1/16 to 15/16-1 1/16. FALL.—Malacca (7½% Pfg. Pref.) 1/4 to 1-1½.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—P. & O. (5% Pref.) 1 to 96-99. FALL.—Argentine Navigation 1/2d. to 22/0-24/0. ditto (6% Pfg. Pref.) 1/11½ to 21/0-22/0.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Consolidated Tea and Lands (5% 1st Pref.) 1/8 to 8-8½. East India and Ceylon (6% Pref.) 1/32 to 31/32-33/32. FALL.—Dimbula Valley 1/16 to 2 1/16-2 3/16.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—RISE.—Anglo-American 1/2 to 59-62. International 93 to 928-933. United River Plate (4½% Deb.) 1 to 88-91. FALL.—American 93 to 8196-8200.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—RISE.—British Electric Traction (Defd.) 50 to 1,350-1,450. London General Omnibus (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 95-99. Singapore Traction (6% 1st Deb.) 2 to 95-100. FALL.—London and Suburban Traction 6d. to 1/6-3/6.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Colne Valley ("A." 10%, 1873) 5 to 175-185. ditto ("B," 7%, 1873) 2 to 127-132.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

ADVANCE IN RUBBER

COPPER AND TIN LOWER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 17.—WHEAT.—In view of the week-end easiness in the primary exporting countries especially Canada, the market was dull and lower. Pacific white, Dec. and Jan., offered at 36s. 6d., while Australians, on passage, shipping/shipped and Nov.-Dec. to Dec.-Jan., were obtainable at 27s. 6d. Parcels commenced with Manitoba prices 1s. per qr. lower, but recovered slightly on better initial North American cables, while in sympathy with the further easiness in Argentina La Plata descriptions were 9d. lower for old crop and 6d. easier for the new. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, per Carlton, just sailed, sold at 24s. 3d.; and New South Wales, per Ceramic, on passage, at 26s. 9d., to London and Liverpool.

Wheat futures opened 6d. to 7½d. down, and at the lower prices there was a pronounced activity. Final values were 6d. to 9½d. under Saturday. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 23s. 4d. to 23s.; Jan., 24s. to 23s. 8½d.; March, 24s. 5d. to 24s. 4d.

MAIZE cargoes offered at 3d. to 6d. decline, but attracted no attention. La Plata, on the way and Nov., offered at 15s. 9d., and Dec. at 16s., while for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov., 16s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in quiet request and 3d. easier, but closed the turn steadier. La Plata, per Bellucia, afloat, sold at 15s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., at 15s. 6d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 1½d. and 15s. 10½d. to 16s. To Bristol Channel, 15s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) was paid for Nov.; 15s. 7½d. (less ½ per cent.) for Dec.; 16s. for Jan.-Feb. to Liverpool.

BARLEY quiet and rather easier for European. Danubian, Dec., 12s. 9d.; Jan., 13s.; Azoff-Black Sea, afloat, 11s. 9d.; Nov., 12s.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata, Nov. and Dec., 10s.; Jan., 10s. 6d.

INDIAN MARK.ANE there was a good attendance with a fair amount of business passing at the lower price levels. Home grown wheat was ootainable at 29s. to 30s. per 504lb. Imported descriptions were offered at 6d. to 2s. decline. No. 1 Hard Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 28s. 3d.; (Atlantic), 28s. 9d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 27s. 9d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 26s. 6d.; (Atantic), 27s. 9d.; No. 3, 27s. 6d.; No. 4, 26s. 9d.; Baruso, 61½lb., 24s. 9d.; Australian, 29s.; choice white Karachi, 29s.; Russians (on sample), 23s. to 26s. 6d. per 496.b. Flour prices were reduced 1s. for London straight-run at 30s. to 27s.; country straight-run, 24s. to 26s. per 280.b. Maize offered at 3d. to 6d. less money. La Plata, ex ship, 17s. 3d.; landed, 18s. 6d.; No. 2 white flat African, 18s. 6d. per 480.b. Barley again easier for European. English malting, 25s. to 58s.; English feed, 20s. to 23s.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new), ex ship, 30s. to 41s.; Chilean brewing, ex store, 30s. to 35s. per 448.b.; Danubian, ex ship, 13s.; landed, 14s.; Persian, 13s.; ex ship, 12s.; Russian, 13s. per 400.b. Oats were fairly steady for English (old), 20s. to 22s.; (new), 17s. to 19s. per 3cwt., La Plata, landed, 12s. 3d.; ex ship, 10s. 9d.; mixed feed, 9s. 3d.; landed, 10s. 3d.; Chilean tawny, 13s. 3d.; ex ship, 12s. 3d.; Chilean white, 19s.; landed, 20s. Russian, 14s. 6d.; ex ship, 13s. per 320.b. Wheatfeed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 3d.; fine middlings, 6s. 9d.; bran, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; and broad bran, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Arrivals of home-grown grain in the Port of London for the week ended Nov. 14 comprised :—Flour, 2,144 sacks ; barley, 500 qrs. ; malt, 1,124 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand at 6d. to 1s. decline. Sellers offered Nov.-Dec. No. 1 Manitoba, Nov., at 25s. 6d.; No. 2, 25s.; No. 3, 24s. 3d.; Rosafe 62½lb., afloat, 23s. 4½d.; 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 24s.; Baril 62lb., afloat, 23s.; Australian, Dec.-Jan., 27s.; white Western Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 26s. Business covered New South Wales, afloat, at 26s. 9d.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, afloat, 25s. 1½d. to Liverpool, and No. 3 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 24s. 6d. to Manchester. Spot parcels were quiet and easier. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to 1½d. lower, owing to the continued weakness at Winnipeg, and further receded 1d. to 1½d. on liberal offers of all grades at cheaper parities, lack of demand, increasing stocks, and weak Buenos Aires advices. In the afternoon there was a fair recovery, due to local and outside support on firm Chicago and Winnipeg advices, and the market closed steady although 1d. to 1½d. per cental lower on the day. Sales amounted to 450 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	23 6	23 2	23 4	24 1½	
Jan. ..	24 0	23 8½	23 6½	24 0	24 7½
March ..	24 7	24 4	24 2	24 7½	25 2½
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	23 0	23 0	22 9	23 0	23 6
Feb. ..	23 3	23 0	23 3	23 3	23 9

MAIZE cargoes offered at 3d. to 6d. decline, but attracted no attention. La Plata, on the way and Nov., offered at 15s. 9d., and Dec. at 16s., while for Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov., 16s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in quiet request and 3d. easier, but closed the turn steadier. La Plata, per Bellucia, afloat, sold at 15s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., at 15s. 6d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 1½d. and 15s. 10½d. to 16s. To Bristol Channel, 15s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) was paid for Nov.; 15s. 7½d. (less ½ per cent.) for Dec.; 16s. for Jan.-Feb. to Liverpool.

Delivery	Highest	L'west	Closing	Highest	L'west	Closing
November	5.82	5.75	5.82	—	—	5.81
December	5.86	5.84	5.86	5.88	5.86	5.86
January	5.93	5.90	5.93	5.95	5.92	5.93
February	—	—	5.97	—	—	5.98
March ..	6.07	6.04	6.06	6.09	6.07	6.07
April ..	—	—	6.10	—	—	6.11
May ..	6.19	6.16	6.18	6.20	6.18	6.18
June ..	—	—	6.22	—	—	6.22
July ..	6.28	6.26	6.28	6.30	6.28	6.28
August ..	—	—	6.31	—	—	6.31
September ..	—	—	6.34	—	—	6.34
October ..	6.38	6.36	6.38	6.39	6.38	6.38
November ..	—	—	6.40	—	—	6.41

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows :—

	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, Dec. ..	11.87	11.85	11.93
,, Feb. ..	12.23	12.22	12.33
Sakellaridis, Nov. ..	17.30	17.26	17.42
,, Jan. ..	17.61	17.64	17.80
,, March ..	18.05	18.07	18.20

Receipts to-day, 9,634 bales, against 12,038 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17.—No actual change took place in cloth trade conditions. Light bleaching goods were again inquired for on a fairly free scale for India, a number of offers being before producers of bleaching jaconnets and muslin, some of which led to business. The up-country markets sent some bids along for dhooties and white shirtings, while printing cloths were occasionally mentioned. The China exchange showed a slight improvement, but business was only on a comparatively small scale, whether for Shanghai or Hong-kong. The yarn trade for printing cloth were on too low a basis. The Argentine and the Continent purchased some dyed goods, and Egypt and the Levant made fair provision in whites. A modest varied trade was put through for home consumption. In the yarn section prices were unchanged and only a quiet business was reported, whether in American or in Egyptian counts.

WOOL

BRADFORD, Nov. 17.—Makers of merino tops have been trying recently to establish higher prices, but they are meeting with strong resistance from spinners of botany yarns. Loss of business for the Canadian market has made competition among spinners and manufacturers keener, and though there have been more orders for piece goods for next spring the aggregate business done is far from satisfactory and higher prices cannot be made for either botany yarns or fully manufactured materials. The result is that less new business is doing in merino tops, although quotations are firmly maintained. Meanwhile there is good competition for the new wool in Australia and prices are maintained. The position in the crossbred trade has undergone no material change, though prices for the new South American clip are tending in favour of buyers, and there is very little new business doing in either tops or yarns. Prices of tops are about as follows :—Sixty-fours, warp, 25d.; average, 24d.; fifty-sixes, 16d.; fifties, 15½d.; forties, prepared, 10½d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No 2 granulated, 20s. ; T L granulated, 19s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, Nov.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 19s. 3d. (3d. less ex London) ; Kelham, 19s. 9d. ; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., 19s. 7½d. ; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., quoted 19s. 9d. to 19s. 10½d., ex factory ; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 9d. ; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s. ; white Java, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 8½d., Jan.-March, 7s. 9d. ; B R B, Nov.-Dec., 8s. 4½d. ; German crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 3½d., c. and f., India, Mauritius, 99%, Nov.-Dec. parcel, sold at 10s. 2¾d., c.i.f. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. c.i.f., Nov.-Dec., 7s. 3d., for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s., f.o.b. Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 1½d., f.o.b. Danzig. Raw sugar was dull ; preferential, 96%, Nov.-Dec., quoted 10s. 3d., value ; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96%, Nov. parcel, sold at 5s. 11¼d. ; Dec. quoted 5s. 10½d., value. Continental beet, 88%, Nov.-Dec. quoted 5s. 10½d., value, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures were easier under pressure to sell and lower American advices ; Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 1¾d. to 5s. 2½d. ; March, from 5s. 4¾d. to 5s. 3½d. ; May, from 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 6½d. ; Aug., from 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 9½d. ; Dec., 1931, from 7s. 0½d. to 7s. 0¼d. Calls (88 per cent. beet) :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	5 7½	5 0	5 6	4 9	5 6	4 9
Dec. ..	5 3	5 2¼	5 2½	5 1¾	5 2	5 1¾
	NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	6 3	6 1	6 2	6 0	6 1½	6 0
March	6 5	6 4½	6 4	6 3½	6 3¼	6 3½
May ..	6 7¾	6 7½	6 6¼	6 6½	6 6	6 6
Aug. ..	6 11¼	6 10½	6 9¾	6 9¼	6 9½	6 9¼
Dec., 1931	7 2	7 1	7 1	7 0¼	7 0¾	7 0½

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	8 3	7 9	8 4½	7 9	8 3	7 9
Dec. ..	8 3	7 9	8 3	7 9	8 1½	7 9¼
March	8 7½	8 0	8 7½	8 0	8 6	8 0
May ..	8 10½	8 1½	8 10½	8 1½	8 9	8 2¼

The following are imports, deliveries, and stocks of raw sugar for the week ended November 15 :—

	Imports		Deliveries		Stocks	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
London ..	1,400	107	1,505	1,619	28,988	17,003
Liverpool ..	8,644	10,861	11,688	11,665	73,340	127,819
Total tons	10,044	10,968	13,191	13,284	100,328	144,822
Last week	26,856	18,516	19,114	20,315	103,475	147,138

RUM.—Landed in London last week, 190 puncheons ; delivered, home consumption, 80 ; export, 247 ; stock 19,508 puncheons, against 19,217 puncheons a year ago.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Brazilian.—Landed in London last week, 222 bags ; delivered, home consumption, 30 ; export, nil ; stock, 1,765 bags, against 5,866 bags a year ago. Central American.—Landed, 1,772 packages ; delivered, home consumption, 2,050 ; export, 880 ; stock, 41,974 packages, against 58,223 packages last year. Other kinds.—Landed, 860 packages ; delivered, home consumption, 3,030 ; export, 1,644 ; stock, 55,999 packages, against 46,760 packages in 1929. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Landed in London last week, 4,246 bags ; delivered, home consumption, 5,921 ; export, 39 ; stock 166,756 bags, against 105,827 bags a year ago. Acera was steady ; fair fermented, Nov.-Jan. and Dec.-Feb., quoted 26s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., London contract ; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, 28s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Futures were quietly steady ; May delivery sold at 29s. 9d. Sales, 20 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa) :—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.45 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	31 3	30 9	31 9	31 3	31 9	31 3
Dec. ..	30 4½	30 0	30 7½	30 0	30 9	30 3
Jan. ..	29 6	29 0	30 0	29 1½	30 0	29 1½
March	29 3	29 1½	30 0	29 0	30 0	29 0
May ..	29 10½	29 6	30 0	29 3	30 3	29 3
July ..	30 0	29 6	30 0	29 6	30 3	29 6

TEA.—At auction 26,300 packages of Indian grades were on offer. The improved tone continued and the sales passed more quickly than during the last few weeks. Demand was strong up to 10-pd. per lb. and prices frequently moved 1d. per lb. advance, low liquoring dessert rounds per lb. especially attracting attention. Usual medium broken passed 1d. and fine grades 2d. and more. Good common broken Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong were also firm for the week's end. Medium broken Pekoe from 10d. to 1s. ; medium broken Pekoe from 10d. to 1s. 1½d. ; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe from 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 7½d.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt., for new crop, Dec.-Jan., in singles, to Continent and U.K., 9s. 6d. ; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 9s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f. Landed in London last week, 42 tons ; delivered, 82 ; stock 2,603 tons, against 3,258 tons a year ago.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Hand-picked white, spot, quoted 15s. 6d. per cwt. ; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was firmer. Nov.-Dec. quoted 9s. 3d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt. ; Nov.-Dec., sellers, c.i.f. Bar flake Singapore, Nov.-Dec., quoted 12s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. ; Havre, seed pearl, Nov.-Dec., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. ; Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d. ; Nov., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and slightly easier for shipments. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7½d. per lb. ; Lampong, 7d. ; white Muntok, 11d. to 11½d., sellers. To arrive black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6¼d., value ; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., sold at 6½d. ; Jan.-March at 6½d. to 6¼d. ; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., at 9½d. ; Jan.-March from 9½d. c.i.f., delivered, 6d. to 6¼d. net weight. Black.—Landed in London last week, 83 tons ; delivered, 49 ; stock, 499 tons against 1,119 tons a year ago. White.—Landed, 110 tons ; delivered, 68 ; stock, 203 tons against 1,103 tons a year ago. Cloves quiet, Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10d. ; Oct.-Dec., 1s. 1¼d., value. c.i.f., Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 4d., sellers. Landed, 500 packages ; delivered, 19 ; stock, 1,610 packages against 770 packages a year ago.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were firm on better Eastern advices, continued demand, and reserve of sellers. Smoked sheet, spot, Nov. and Dec., sold from 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., and sellers ; Jan.-March from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and sellers ; April-June from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and sellers ; July-Sept. from 5d. to 5⅛d., and buyers ; Oct.-Dec. from 5⅛d. to 5¼d., and sellers ; Jan.-March, 1931, from 5⅛d. to 5¼d., and buyers ; and April-June from 5¼d. to 5⅜d., and buyers ; crêpe, spot, at 4¾d., and buyers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Dec.-Jan., sold at 4⅝d. ; Jan.-Feb. at 4¾d. ; Feb.-March at 4¾d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged ; hard fine, spot, quoted 6d., sellers. Landed in London last week, 2,003 tons ; delivered, 1,210 ; stock 76,042 tons, against 50,068 tons a year ago and 20,194 tons in 1928. Landed in Liverpool, 959 tons ; delivered, 292 ; stock, 40,033 tons, against 17,543 tons a year ago.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, Nov.-Dec., quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet ; T N orange, basis fair, quoted 90s. per cwt. ; A C. 95s., sellers. Futures were dull ; T N, Dec. delivery, quoted 80s., sellers ; March delivery sold at 81s. 6d., and sellers. Shipments marked quiet ; T N, in bags, Nov.-Dec., quoted 77s. ; Jan.-Feb., 77s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta, cable dated Nov. 17 gives :—Spot sold at Rs.35, and buyers ; Dec quoted Rs.35 8a., buyers ; Jan., Rs.36, sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet ; 10oz., spot, quoted 19s. 6d., London ; 18s. 6d

THE PROGRAMMES

SIR JAMES JEANS ON ASTRONOMY

Sir James Jeans, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer, who was until recently Secretary of the Royal Society, will begin to-night a series of talks entitled "The Stars in their Courses." These talks are planned to provide a general survey of astronomy for listeners who have no astronomical or scientific knowledge and especially to acquaint them with its most recent developments. The first talk, which will be broadcast from the National station at 8 p.m., will deal with "The Sun's Family —Planets New and Old."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 18, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30 :—** Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45-11 :—**Where Your Food Comes From—6, Butter from New Zealand. **12 :—**Helen Taylor (contralto) ; Kathleen Beldon (soprano). **12.30 :—**Organ Recital. **1-2 :—**Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.10-2.25 :—**For the Schools—Out-of-Doors Week by Week—8, Clouds, Mist, and Fog, by Mr. Eric Parker. **2.30-3.30 :—**Music—9, Reading Rise and Fall at Sight—(a) A Beginner's Lesson, (b) A Miniature Concert, (c) An Advanced Lesson, by Sir Walford Davies. **3.35-4 :—**Early Stages in French—9, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **4.5-4.25 :—**Special Talk for Secondary Schools—Careers, 5, Salesmanship, by Lord Riddell. **4.30 :—**Orchestra. **5.15 :—**Children—The Old Lady's Bedroom, from The Princess and the Goblins (George Macdonald), arranged as a dialogue story, with incidental music played by Ernest Lush. **6 :—**Topical Talk. **6.15 :—**Weather ; News. **6.35 :—**London Stock Exchange Report ; Bat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40 :—**Schubert's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Johanne Stockmarr. **7-7.20 :—**Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25 :—**A1 or C3, The Future of the Race—2, What do we Owe to our Forefathers ? by Mrs. Mary Adams. **7.45 :—**The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Helen Alston (mezzo-soprano) ; Leslie England (pianoforte) ; **8 :—**The Stars in their Courses —1, The Sun's Family : Planets New and Old, by Sir James Jeans. **8.30 :—**The Wireless Military Band : Helen Alston (soprano). **9 :—**Weather ; News. **9.15 :—**Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20 :—**Talks about Music, by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **9.40 :—**Au Lapin Qui Saute, a Parisian cabaret, produced by John Watt, with Greta Keller, Leonard Henry, Lenghi Cellini, Peggie Robb-Smith, Guy Pelham Boulton, Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent. Jack Padbury and his Cosmo Club Six, Harold Lowe (conductor). **10.20-12 :—**Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— (1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2 :—**National programme. **2.10-4.25 :—** National programme. **5.15 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Helen Alston (mezzo-soprano) ; Leslie England (pianoforte). **9-10.20 :—**National programme. **12-12.30 :—**Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— (842.8kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30 :—**Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12 :—** Hilda Dobbs (soprano) ; the Chelsea Octet. **1 :—**Organ Recital. **2-3 :—**Midland Regional programme. **4.30 :—**National programme. **5.15 :—**B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15 :—** Weather ; News. **6.40 :—**Organ Recital. **7 :—**Pelleas and Melisande, Acts 1, 2, and 3, a Lyric Drama in five acts and 12 tableaux, by Maurice Maeterlinck ; music by Claude Debussy ; with the Wireless Chorus (chorus master, Leslie Woodgate), the B.B.C. Orchestra (conducted by Percy Pitt), Tudor Davies, Kenneth Ellis, Foster Richardson, Bernard Ross, Maggie Teyte, and Evelyn Arden ; Filson Young (narrator). **8.45 :—** Regional News and Interval. **9 :—**Pelleas and Melisande, Acts 4 and 5. **10.15 :—** Weather ; News. **10.30-12 :—**National programme. **12-12.30 :—**Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1 :—** Organ Recital. **2-3 :—**The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5.15 :—** Children—The Lazy King, a story play, by George Gossage ; Dorothy Summers in light Songs ; J. H. Matthewson (bass clarinet) ; songs by Harold Casey (baritone). **6 :—**London Regional programme. **6.15 :—**Weather ; News. **6.40 :—**Jack Venables in syncopated pianisms. **7 :—**London Regional programme. **8.45 :—**Midland News. **9 :—**London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30 :—**Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30 :—**National programme. **2.40 :—**See Glasgow. **2.5-2.10 :—** See Edinburgh. **3.10 :—**See Glasgow. **3.5 :—**See Edinburgh. **4.30 :—**See Glasgow. **5.15 :—**See Edinburgh. **6.15 :—**See Glasgow. **7.25 :—**See Edinburgh. **8 :—**See Glasgow. **9 :—**National programme. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.5-2.25 :—** National programme. **2.45 :—**Speeches by the Duke of Abercorn and Mr. R. B. Bennett following the luncheon in honour of the Prime Ministers of Canada given by members of the Canadian Section of the Council of Northern Ireland ; Lord Craigavon in the Chair, relayed from the Ulster Central Hotel, Belfast. **4.30 :—**Music. **4.5 :—**National programme. **5.15 :—**Children. **6.15 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**Music. **7.25 :—** Review of Literature and Art. **8.30 :—**The Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Ulster Theatre, Belfast. **9.20 :—**Orchestral Concert.

BIRMINGHAM (479kc.) (626.1m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30 :—**National programme. **2.40 :—**See Glasgow. **2.5-2.10 :—** See Edinburgh. **3.10 :—**See Glasgow. **3.5 :—**See Edinburgh. **4.30 :—**See Glasgow. **5.15 :—**See Edinburgh. **6.15 :—**See Glasgow. **7.25 :—**See Edinburgh. **8 :—**See Glasgow. **9 :—**National programme. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **12-1 :—**National programme. **2.5 :—** National programme. **7.45 :—**London National programme. **9-12 :—** National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **2.5 :—**National programme. **5.15 :—**Children. **6 :—**Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams : The Field Work of the National Museum of Wales—Research on Land and Sea—5, The Early History of Wales. **6.15 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**See Swansea. **9 :—**National programme. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **2 :—**Gramophone Records. **4.15 :—**Children. **7 :—**Gramophone Records. **7.15 :—**News. **7.30 :—** Concert. **8.45 :—**Talk. **9 :—**Concert. **10.30 :—**Time, News and Weather Report.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30 :—**National programme. **11-12 :—**Gramophone Records. **12-2.10 :—** National programme. **2.40 :—**See Glasgow. **2.5-2.10 :—** See Edinburgh. **3.10 :—**See Glasgow. **3.5 :—**See Edinburgh ; Boyd Steven (soprano), from Edinburgh. **4.30 :—**See Glasgow. **5.15 :—**See Edinburgh. **6.15 :—**See Glasgow. **7.25 :—**See Edinburgh. **8 :—**See Glasgow. **9 :—**National programme. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30 :—**National programme. **2.40 :—**For the Schools : Elementary French—3, Jean-Jacques Oberlin. **2.55 :—**See Edinburgh. **3.10 :—**For the Schools : Elementary French—3, Jean-Jacques Oberlin. **3.25 :—**See Edinburgh. **3.5 :—**See Glasgow. **4.10 :—**English Literature : Mr. Alexander Haddow : Why We Like Poetry—2, The Revenge (Lord Tennyson). **4.30 :—**The Studio Orchestra, from Edinburgh ; Boyd Steven (soprano), from Glasgow. **4.30 :—** Orchestra. **5 :—**Winning Rough Country. **5.15 :—**See Edinburgh. **5.30 :—**Mr. John Matheson : The Skye Cuillins of Pipers. **6.15 :—**See Edinburgh. **6.30 :—**Time Signal. **7 :—**See Edinburgh. **7.25 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**See Edinburgh. **8 :—**The Choral and Orchestral Union of Glasgow Orchestral Concert : the Scottish Orchestra (Leader, Herbert Bowman), conducted by John Barbirolli. **9 :—** National programme. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **12-2 :—**Gramophone Records. **1.15-2 :—** The Manchester Tuesday Midday Society's Concert : Charles Eliam (pianoforte), relayed from the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester. **2.5 :—**National programme. **3.30 :—** Time Signal. **4 :—**Children : Lecture on the Extension of the Leeds Maternity Hospital : Introductory Remarks, followed by address by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, and Lord Moynihan. **4.25 :—**Winifred Roebuck (violin). **4.45 :—** Children. **6 :—**The Significance of Buildings—1, Mr. F. Simon : The Layman's Point of View. **6.15 :—** National programme. **7 :—**Literature and the Age of the Dramatist—2, Prince Ito : Ibsen's Use of Norse Stories. **7.25 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**A French, produced by Victor Smythe, with Muriel Alstead, Lucia Rogers, Harold Cluff, W. E. Dickens, D. W. King, F. W. Nicholls, A. G. Mitcheson, J. Woods-Smith, Walter Jones (baritone), Nan Browne (soprano), D. E. Ormerod, Edward Roberts, and Michael Vobes ; supported by the Northern Wireless Orchestra and the Chorus, conducted by Percy Pitt. **9 :—**National programme. **9.15 :—**North of England News. **9.20 :—**National programme. **10.20-12 :—**Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **12-1 :—**National programme. **2.5 :—** National programme. **7 :—**Mr. Walter P. Weekes : The Old Songs of Devon (baritone). **7.25 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**London National programme. **9 :—**National programme. **9.15 :—** Local News. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

SWANSEA A (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **12-1 :—**National programme. **2.5 :—** National programme. **7 :—**Children. **6 :—**National programme. **6.15 :—**Gramophone Records. **7.25 :—** Topics in Wales. **7.45 :—**National programme. **9 :—** Review in Welsh, by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. **9.25 :—**National programme. **9.45 :—** The National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, with Dorothy Silk (violin), Louis Lavitus), (tenor), relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11 :—**National programme. **12-2 :—**See Manchester. **2.5 :—**National programme. **5.15 :—**See Manchester. **6.15 :—**National programme. **7 :—**See Manchester. **7.25 :—**National programme. **7.45 :—**See Manchester. **9 :—**National programme. **9.15 :—**North of England News. **9.20-12 :—**National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw. 7 :—Music and News. **7 :—**Gramophone Records. **8.30 :—**Elementary English Lesson. **9 :—** Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations, followed by Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **In the Interval :—**News.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw. 6.30 :—German Lesson. **7 :—**Song Recital. **7.30 :—**Yugoslavian Music by the Orchestra. **8 :—**Pianoforte Recital and Chamber Music. **9.30 :—**News and Sports Notes. **9.50 :—**Orchestral Concert.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw. 3.30 :—See Leipzig. **6.30 :—**Talk. **6.55 :—**Elementary French Lesson. **7 :—**Programme from Langenberg. **9 :—**Weather for Farmers. Review and News from the Week. **9 :—**Political Press Review, followed by Music.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw. 6.40 :—Gramophone Records. **7 :—**Concert, from the State Palace. **9 :—**Symphony Concert. **9.15 :—**Reading. **9.55 :—**Review of Periodicals. **10 :—**Weather, News and Sports Notes.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 1.4kw. 6.40 :—Gramophone Records. **7 :—**Concert, from the State Palace. **9 :—**Symphony Concert (Mozart) ; Songs of the Earth (Mahler). **9 :—**See Prague. **9.15 :—**Programme Announcements. **9.20 :—** See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (250m.), 0.7kw. 6.5 :—Organ Recital. **6.35 :—**Gramophone Records. **7 :—** The Twilight of the Gods—Opera (Wagner). **7 :—**Weather. **7.5 :—**Talk. **7.30 :—**Humorous Programme. **9 :—**See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.25 :—**Time. **9.45 :—**Report of the Silesian Wireless Listeners' Society. **10 :—**See Prague.

BRNO (342m., 2kw. 6.15 :—See Prague. **7.20 :—** Music. **9 :—**See Prague. **9.15 :—**News and Theatre Notes. **9.20 :—**See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw. 5 :—Dance Music. **6 :—** Intermediate French Lesson. **6.30 :—**The Conquerors. **7.30 :—** Concert. **8.30 :—**Talk. **10.15 :—**News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw. 5.50 :—Talk. **6.30 :—** Il Seraglio, Opera (Mozart), relayed from the Opera House, After the Opera, Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw. 2 :—Instrumental Concert. **4.40 :—**Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50 :—**Reading. **5.20 :—**German Language Lesson. **5.40 :—**Talk. **7 :—**Time Signal. **6.30 :—**Concert of Popular Music from the Works of Old Masters. **7.2 :—**Concert of Popular Music by the Military Symphony (Haydn) ; Presto (Mozart) ; Barcarolle (Schubert). **7.35 :—**The Copper Wedding, Comedy in Three Acts (Bernard Rindom). **9.5 :—** Pianoforte Recital of the Danish Radio Clubs. **9.25 :—** Programme Announcements. **9.30 :—**Dance Music. **10 :—**Time and Chimes.

CRACOW (244m., 1.5kw. 6.25 :—Gramophone Records. **7 :—**Radio Journal. **6.50 :—**Organ Recital. **7.20 :—** Time, Weather, and News. **8 :—**Orchestral and Miscellaneous Programme. **9.20 :—**Orchestral Concert.

FRANKFORT (1,250m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (240m., 2.5kw. See Stuttgart. **9.30 :—**News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG (394m., 4kw. (in Morse) (372m., 1.5kw. and BREMEN (315.8m., 1.5kw. and LUNEBURG (218m., HANOVER (296m., 4kw. and KIEL (232.2m., 0.4kw. 6.5 :—Talk. **6.50 :—**Arrangements of Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Prices. **6.55 :—**Talk. **7.25 :—**Stock Market Prices of German Companies. **9 :—**Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements. Sports Notes, and Local News.

HILVERSUM (298m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.41 :—**Gramophone Records. **8.40 :—**Time Signal. **9.41 :—**Daily Service. **10.10 :—**Quintet Concert. **11.40 :—**Time Signal. **11.41 :—**Quintet Concert. **12 :—** Women. **2.40 :—**Dressmaking Lesson. **3.40 :—**Talk for phone Records. **4.10 :—**Concert for Children. **5.10 :—**Gramophone Records. **5.40 :—**Time Signal. **5.41 :—**Concert. **7 :—** Amsterdam. **8.40 :—**English Language Lesson. **7.10 :—** Talk and Violin Recital. **7.40 :—**Time Signal. **7.10 :—** Orchestral Concert. **8.57 :—**Talk. **9.25 :—**Concert. **9.40 :—**Weather and News. **10.25 :—**Concert relayed from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam. **11.10 :—**Gramophone Records.

LANGENBERG (473m., 17kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (187m., COLOGNE (227m., and MUNSTER (227m.).—6 :—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15 :—**French Conversation. **6.40 :—**Talk. **7 :—** Economic and Social Notes. **7.45 :—**Commercial Prices. **8 :—**Exchange Quotations and News ; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **8.30 :—**Sports Review. **8.45 :—** Gramophone Records. **9 :—**Enlevez-moi, musical play (Praxy-Hallan) ; music by Gabarochas, relayed from the Saumarin Theatre. **In the Interval :—**Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **10.30 :—** Music from the Works of Old Masters—Allegretto from Symphony in C minor (Beethoven) ; Adagio and Rondo (Mozart) ; Serenade and March militaire (Schubert). **11.35 :—**The Copper Wedding, Comedy in Three Acts (Bernard Rindom). **0.5 :—** News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. **9.25 :—** Pianoforte Recital.

LEIPZIG (253m., 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Concert. **4.30 :—**Weather and Time. **4.55 :—** Economic Notes. **5.5 :—**Talk for Women. **5.30 :—**French Conversation. **5.50 :—**Talk. **7 :—**Time Signal, musical play in three acts (Schubert), relayed from the Neues Stadt Theatre, Weimar. **9.30 :—**Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from the Belvedere, Weimar.

MADRID (Radio Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 2kw. 7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Review of Literature and Art. **7.30 :—**Dance Music. **8.25 :—**Chimes. **8.45 :—**Lesson in English Pronunciation. **10 :—**Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Relay from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **12 :—**Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 0.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (273.2m., and GENOA (331m.).—6.30 :—Announcements. **6.35 :—**Giornale radio ; Weather. **7.30 :—**Overture (Verdi), relayed from the Politeama Chiarella. **In the Intervals :—**Talk and Scientific Notes. **After the Opera :—** Dance Music. **10 :—**(in the Interval) :—Giornale radio. **10.55 :—**News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), 0.7kw. 6 :—Discussion on the Theatre. **6.30 :—**Spanish Language Lesson. **6.55 :—**Vocal and Orchestral Selections. **8.35 :—**Reading. **9.5 :—**Review of Periodicals. **9.20 :—**Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

HAMAR (1,059m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (368m., 0.7kw., and NOTODDEN (445m., PORSGRUND (453m., RJUKAN (458m., 0.5kw. :—Weather and News. **6.25 :—**Advertising Notes. **6.35 :—**Weather and News. Lesson. **7 :—**Time Signal. **7.2 :—**Review of Literature. **7.30 :—**Concert of Mezzo-soprano, Harp, and Pianoforte Solos. **8 :—**Talk. **8.30 :—**News, Advertising Notes, Press Review, and Topical Talk. **9.5 :—**Gramophone Records.

OSLO (1,059m., 75kw., and CFR (7.725m., 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **In the Intervals at 1 :—** Exchange Quotations and News ; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2 :—**Exchange and Market Prices. **3.30 :—** Exchange Quotations. **4.45 :—**Gramophone Records. **5 :—** News and Exchange Quotations. **5 :—**Agricultural Report and Radio Results. **5.30 :—**New York Exchange Rates. **6.30 :—**Gramophone Records. **7 :—**Literary Review—Les Grands Voilliers (de Voisins). **7.30 :—**Elementary German Lesson. **7.45 :—**Commercial Prices. **8 :—** Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8.30 :—**Sports Review. **8.45 :—**Gramophone Records. **9 :—**Enlevez-moi, musical play (Praxy-Hallan) ; music by Gabarochas, relayed from the Saumarin Theatre. **In the Interval :—**Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **10.30 :—** Music from the Works of Old Masters—Allegretto from Symphony in C minor (Beethoven) ; Adagio and Rondo (Mozart) ; Serenade and March militaire (Schubert). **11.35 :—**The Copper Wedding, Comedy in Three Acts (Bernard Rindom). **0.5 :—** News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. **9.25 :—** Pianoforte Recital.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—5.20 :—Italian Duets for Soprano and Contralto. **6.50 :—**Pianoforte Recital. **7.30 :—**Humorous Stories. **8 :—**Concert from Brno. **9.15 :—**News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.30 :—**Dance Music. **10 :—**Time and Chimes.

ROME (441m., 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (332m., and PRATO SMERALDO (28.4m.).—6.30 :— Wireless Telegraphy Lesson. **6.50 :—**Giornale radio ; Announcements ; News and Sports Notes. **7.30 :—**Time Signal. **8.5 :—**Symphony Concert.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw. BODEN (1,200m., and BORG (322m., HORBY (267m., OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (1,542m.).—6.30 :—Talk. **7 :—**Concert of Trio Music. **7.45 :—**Reading. **8.40 :—**Literary Review. **9.10 :—**Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m., 0.6kw.—6 :—Time Signals. **6.2 :—**Talk. **6.30 :—**Choral and Orchestral Concert of Folk Music. **7.30 :—**Contemporary Sketchbook. **8.30 :—**Pianola Recital. **9.30 :—** Frostrainy Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiocite de Midi) (385m., 8kw.—6.10 :—Exchange Quotations. **6.30 :—**Exchange Quotations. **6.35 :—**Dance Music, followed by Orchestral Selections. **6.55 :—**Spanish Songs, Vocal Tangos. **8 :—**Military Music. **7.30 :—**News. **7.45 :—** Phone Records. **8 :—**Orchestral Concert. **11 :—**North African Records. **9 :—**Time Signal. **9.2 :—**Orchestral Concert. **11 :—**North African Orchestral Concert. **10 :—**Hunting Horn Music. **11.30 :—**Selections by a Viennese Band.

VIENNA (516.2m., 20kw. and GRAZ (352.5m., INNSBRUCK (283.5m., KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (245.9m., 0.7kw.—4 :—Elementary English Lesson. **4.30 :—**Time ; Weather, and Programme Announcements. **4.35 :—**Orchestral Concert. **Overture, Fra Diavolo (Auber) ; Selection from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck) ; Duet from Rosen and Delilah (Saint-Saens) ; Waltz, Leland Stanford (Johann Strauss). **7.30 :—**Talk. **7.45 :—** Pianoforte Recital. **8.20 :—**Two Variations in C minor (Beethoven) ; Eight Waltzes (Brahms) ; Romance in F sharp major, op. 28 (Schumann). **Two Selections (Debussy) ; (a) Doll's Parade ; (b) Puck's Dance. Tango (Albenis-Godovsky) ; Barcarolle, op. 60 (Chopin). **8.45 :—** News. **8.55 :—**Gramophone Records.

PROSPECTUSES AND ISSUES

15s. per line

This Notice is not an invitation to the Public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the Stock. The Town Clerk and City Treasurer, on behalf of the Corporation, accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

CITY OF CARLISLE

ISSUE OF £500,000 CARLISLE CORPORATION 4½ Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1950-1960.

Issued under the Authority of the Carlisle Corporation Act of 1887.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st JANUARY and 1st JULY, SIX MONTHS' INTEREST PAYABLE 1st JULY, 1931.

Trustees are authorised by the "Trustee Act, 1925," to invest funds in this Stock unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

The Midland Bank Limited, under the authority of the Council of the City of Carlisle, is negotiating the sale of the Stock at the price of £95 per cent., payable £5 per cent. on 20th November, 1930, and £90 on 1st January, 1931.

The Stock will be redeemed at par on 1st January, 1960, or at the option of the Corporation, in whole or in part, on or after the 1st January, 1950, on giving three calendar months' notice to the Stockholders, unless the same shall have been previously cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the Holders.

The Stock will be registered in the Books kept by the City Treasurer, Carlisle, and will be transferable, free of Stamp Duty, in any amount.

The Stock will be charged on all the revenues of the City. The proceeds of the issue will be applied for the purpose of Housing, Education, Waterworks, Electricity, and for other authorised expenditure.

The estimated population of the City of Carlisle is 56,380.

The present rateable value is £336,533.

The total rates for 1930-31 amount to 11s. 2d. in the £.

A rate of one penny in the £ will produce £1,314.

The outstanding net debt at 31st March, 1930, was £2,227,419, of which £1,888,052 was in respect of reproductive undertakings.

Copies of this Notice may be obtained at the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, E.C.2, or from Messrs. R. Atkinson and Co., Bank Buildings, Princes-street, E.C.2, at which office a copy of the Carlisle Corporation Act of 1887 may be seen.

F. W. TASSELL, Mayor.
FREDK. G. WEBSTER, Town Clerk.

14th November, 1930.

By Order of the Directors.

THE YORK GAS COMPANY

(Incorporated 1844).

Messrs. A. and W. Richards are instructed to offer for SALE by TENDER

£90,000

FIVE PER CENT. REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK

to be redeemed at Par on the 31st December, 1950. MINIMUM PRICE OFFERED, £97 PER £100. Yielding at that price, allowing for redemption at 5s. 5d. per cent.

The reserve and ordinary capital fund amount to £70,500 and the net revenue last year was sufficient to cover the Debenture interest (including the present issue) more than three times.

Prospectus and form of tender (which latter must be sent in by 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 25th November) may be obtained of A. and W. Richards, 37, Walbrook, E.C.4.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE VIKING WHALING COMPANY, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on Wednesday, 10th December, 1930, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, at 11.30 a.m., and will be followed by an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company.

Holders of Share Warrants are entitled upon production of their Warrants at the Registered Offices of the Company, 33-35, St. Mary-axe, London, E.C.3, to obtain a copy of the Notice convening the Extraordinary General Meeting and setting out the Resolutions which will be proposed thereat and of an explanatory circular which has been issued to Registered Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
S. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN PROPERTIES COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 27th November, 1930 (inclusive). By order, A. PEARSON BOYLE, Sec., Bush-lane House, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 17th November, 1930.

THE NIGER COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company's 5½ per Cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th December, 1930, inclusive of both those days.

THE NIGER COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company's 5 per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th December, 1930, inclusive of both those days.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. HEYWOOD, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GREEK GOVERNMENT SIX per CENT. PUBLIC WORKS STERLING LOAN of 1928.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st December, 1930, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at the office of Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 ; 4, Moorgate, E.C.2. 18th November, 1930.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5 per CENT. SHANGHAI - HANGCHOW - NINGPO RAILWAY LOAN.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS of this Loan due Number 1, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) at the Office of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 3.

Coupons must be left at least three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and be entered in numerical order upon lists which may be obtained on application.

Provincial holders should forward coupons through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR
H. T. JONES } Managers.
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, November 17, 1930.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK of GREECE 7 per CENT. STERLING MORTGAGE BONDS.

The COUPONS of the above Loan falling due on the 1st December, 1930, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at the office of Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or Erlangers, Limited, 4, Moorgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 ; 4, Moorgate, E.C.2. 18th November, 1930.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(Continued from Page 25)

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—37, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 2834.)

HOME OFFERED as only guest to young student or other; four young people in family, ages 16 to 21; Swiss Cottage.—Write Box B.1590, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS (divans), beautifully appointed house; baths; electric light; £1 weekly; catering.—178, Gloucester-terrace.

HYDE PARK.—Miss Witbey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tubes.—Write Box 4827, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

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KENSINGTON, S.W.7.—FURNISHED DIVAN BED-SITTING ROOM, 42s.; also two unfurnished, £150.—Write Box C.185, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, 88, CHURCH-STREET.—Unexpected vacancy; charming BED-SITTING ROOM, 35s.; with breakfast; meals as desired.—Park 9282.

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(continued)

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A SWISS GENTLEMAN wishes to be received as GUEST in private family, Russell-square or South Kensington preferred; terms offered £3 3s. per week.—Call or write Harvey and Harvey, 489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (May. 2156.)

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AN old-fashioned Christmas in the country by the sea, at CLEVEDON, TOTLAND BAY, I.W. Noted for generous catering and hospitality. Games, dancing. Christmas tree. Moderate terms.

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KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF; facing South; first-class RESIDENTIAL; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; moderate inclusive terms; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

DRAWINGS and PICTURES of the ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOLS, including the property of MISS C. INKPEN, R.I., 35, Pembridge-gardens, W., S.W.10; and of MRS. CLARKE, 7, Prince's Gate-court, S.W.7; PORTRAITS of the XVII., XVIII. and XIX. Centuries, the property of the MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER; SPORTING PICTURES and DRAWINGS, including the famous racehorse "Eclipse," by J. F. Sartorius, signed, the property of MAJOR POWER, D.S.O.; also the Property of CLARE VYNER, Esq., Studley Royal, Ripon, and including Works by or attributed to H. Alken, J. Ferneley, J. F. Herring, Ben Marshall, J. N. Sartorius, Dean Wolstenholme, Chalk and Water-Colour Drawings, and Pastels by Charles Conder, Max Beerbohm, Augustus E. John, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., George Sheringham, Walter R. Sickert, A.R.A., and William Rothenstein, the Property of MRS. A. CECIL LAWSON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th.

ENGLISH and IRISH CUT and MOULDED GLASS, including Waterford and Cork Decanters and Bowls, early Cordials, Masonic Glasses, Bristol Paperweights, &c., comprising the property of MRS. BURNETT and of H. P. ALLAN, Esq.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th.

English and Continental PORCELAIN and POTTERY, comprising an interesting collection of Liverpool transfer-printed ware, the property of P. C. MINOPRIO, Esq.: Ralph Wood and Bow Figures; Turkish Faience Dishes; Staffordshire Model Cottages, Castles, &c. Also Chelsea, Bow, Derby, Worcester, Bristol, Lowestoft, and Coalport Table Services, Porcelain from the Mennecy, Nantes, and Dresden factories; a Berlin Cabaret Set, presented by the Empress Frederick of Germany, 1881, including the property of Major and Mrs. CLAPP, of Mrs. E. M. WILMER, and of W. J. PAVYER, Esq.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, from the Collection of the late COLONEL W. F. TIPPING, sold by order of AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR HENRY J. HOLDEN, of Worcester, Derby, Swansea, and Wedgwood Services, including the property of LIEUT.-COL. E. C. PACKE and the property of LADY CURRIE, Rarities in Stumo-work, Needlework Hangings, &c., including the property of the MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER and MISS BEHRENS. Valuable aimed FRENCH FURNITURE, fine examples of the Empire, comprising the property of the MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER, of MAJOR R. S. CLAYTON, of MRS. CRAWSON, of MRS. McFADYEN, and of LADY BEAUCHAMP.

Illustrated Catalogues (four plates). 1s. 6d.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

Very Important Collection of MANUSCRIPTS and BOOKS, by and about SAMUEL BUTLER, Author of "Erewhon," for the most part formerly the property of the late Henry Festing Jones, Butler's friend, biographer, and, in succession to R. A. Streatfeild, his literary executor, the property of A. T. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., co-editor of the Shrewsbury Edition of Samuel Butler's Complete Works, and present Literary Executor of Samuel Butler and of Henry Festing Jones.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

Egyptian, Greek, and Roman ANTIQUITIES, comprising the property of COL. E. A. STANTON, C.M.G.; of Mr. M. SAADALLAH; of LORD KINNAIRD; of MISS E. DARWELL, and of KENNETH GLOVER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., including Neolithic Stele, XII. Dynasty marble head of a Young Goddess; Roman Glass; Scarabs, Beads, and Seals, &c. Also Oceanic, African, and American Native Art, comprising the property of A. J. EWIN, Esq., and of D. DAYBELL, Esq.

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Valuable PERSIAN, TURKISH and INDIAN DRAWINGS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Mughal and Rajput Miniatures, the property of SHYAM SUNDER LAL CHORDIA, of Udaipur, Rajputana; Persian Manuscripts of fine quality, the property of the LORD ELPHINSTONE, Carberry Tower, Musselburgh; and of F. S. CARLOS, Esq., 38, Hunter-street, Sydney, New South Wales; HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS, including the former prophets (sec. XIV.), the latter prophets (sec. XV.), Cabalistics, Hagiographa, &c.; Printed Books by Menasseh Ben Israel, &c.

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Sold by Order of Executors.

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OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Jacobean period, comprising tables, chairs, settees, Court Cupboard, Anne walnut chests, and dressing tables, Chippendale mahogany armchairs, mirrors, and a settee, a Sheraton serpentine sideboard, and a set of portable, carved oak hall and Eastern clocks, and a Chinese coromandel wood screen, Chelsea, Bow, and other Old CHINESE PORCELAIN, including enamelled vases and dishes of the Famille Rose, Chinese pottery of blue and white Ming and K'ang-hsi, Potter; hard-stone carvings, &c.; old English and Continental pewter, ANTIQUE TEXTILES, comprising Stuart needlework, Italian and Spanish brocades and damask of the 17th and 18th centuries, old velvets, Eastern embroideries, TAPESTRY, being 17th century panels of Aubusson and Flemish workmanship, with subjects and verdure. EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19th.

ON VIEW.—OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE, a fine Chippendale break front bookcase, a walnut bureau bookcase, Hepplewhite decorated settee and dressing tables, a basket-top work table, a large inlaid wardrobe, a Hepplewhite carved four-post bedstead, a set of five chairs, a pair of elbow chairs of Louis XV. design, a pair of enclosed washstands, a William and Mary marqueterie lace box, old French commodes, library tables, Sheraton sideboard, Regency overdrawers, settee and four fauteuils, ENGLISH PORCELAIN including Davenport, Spode and Crown Derby services, bronzes, needlework pictures, Regency carvings, &c., the property of Mrs. D. ADDISELL, of Kingham, Oxon; of Mrs. ELINOR GLYN and removed from Wolsey Spring, Kingston Hill, Surrey; of HILARY BROWN, Esq., and removed from 9, Red Lion-square, W.C., and from other sources.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20th.

ON VIEW.—OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of Mrs. ELINOR GLYN and removed from Wolsey Springs, Kingston Hill; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

H. Andrews	G. Kilburne	D. Martin
F. Cotes, R.A.	Sir G. Kneller	M. Mierevelt
B. Foster	N. Largillierre	A. Ostade
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Also ENGRAVINGS in Mezzotint and Stipple, French Line Engravings and Sporting Prints.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, a pair of Queen Anne walnut chairs on cabriole legs, two similar single chairs, a fine walnut library table, a rare mechanical table clock by Barker (1740), Persian carpets and rugs, PORCELAIN, Books, &c. In the estate of the late CAPTAIN MACDONALD, of the Isle of Skye, N.B. The property of E. TREVELYAN TURNER, Esq., and removed from Cholmondeley House, Richmond, Surrey, and from other sources.

On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and PRINTS, the property of Mrs. ADDISELL, of Kingham, Oxon; In the estate of the late CAPTAIN MACDONALD, of the Isle of Skye, N.B., and from other sources.

On view three days prior.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28th.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Sheffield Plate, and Jewellery, the property of Mrs. ELINOR GLYN; by direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. DANGERFIELD; the property of a GENTLEMAN, and from other sources.

On view two days prior.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

(Continued from Page 26)

In a newly-erected block of flats with every up-to-date convenience.

KENSINGTON.—ONLY TWO most attractive FLATS still available. Accommodation: large lounge, one or two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c., constant hot water and central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; electric refrigeration.

£350 to £400 P.A.

Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (first off).—Delightful LITTLE FLAT with bed-sitting room, &c., at only £160 per annum (or offer). Another with two bed rooms, sitting room, &c., £140 per annum.—C. M. MALTBY, 99, Knightsbridge, and 102, Kensington High-street, Sloane 4246 and Western 7145.

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MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE; imposing entrance, day and night porters, and lift service; constant hot water; lounge hall, large dining and double drawing rooms, study, one or two bed rooms, bath, also servants' bath; rent £595; unfurnished; premium.—Pell, Wardour Lodge, Sunningdale.

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MAYFAIR.—Charming well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT; sunny aspect; large reception room, bath room, double bed room, single bed room, valet; moderate rent.—HADLEY and Co., 99, Mortimer-street, W.1. Sloane 4100.

MAYFAIR (borders on).—Well FURNISHED FLAT in large house. Two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath; lift; constant hot water; 3 gns. per week; three-six months.—MILLARD BROS., 231, Oxford-street, W. Gerr. 7447.

MAYFAIR.—SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED FLAT; small bath, three rooms, with domestic room and kitchen; 3 years, £180 per annum; unexpired. No premium for lease.—Write appointment, Box W.316, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR, 12, Charles-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, self-contained; hall, bed room, sitting room, bath; electric fires; 'phone; good cooking; moderate.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

NEAR VICTORIA.—Beautifully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; garden in rear.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

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NEWLY-ERECTED BLOCK of FLATS with CONSTANT HOT WATER, PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING, Passenger Lift; reception rooms, two or three bed rooms, tiled bath room, and kitchen.

RENTALS £200 to £275 PER ANNUM.

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ONE ROOM SERVICE FLATS

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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NO PREMIUM.

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An EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT, AIRY FLAT, in favourite mansions, with gas, CONSTANT HOT WATER, CENTRAL HEATING; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen. £400 per annum inclusive. Well worth the moderate sum required. Including good carpets, curtains, and fittings.

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LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including valeting, central heating and light, single £3 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hassall. Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SERVICE FLAT well Furnished; two bed rooms, one reception, bath; 'phone; inclusive light and service terms; meals as required.—37, Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

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UNFURNISHED, charming bachelor FLAT to be LET, overlooking Park. Immediate possession.—Apply Manager, 87, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

24 & 25, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

South and West Aspects. Overlooking Gardens. Electric Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Constant Hot Water. Good size Rooms.

FOUR FLATS to be LET on the Third and Fourth Floors, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE BED ROOMS, tiled bath room, kitchenette, &c., all well planned with electric service lift; electric power to all rooms; moderate inclusive rents.

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HANDSOME Detached non-basement bay-windowed RESIDENCE, situated just off Broadway, close City trains, car and omnibus routes to all parts Town and Tube Station. Large rooms. In good repair, well fitted; seven bed rooms, three reception, central garage for two cars. Large well-stocked garden. FREEHOLD £2,500.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Hitchcate, N.6.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HENDON.

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GREATLY BELOW COST.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Exquisitely appointed detached RESIDENCE, near station; solid oak staircase, oak-panelled hall, cloak room, two and three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room de luxe, oak floors; central heating throughout; lavatory basins in bed rooms; garage; price £3,900. Quality House, Gloucester-road, Golders Green Estate, Golders Green-road, N.W.11.

GOLDERS GREEN.—In best residential part. No. 48, The Bridges.—Delightful RESIDENCE with pleasing elevation; containing four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall and all domestic conveniences; garage; price £2,850. To be submitted to PUBLIC AUCTION on Nov. 25th (unless previously sold).—Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. STOVELL and Co., Ltd., 24, Watling-street, E.C.4, and 6, Cheapside, E.C.2. (Tels., Hendon 4071.)

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1

Similar letters to the following arrive almost every day:—

"Manston.
"S. Devon.

"Dear Sir,—I always thought your very amusing articles on your silver sales were an exaggeration, but on receipt of your letter this morning I realise they are true. I very nearly accepted one-third of what you have obtained for my silver."

"Dear Mr. Hurcomb,—You once sold for me a silver hot-water jug for. I think it was. £23, which a London dealer had priced at £7. Hence this letter."

I read in a London daily on November 14:—

"An unusually large and handsome historic Scottish mazer, belonging to Sir Malcolm MacGregor, caused a sensation at a famous Piccadilly auction room three years ago, when, despite the fact that it was 'harnessed' with only a few shillings' worth of silver, it realized within a few seconds of its being put up to auction, the record sum of £10,000.

"The identity of its present owner, by the way, is, I believe, still a mystery."

It is very nice to have this tribute paid to my rooms. There is, however, no mystery about the identity of the auctioneer whose rise to fame is well known. The illustration shows the actual mazer which I sold in a few seconds for £10,000, a record which I maintain will never be beaten. Among the many records I have made this year was a silver cup (illustrated) I sold for over £80 oz. and a walnut stool (minus any needlework), which realized between £400 and £500. Many may regard these statements as exaggerated, but they can be taken literally nevertheless. It is not too late to include property in the Great Grafton Galleries sale.

Don't imagine that it will be chaos to have five sales proceeding concurrently, because the sales will be in different rooms, although on one floor. The following will give some idea of what you may include.

It is not generally known that I have made my mark in the auctioneering of books as well as jewels, silver, &c. I have sold a first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." This rare work figured very prominently in the Press recently. I collected some valuable books from Worcester when on one of my rural rambles a short time ago. I sold Dickens's "Christmas Carol" for £200, and at earlier sales:—

Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" for	£250
Egan P. "Life in London" for	£260
Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare"	£220
Molière J. B. P. "Quevres"	£360
Thackeray, an 8vo. letter	£150
A book of Warhington letters	£750

Although the cup (illustrated) only weighed about 7oz., and the stool had no needlework, the two articles realized £1,080.

The great sale at the Grafton Galleries will be historic: (1) Because five auctioneers will be selling at one and the same time: (2) there will be at least 1,500 bona fide buyers present apart from the sightseers: (3) I think everyone will agree that the Grafton Galleries are not one of the best but the finest Auction Rooms in the world. My success in selling jewels and silver is known all over the world, but I have sold a Refectory Chippendale and Carlton table £2,800, a Chippendale and two Queen Anne settees £4,100; 16 Chippendale or Adam chairs £4,500, and recently the bit of Old Chelsea £3,250, and only this month two bits of Petit Point £5,000. In August a picture of a lady £4,000, in July a picture of a man £4,000, and not so very long ago two Van Goyens £3,100. Thus you see I excel at any kind of property. The Historic sale will take place early in December, and seeing that my Deputy and I have sold 741 lots in one day, it is safe to forecast that 2,000 lots at least will be sold with five auctioneers wielding their hammers at the same time. As always (apart from a few lots of jewels and silver), all pictures, books, porcelain, antique furniture, engravings will be from entirely private sources. There will be no buying-in charge—i.e., no sale, no charge.

I motor 3,000 miles monthly and make no charge for a personal call and advice, but 21s. is charged for two of my representatives, who will impart all the information possible and stay about 20 minutes. Will you book a call? You may have trifles or treasures suitable for the first of the Great Sales at the Great Galleries.

Will my satisfied patrons tell their Bank Managers or Lawyers what I have done for them?

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

(*Entrance*, 1, *Dover-street*.)

'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

MELBOURNE HOUSE ALDWYCH

AN IMPOSING FIRST-FLOOR

enjoying excellent natural light and ventilation, and comprising entrance lobby, large general office for 30 clerks, and 10 private rooms.

TOTAL AREA 4,595 SQUARE FEET.

The offices are divided by solid partitions; mahogany doors, skir

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (3 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

Telegrams: "Salmuth, London."

ADJACENT TO ASHDOWN FOREST.

400ft. UP. DRY SOIL. FINE VIEWS.

REPRODUCTION OF A XVIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.

Only 30 miles from London. True South aspect.

Drive with lodge; entrance and inner halls, drawing and dining rooms, study and gun room; 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms; new electric light; central heating; modern drainage; abundant water; stabling and garage with four rooms and bath. Well-timbered grounds, lawns, partly walled garden easily maintained.

Extensive woodland with numerous rides. In all about 57 ACRES.

For SALE FREEHOLD. Strongly recommended.—Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BARVIN PARK, NORTHAW, HERTS.

Messrs. CURTIS and HENSON beg to intimate that they have DISPOSED of the above PROPERTY with about 100 ACRES, in conjunction with Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, and in consequence the SALE by AUCTION advertised for the 25th inst. WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. Offices: 5, Mount-street, W.1.

LONDON PROPERTIES.

IMPORTANT CORNER PREMISES

occupying a commanding and central position.

CLOSE TO OXFORD-CIRCUS.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, INSTITUTE or CLUB.

Twenty-six bed rooms, four bath, fine suite of reception rooms, offices, and domestic accommodation. Electric passenger lift. Central heating.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE FRONTAGES.

IN TENURE EQUAL to FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

FREEHOLD. IN A QUIET SITUATION.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Convenient, easily-worked HOUSE of medium size, overlooking gardens, and within a few yards of the Park. Four reception rooms, three bath, eight or nine bed rooms; central heating; independent hot water; service lift.

FREEHOLD for SALE at low price.

Personally recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO BERKELEY-SQUARE.

Beautifully-decorated FLAT in favourite building; two large reception rooms, hall, two bath, five bed rooms, white tiled kitchen, &c.; South aspect; lifts; constant hot water; central heating. A very large sum has recently been expended on decorations and improvements.

INCLUSIVE RENT £800 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.

Inspected and strongly recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE.

Exquisitely Furnished SERVICE FLAT, sixth floor, commanding WONDERFUL VIEW OVER HYDE PARK.

Entrance hall, two bed rooms, bath, kitchenette, period reception room, &c. Available 1st December. Rent 25 guineas per week. Open to offer for yearly tenancy.

Agents: CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Telephone: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

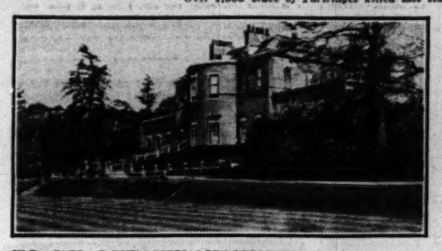
Telephone: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

4,600 ACRES EXCELLENT PHEASANT AND PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

58 MILES FROM LONDON.

1½ HOURS BY TRAIN AND CAR.

Over 1,000 brace of Partridges killed last season.



BUILT ABOUT A.D. 1737.

Delightful Mansion, standing on the crown of a hill, commanding grand views for many miles. Thoroughly up-to-date, and it includes:—

Ample bed room accommodation, eight bath rooms, billiard room, excellent reception rooms.

DELIGHTFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone. Light soil. Golf. Some Hunting.

The whole well maintained and in exceptional order.

Garage. Stabling. Cottages.

TO BE LET FURNISHED AT A REASONABLE RENTAL.

Illustrated particulars on application to the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, and J. Hardy, Esq., and Girling, 1, West Stockwell-street, Colchester. (80469)

HIGH ON CHILTERN HILLS

(ADJOINING CHEQUERS).

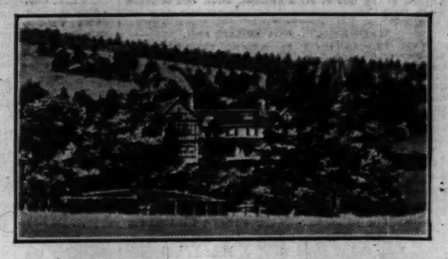
One mile from Wendover Town and Station with excellent express service to London in under the hour, and only 35 miles by excellent motoring roads.

A BEAUTIFULLY DISPOSED AND WELL-WOODED ESTATE

of about

387 ACRES,

ranging from 500ft. to over 800ft. above sea level, and from various points magnificent panoramic views are obtained.



The comfortable Modernised RESIDENCE contains 14 bed rooms, lounge hall, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, good offices.

Company's water, electric light, central heating.

Garage and cottage.

Inexpensive grounds with levelled tennis court; farm-buildings, also keeper's cottage and buildings.

GOLF AND HUNTING.

The Estate, which is practically all in hand, with its capital woodlands of nearly 90 acres, affords excellent shooting.

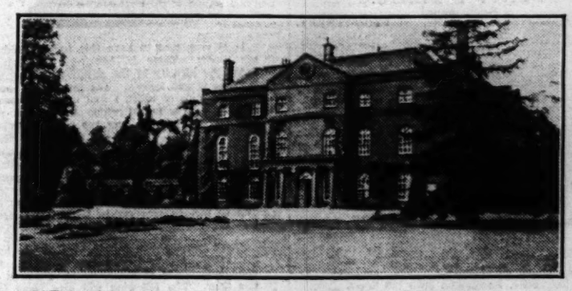
TO BE SOLD BY THE EXECUTORS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Full details of the Agents, who have personally inspected and can thoroughly recommend, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (MH.40053)

JUST IN THE MARKET. IN THE MOST FAVOURITE PART OF

OXFORDSHIRE.

3½ miles from Banbury and 18 from Oxford; Only 1¼ hours from London (main G.W.R.).



CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, 1624.

Standing high on porous dry soil, 350ft. above sea level, with due South aspect, approached by carriage drive with lodge at entrance. Panelled lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four men's rooms. Telephone, electric light, company's gas and water, independent hot water supply. Water-softening plant. Central heating throughout. Main drainage. Fine range of stabling and heated garage accommodation with men's rooms over.

THE GARDENS ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE.

Two grass tennis courts, woodland walks, lake and bog garden, three walled kitchen gardens. Lodge and five cottages. Several paddocks.

The Heythrop Hunt meets here, and is within easy reach of Bicester and Warwickshire. First-rate Golf at Tadmarton Heath, 6 miles.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 30 ACRES.

Over £15,000 has been spent on improvements in the last three years.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (V.50,730)

UPPER WYE VALLEY.

TWO MILES FROM A STATION.

EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING PROPOSITION.

SHOOTING RIGHTS IN PERPETUITY OVER A TOTAL OF 2,100 ACRES,

together with the freehold of 144 acres, a finely disposed farm high above the banks of the Upper Wye.

With a glorious site (drive already metalled and made) for Lodge or Bungalow, overlooking lovely panoramas; also the freehold of 260 acres of woodlands, nicely disposed over the shooting to show high birds; together with

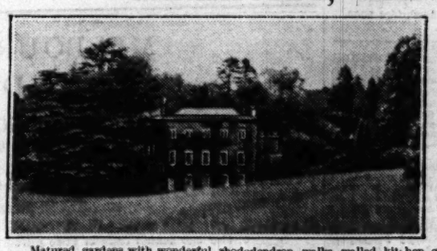
1¾ MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE WYE WITH 10 RECOGNIZED CATCHES.

FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE,

with or without 700 acres additional lands divided into seven farms, as desired by a purchaser.—Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (72185)

EXECUTORS' SALE.

PARKHURST, ABINGER.



Standing 650ft. above sea level on the slopes of Leith Hill.

The property is situated in an excellent residential district surrounded by common and large estates. The House stands in the centre of the property and is partly Georgian in character and built of red brick.

Billiard and four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Main water, central heating, electric light, modern drainage; lift.

Excellent stabling and garage buildings with rooms, lodge and two cottages.

Matured gardens with wonderful rhododendron walks, walled kitchen garden; magnificently timbered parklands extending in all to about

63 ACRES.

For Sale by Private Treaty now or by Auction later.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARILY LOW RESERVE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

THE BEST VIEW IN WEST SUSSEX.

NEAR PETWORTH.

A MODERN HOUSE designed by a well-known architect, perfect in every detail and enjoying a most beautiful view of the South Downs. It contains three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, modern drainage.

Garage and chauffeur's cottage with bath room.

VERY ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED GARDENS

on a Southern slope adjoining a common and a large estate.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES OF ITS SIZE

FOR SALE AT PRESENT.

Details of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (21596)

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

DEVON COAST.

ONE MILE FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

FOR SALE.

Excellently attractive HOUSE with beautiful gardens and grounds of over

10 ACRES,

all in really good order.

Quiet and secluded position. Long drive with lodge entrance. Granite-built house ON TWO FLOORS.

Hall, three reception rooms and billiard room, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms and capital offices, including servants' hall.

Electric light and water laid on. Central heating in every room.

Excellent Garage for four cars. Lodge. Chauffeur's Cottage and bungalow.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS AND THREE PADDOCKS.

FOR URGENT SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A LOW PRICE.

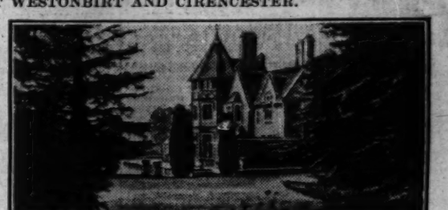
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (72286)

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

V.W.H. AND DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNTS.

Kemble Junction 2½ miles. First-class train service. Cheltenham 15 miles.

POLO AT WESTONBIRT AND CIRENCESTER.



A well-known RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of over

300 ACRES,

including a picturesque residence about

400ft. above sea,

commanding glorious views, and standing in a park of some 60 acres, with lodge entrances, and containing

27 Bed and Dressing rooms, five Reception rooms, Bath room, Billiard room, Good offices.

GARAGE AND EXCELLENT STABLING.

TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER.

CHARMING GROUNDS. FARM. 3 LODGES. 4 COTTAGES.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (7538)

W. BURNELL

TUBBS & SON,

68, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.1. Telephone, National 3012.

LONDON AND SCOTTISH PROPERTIES.

MESSRS. W. BURNELL TUBBS AND SON WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES, AT "WINCHESTER HOUSE," OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C., ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH NEXT, AT 2.30 P.M.

CITY OF LONDON.

FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE & FACTORY PREMISES known as

4 and 5, LAUDERDALE-BUILDINGS, ALDERSGATE-STREET, E.C.

Let and producing £2,066 PER ANNUM.

Landlord paying outgoings.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. STANLEY EVANS and Co. 20, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING, 113, NEWINGTON-CAUSEWAY, S.E.

Let and producing £547 10s. PER ANNUM.

Landlord paying outgoings.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. STANLEY EVANS and Co. 20, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.

A delightful little RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as

THIRTY-FOUR, MIDDLEWAY, HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, N.W.,

having four excellent bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two charming reception rooms, domestic offices, and all conveniences.

Garage.

Very pleasant garden.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Lease 95 years. Ground-rent £16 per annum.

Solicitor: H. SNOWMAN, Esq., 6, Billiter-street, E.C.3.

EDINBURGH.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE PREMISES, 3, COATES-PLACE, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Let at very nominal rents, and producing £231 PER ANNUM, tenants paying rates, with

VERY VALUABLE REVERSION in 1934.

SOLICITOR: J. KINGHORN MILES, Esq., Town Hall, Leith, N.B.

PERTHSHIRE.

"TIGH-NA-CLOICH HOUSE," PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.

A charming little PROPERTY situate in a sheltered position in this well-known beauty spot of Scotland, and overlooking the famous valley of the Tummel.

Accommodation, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), three reception rooms, kitchen, and all conveniences. Separate suite of servants' quarters adjoining the property.

Main drainage. Company's water and gas. Beautiful garden. Room for garage.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitor: J. KINGHORN MILES, Esq., as above.

SHIREHALL ESTATE.

The attractive and compact RESIDENCE known as

17, SHIREHALL-CLOSE, BRENT BRIDGE.

Situate within a few minutes of Golders Green Metropolitan Railway Station.

With four good bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), lounge hall, and two charming reception rooms, domestic offices, and all conveniences.

Lease 96 years. Ground-rent £12 12s. per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. DUFFIELD, BRUTY and Co., 18 and 19, Broad-street-avenue, E.C.2.

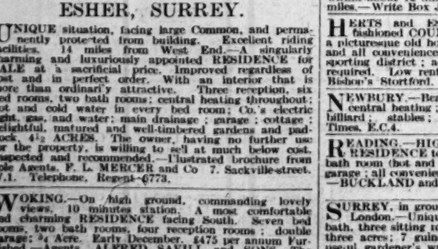
AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES: 68, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3012.

KENT.

Only 1½ miles from Sevenoaks Station and one mile from Chevening Halt; 22 miles from London.

CHIPSTEAD PLACE ESTATE.

IN ONE OR SEVERAL LOTS.



Comprising MANSION with fine HALL ROOM and Large PARK; very suitable for PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Two lodges, stabling, gardener's and coachman's quarters; Lake of 2 ACRES; Cottage Residence with well-stocked kitchen garden and paddock; other cottages, laundry, and large gardens.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING LAND,

the whole extending to approximately 108 ACRES.

This FREEHOLD PROPERTY will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Particulars, Plan, and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the:—

Solicitors: Messrs. Speechly, Mumford, and Craig, 10, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2;

Auctioneers: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1, and 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

THE BURHILL ESTATES

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—THE EARL OF IVEAGH.

16 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

Freehold Houses from £2,000 upward now being built. Varied sites, woodland or open, available. Before settling elsewhere read our booklet explaining Lord Iveagh's novel Estate Development Scheme on this large property of 1,300 acres, whereby the Landowner CONTRACTS TO PRESERVE THE RURAL BEAUTIES OF THE ESTATE. Invest where your property is safeguarded from depreciation. Consider the social charm of life in this oasis of quiet homes.

TWO ESTATE GOLF COURSES. TENNIS, SQUASH RACQUETS, AND BADMINTON COURTS.

COMPANY'S SCHOOL, GIRLS UP TO 14 AND BOYS UP TO 10.

Write for booklet.

BURHILL ESTATE OFFICE, COBHAM, SURREY.

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED

of viewing unsuitable houses and want a well-designed attractive house in the district of your choice write for illustrated brochure "" with particulars of our complete and inclusive building service.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd. Rickmansworth.

XVIIth-CENTURY COTTAGE.

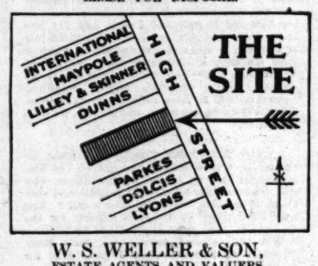
High up, gravel soil, open views; in an old walled garden and orchard (four bed, two-three reception (Charles I. oak doors). Low price Freehold.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Phone 600.

£1,250.—OXON and BERKS BORDERS, 40 miles London, high ground, eight miles Reading.—To be SOLD, a very genuine POULTRY FARM, with modern, up-to-date plant for 1,000 head; gentleman's model HOUSE; 4½ ACRES in all.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

WATFORD, HERTS.

IMPORTANT SITE IN CENTRE OF HIGH-STREET.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.



W. S. WELLER & SON, ESTATE AGENTS AND VALUERS. WATFORD. Tele. 374.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, returned from the East, REQUIRES to PURCHASE immediately, preferably in Sussex, Surrey, or Hampshire (but other good districts within 60 miles of London would be entertained), a COUNTRY RESIDENCE in good order, with electric light, not less than seven bed rooms, garage, and preferably cottage or rooms; 5-40 ACRES. PRICE ABOUT £2,500-£4,000 according to area. No mortgages or buying agents required.—Write Anglo-Persian, Box J.1306, The Times, E.C.4.

A RESPONSIBLE TENANT or PURCHASER will be speedily introduced by instructing FAIRBROTHER WEST and Co., 173, Praed-street, House, Flat, and Investment Specialists. Padd. 5233

WITHIN 25 MILES LONDON.

TO BUY IMMEDIATELY.

A RESIDENCE of some CHARACTER, preferably Queen Anne type or Modern Georgian, containing eight bed rooms, &c.; pretty garden of an acre or so. Price limit £4,000.—Owners are requested to submit particulars and photos immediately to BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Usual commission required.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, IN THE

BICESTER or GRAFTON COUNTRY

for preference, A PERIOD HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, containing 12 bed rooms; must stand away from the road in parklike surroundings of 30 to 50 ACRES. Price about £10,000.

Write "General," care of NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14 Hay-hill, W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, Belgravia or North of Park; six-seven bed rooms; mid or end December; one year or possibly 18 months. Rent £450-£500 per annum.—Dr. H., care of ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

KENSINGTON, CAMPDEN HILL and District.—FURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS URGENTLY REQUIRED.—Particulars to

MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1202.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.

BUY AT ONCE.—Really genuine purchaser wants OLD or well-fitted MODERN HOUSE within five miles of Newbury, Berks; seven-nine bed rooms and enough land for privacy.—Send particulars and photographs to WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1, who will give name and address of purchaser to show bona-fides.

REQUIRED, COTTAGE or BUNGALOW (bath room); Sussex or near Exeter preferred.—Write Box 09169, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SURREY.—WANTED, genuine GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE HOUSE of CHARACTER; 19 bed rooms. With 40-60 ACRES of land. Good views would help.—Particulars to Lady B., care of Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, Stops House, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1.

WANTED by January, 1931, MODERN RESIDENCE situated on high ground about 35 miles west of London, comprising two reception rooms, one dining room, five-six bed rooms, three four bath rooms, fitted with all modern improvements; electric light, gas, company's water, central heating; South aspect; garage for two cars; pleasant grounds of not less than 2 Acres, carriage-drive approach.—Applications, enclosing photos and giving full particulars, to Box C.210, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, LARGE HOUSE in Metropolitan area suitable for Domestic Training Hostel; good domestic offices, large reception rooms, and 12 or more bed rooms essential.—Write Box J.1300, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT in SURREY, away from main road, HOUSE, five bed, two or three reception; garden; Oxshott, Cobham, or vicinity preferred.—State rent and full particulars to F. P., care of Jackson's Library, 24, Albion-street, W.2.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished HOUSE, facing South, daily reach London, secluded, not on main road; modern conveniences; five to seven bed rooms, five to 15 acres; Bucks, Herts, Essex preferred.—Write Box B.1607, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, desirable Unfurnished (four bed, two reception rooms) HOUSE, preferably Hampstead Garden Suburb; lease 2½ years; absolute maximum price £200 inclusive.—Write Box 05422, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED by February, HOUSE with six-seven bed; S.W.7 district; moderate premium; £200 per annum.—Write details to Box B.1603, The Times, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SALE, Tuesday next, November 25th, by VENTOM, COOPER and Co.—By Order of Trustees. FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

1.—"CHUMLEIGH," 226, NETHER STREET, FINCHLEY, possibly with possession arrangement.

2.—SUMMERFIELD, 230, NETHER STREET.

3.—HACKNEY, 179, MARE-STREET, at the corner of Lamb-lane, a five corner BUILDING SITE, at present let, producing £248 per annum.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, 35, Old Jewry, E.C.

SUBURBAN MARKET in S.E. district.—Well-appointed leasehold SHOP with two floors over, in a very busy parade of about 18 units, only four of which are not let to multiple companies. Guaranteed rent of £300 per annum, secured by a premium of £500. £320 of which will accrue to a purchaser.—Apply 22,300.—Apply

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

£1,875.—FREEHOLD SHOP with FLAT OVER renting in second and third years.—(Below).

£8,600—FIVE FREEHOLD SHOPS with FLATS in HARROW ROAD showing excellent rate of interest.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, Park-lane, W.1.

CITY OF LONDON.—Well-built OFFICE PREMISES. Let responsible tenants, 7, 14, or 21 years, £1,000 a year. Lessees do all inside repairs. Lease 56 years, ground-rent £240. Net income £550. PRICE £6,000 or offer.—Write only M., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

TOTTENHAM.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT £28 15s. per annum, secured on FIVE VILLA RESIDENCES; reversion 46 years; for SALE to close estate.—DAVIS and Co., 56, Berners-street, W.1.

TWICKENHAM (Central).—Commodious detached FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES and RESIDENCE in commanding position opposite Station. Residence let as two flats. Large corner Office or Shop easily converted at nominal expense to two shops or offices. Large basement, garage, two side entrances, &c. With VACANT POSSESSION.—For SALE by AUCTION locally on Dec. 9th by BALLARD and MARSH, 18, York-street, Twickenham. 'Phone, Popesgrove 1144.

WANTED

ADVERTISERS have applicant for FREEHOLD SUBURBAN SHOP PROPERTY let on lease to substantial tenants in bdo about £5,000 each.—WALTER WINDRUM and Co., 126, Bishopsgate, E.C.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DAYLIGHT FACTORIES

OF ANY AREA REQUIRED ARE AVAILABLE AT

CHASE ESTATE, ACTON.

The most accessible Factory Area (20 minutes by Tube from West End).

50 Factories already erected and occupied.

Sole Agents,

MESSRS. RICHARDS

GRANVILLE HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, W.C.2, and Messrs.

HENRY BUTCHER & CO., 63-64, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

FACTORIES (continued)

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,

Factory Specialists, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

To MANUFACTURERS, BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, and OTHERS.

FREEHOLD BARGAIN close to HAMMERSMITH.—FACTORY PROPERTY covering an area of 1½ ACRE, with partly constructed buildings, to be SOLD CHEAP.

SHOREDITCH (close).—MODERN well-lighted FACTORY to be LET; 20,000ft., &c. No premium.

IN the HEART of PRINTING WORLD, FLEET-STREET.—EXTENSIVE PREMISES to be SOLD; floor area about 31,000 sq. ft.; fitted lifts, sprinkler installation, &c.

100,000FT. FLOOR AREA to be LET at WESTMINSTER. Will divide.

PARTICULARS of above and factories in all districts, apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

POSSESSION EARLY IN 1931.

CLERKENWELL.—BUSINESS, FACTORY, and WAREHOUSE PREMISES in course of erection, about 12,500 sq. ft. floor space; lift, hoist, central heating, all modern conveniences. To be LET on Lease.—Sole Agents, WHITE, DRUCE, and BROWN, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

EDMONTON.—Newly erected two-storey DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 22,000 sq. ft. with all services, central heating, loading facilities; three minutes from G.N.E.R. station and trams. &c.—COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES, Ltd., 61, City-road, E.C.1.

JOIN BRISTOL'S 300 INDUSTRIES.

READY-BUILT FACTORIES.

Dock and waterside facilities.
All modern transport—train, road, river, canal and air
Send for "The Book of Bristol Industry" to BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

WHY NOT TRY WELWYN and manufacture in a town planned for manufacturers? All services, cheap power, first-class access, and exceptional living facilities for workers. Well in touch with London but well away from noise and congestion. FACTORIES and SITES to be LET.—Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Welwyn Garden 248.

WANTED

WANTED, FACTORY PREMISES in Midlands or South of England. Requirements are 40,000 sq. ft., one storey only, and of sound construction. Site of not less than 1½ ACRE. No other type of factory premises will be considered. Lease preferred.—Reply S. G.*, care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

4, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER. FIRST-CLASS OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

A Substantial BUILDING, close to the Houses of Parliament, containing about 22,300 square feet of floor space, including an excellent board-room suite; to windows on three sides; electric passenger lift; constant hot water. FREEHOLD for SALE with vacant possession, or the entire building would be Let on Lease at a low rental.—Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

A SUITE OF FIVE LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS (communicating) on first floor of Nos. 24 and 25, MANCHESTER-SQUARE

Electric passenger lift; central heating.

Parquet floors, cloak room, &c.

In addition a magnificent SHOP and BASEMENT could also be had, thus to firms requiring large space with high-class address this opportunity is unique.—For terms, &c., apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

TO DRESSMAKERS, FURRIERS, AND OTHERS.

BROOK-STREET, W. (Claridge's Hotel).—Magnificent FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, each with 2,400ft., finely lighted, suitable for show rooms, offices, and work rooms. Lift, central heating, and trade entrance. Rent £1,000 together or separately.—Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

BILLITER-SQUARE.—Magnificent CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT PREMISES in position, suitable for any trade. No premium; unique opportunity.—Apply M. F., 117, Gough-lane, E.C.1.

CHANCERY-LANE (just off).—Substantial BUILDING with 3,000ft. floor area, completely modernized throughout. Good light. Rent £425 per annum on lease or reasonable offer.—T. Wilson, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

KING-STREET, HAMMERSMITH. BAZAAR, RESTAURANT, or STORES.

FREEHOLD PREMISES, in main position, on two floors, in clean space.

SELLING 12,000ft. SPACE.

MIGHT BE LET on LONG LEASE.

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES, Limited, 61, City-road, E.C.1.

KINGSWAY.—An opportunity occurs to acquire at a very moderate inclusive rental a SELF-CONTAINED SUITE of OFFICES with private lavatories, comprising the entire floor in one of the best of the smaller buildings, carpet area 1,230 feet super, arranged as lobby and four excellent offices, central heating, lift, &c.—Sole Agents, ROGERS and COATES, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, FURRIERS, and OTHERS.

MAYFAIR.—To be LET, MODERN SHOP, with light airy basement; frontage 17ft., good depth; total floor space about 900ft.; long lease; moderate rent; immediate vacant possession.—Full particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

TO MULTIPLE TRADERS AND DEVELOPERS.

BARNET.

PROMINENT FREEHOLD, UNRESTRICTED SHOP SITE in this extensive and rapidly growing neighbourhood. Fine position. BARNET HIGH-STREET. Ripe for the immediate erection of modern shop premises. For SALE Privately or by Auction 4th December, 1930.

BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

HEART OF COMMERCIAL AREA.

REGENT-STREET (OXFORD-CIRCUS).—TWO OFFICES to be LET in important modern building. Rent £122 inclusive.—Apply Rogers, 220, Regent-street, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES (continued)

E.C.4.—CLOSE ST. PAUL'S.—Very light SHOWROOM or OFFICES. Rent £110 (inclusive). Also excellent Warehouse and Showrooms, dry and light, ground floor and basement. Rent £370.—MARTEN and CARNABY, F.A.I., 15, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, West End, desire to SUBLET part of their attractive OFFICES to Solicitor or other professional man. No agents.—Write Box B.1620, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR OCCUPATION or INVESTMENT.

17, NEWMAN-STREET, W.1.—Modern FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising showrooms, offices, warehouse; total net floor space about 22,500 square feet.—For SALE by Private Treaty or by AUCTION on the 26th of November, 1930, by YATES and YATES, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

By Order of the Trustees of the Will of Mr. William Cubitt, deceased.

VICTORIA AND BLOOMSBURY.

LEASEHOLD HOUSES (one partly vacant).

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at LONDON AUCTION MART, on Tuesday, 25th November, at 2.30 o'clock, in 10 Lots:—

LEASEHOLD PRIVATE HOUSES, known as

25 and 52, GORDON-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY,

10, GORDON-STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

37 and 41, EUCLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1,

69, 71, 75, 77, and 79, HUGH-STREET, VICTORIA, S.W.1,

No. 41, Eccleston-square is partly vacant, and the remainder of the premises produce gross—

PER £1,084 0s. 4d. ANNUM.

Tenants paying rates and taxes on most of the properties.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hopgood, Mills, Steele and Lonsdale, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; or from the Auctioneers, 50, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1; also at Mayfair, South Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea.

By Order of Cubitt Estates, Ltd.

VICTORIA, S.W.1.

A ROOMY HOUSE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION, at LONDON AUCTION MART, on TUESDAY, 25th November, at 2.30 o'clock, the desirable

LEASEHOLD PRIVATE HOUSE, known as

127, ST. GEORGE'S-ROAD, S.W.1.

Lease 30 years. Ground-rent £14 per annum.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hopgood, Mills, Steele and Lonsdale, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; and from the Auctioneers, 50, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1; also at Mayfair, South Kensington, and Westgate-on-Sea.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

In the High Court of Justice.

By Order of Mr. Justice Eve.

Re Charles Jaques, Deceased.

NORTH FINCHLEY AND WHETSTONE.

MESSRS. LINNETT, LANE & BETTRIDGE

will submit to AUCTION (with other Properties) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, November 27th, at 2.30 o'clock;—

NORTH FINCHLEY.

(In Lots.) THIRTY-ONE FREEHOLD COTTAGES and DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, and 81, Lodge-lane (close to "Tally Ho!" Corner), together producing £789 6s. 4d. per annum.

TWO FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES with shops, Nos. 21 and 23, LODGE-LANE, having at rear spacious and well-lighted WORKSHOP with concrete floor, paved yard and paved archway, double gateway entrance from Lodge-lane. Let on 21 years' Repairing Lease from Michaelmas, 1924, at £65 per annum, rising to £85 per annum, the tenant paying outgoings.

Semi-detached FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE (with Lock-up Shop), "TORRINGTON COTTAGE," No. 83, LODGE-LANE, with side entrance, store room, scullery, lock-up shop, &c.; good garden, with spacious store sheds; let to one weekly tenant at £1 0s. 9d. per week or £53 19s. per annum.

IMPORTANT MAIN ROAD SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, and 76, HIGH-STREET, in an excellent marketing centre. Let on Repairing Leases and together producing £361 12s. per annum.

WHETSTONE.

SIX FREEHOLD COTTAGES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, JAQUES COTTAGES, HIGH-ROAD, within easy distance of Oakleigh Park and Totteridge Stations and adjoining the "Blue Anchor" Public-house. Frontage to Great North Road about 95ft. Let on weekly tenancies and together producing £109 17s. per annum.

May be viewed. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. Leggatt and Leggatt, 27, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1; of Messrs. Sandilands and Co., 8, Cullman-street, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, 64 and 66, Station-road, Willesden Junction, N.W.10.—Telephone, Willesden 1241 and 4567.

SALE TO-DAY AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART.

CHELSEA.—MILTON CHAMBERS and 123-127, CHEYNE WALK.

CLAPHAM.—596-598, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.

HEALEY & BAKER,

29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

QUIDENHAM and ECCLES, NORFOLK.—The SHOOT over 7,000 ACRES will be to LET after this season.—Apply Estate Office, Cranworth, Norwich.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 27)

SOUTHBOROUGH, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.